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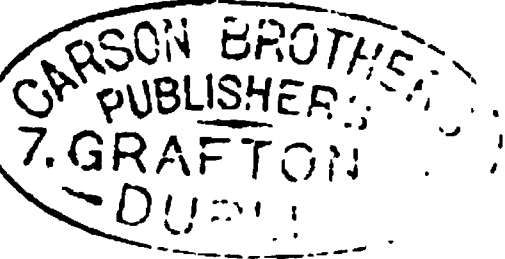
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ILLUSTRATIONS,
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL,
OF
King James's Irish Army List
1689.

SECOND EDITION—ENLARGED.

BY

JOHN D'ALTON, ESQ., BARRISTER,

CORRESP. MEMB. S.A.S.

AUTHOR OF 'THE PRIZE ESSAY ON THE ANCIENT HISTORY, &c., OF IRELAND,' (1830):
'HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF DUBLIN,' (1838);
'MEMOIRS OF THE ARCHBISHOPS OF DUBLIN,' (1838); 'HISTORY OF DROGHEDA,' (1844);
'ANNALS OF BOYLE,' (1845), &c. &c. &c.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

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M.DCCC.LXI.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF KING JAMES'S ARMY LIST.

THE Cavalry, Horse and Dragoons fifteen Regiments, that, during the war of the Revolution in Ireland, would have maintained the Stuart dynasty, have been fully displayed in the preceding volume; their doings detailed, and the social position of all their Officers has been faithfully ascertained and disclosed. A more noble host has seldom been submitted to review. Six of the Colonels were Peers, as were five of the Captains. The other officers were sons of Peers, Baronets, or heirs of the oldest families, as long as they had anything to inherit. Yet this array the late talented and justly regretted Lord Macaulay has, in his so universally read History, broadly challenged. Many that commanded for King James, says his lordship, were 'cobblers, tailors, butchers, or footmen,' and he denounced them as such on some authorities (if any) only known to himself. The compiler of this work felt sensitively called upon to vindicate this ARMY LIST, but not having heard of Lord Macaulay's 'onslaught' until the close of last year his first advance was only made on the 24th December, 1859, when, as he too soon afterwards learned, the illustrious nobleman was on his death-bed. Had his lordship lived he would doubtless have admitted that his conclusion was induced by misrepresentation. The vast scopes of territory, which these officers forfeited for their faith and their loyalty, are sad but sure evidences of aristocratic station. How magnificent was the eulogy pronounced by the Earl of Derby, when he last opened the Imperial Parliament. 'No man,' said the Premier, 'however he may warmly admire the character and conduct of William the Third, but, while admiring the heroism of the Dutchman, must also sympathise with the misfortunes of the fallen monarch, * * * and with those who, with the most heroic resignation and unbroken loyalty, had followed in the footsteps of that fallen monarch and sacrificed themselves to their stern love of liberty; these men who had offered the most precious sacrifices that could be demanded of them, rather than violate their honest principles.'

The INFANTRY, who are here now ready for review, will support what has been urged for the Cavalry.

KING JAMES'S IRISH ARMY LIST.

Regiments of Infantry.

	<i>Companies.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	
1. THE KING'S . . .	20	1,564	1,200
2. JOHN HAMILTON'S . .		364	247
3. HENRY FITZ-JAMES'S, LORD GRAND PRIOR . . .	13	754	200
4. MOUNTCASHEL'S . . .	13	395	200
5. CLANCARTHY'S . . .	13	269	200
6. CLANRICARDE'S . . .	13	735	350
7. EARL OF ANTRIM'S . .		549	634
8. EARL OF TYRONE'S . .	13	874	400
9. NUGENT'S (RICHARD) . .	13	659	300
10. GORMANSTON'S . . .	13	578	300
11. DILLON'S (HENRY) . .	22		500
12. LORD GALWAY'S . . .	13	639	400
13. LORD BELLEW'S . . .	13	878	350
14. LORD KENMARE'S . . .	13	796	450
15. LORD SLANE'S . . .	13	594	300
16. O'NEILL'S (CORMUCK) . .	22	1,273	550
17. CAVENAGH'S (CHARLES) . .	13	599	300
18. BUTLER'S (THOMAS) . .	13	428	300
19. FITZ-GERALD'S (JOHN) . .		638	193
20. LORD LOUTH'S . . .	13	603	400
21. LORD KILMALLOCK'S . .	13	720	500
22. SIR MAURICE EUSTACE'S . .		783	454

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

3

	<i>Companies.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
23. EARL OF WESTMEATH'S . . .	15	814
24. MAJOR-GENERAL BOISSELEAU'S . . .	1,286	1,178
25. LORD BOPHIN'S	13	215
26. O'GARA'S (OLIVER)		
27. GRACE'S (JOHN)	13	580
28. BUTLER'S (EDWARD)		746
29. McMAHON'S (ART)		368
30. MOORE'S (CHARLES)	13	794
31. BAGNALL'S (DUDLEY)		400
32. O'NEILL'S (GORDON)		515
33. BROWNE'S (NICHOLAS)	13	425
34. SIR MICHAEL CREAGH'S		881
35. SIR HEWARD OXBURGH'S	10	633
36. BROWNE'S (DOMINICK)	13	547
37. MacCARTIE'S (OWEN)		300
38. BARRETT'S (JOHN)	13	821
39. O'BRYAN'S (CHARLES)	13	400
40. O'DONOVAN'S (DANIEL)	13	962
41. LORD IVEAGH'S		400
42. McELLICOTT'S (ROGER)	13	
43. O'REILLY'S (EDMUND)	20	793
44. MacGUIRE'S (CUCONAUGHT)		450
45. BOURKE'S (WALTER)		1,103
46. O'NEILL'S (FELIX)		
47. McMAHON'S (HUGH)		
48. McGILLICUDDY'S (DENIS)		
49. PURCELL'S (JAMES)		
50. LORD HUNSDON'S		

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

THE KING'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The King's Company, Michael Roth, Captain.	Richard Fitzgerald.	Edward Arthur.
William Dorrington, <i>Colonel</i> .	{ Robert Russell. Owen Bourke.	} Talbot Salter.
William Maunsell Barker, <i>Lieutenant-Colonel</i> .	Thomas Wafer.	James Touchett.
Thomas Arthur, Major.	{ John Connell, Walter Plunket.	} John Arthur.
George Talbot.	{ William Fitzwilliam Barnwell, John Edwards.	} Nicholas Tyrwhitt.
Richard Fagan.	{ Edmund Fahy, John Clancy.	} Piers Meade.
Sir Luke Dowdall.	{ Christopher Weldon, Edmund Brennan.	} Robert Barnewall.
Sir Gregory Byrne.	{ Charles M'Donnell, Peter Purcell.	} Edward Hanlon.
Patrick Dowdall.	Richard Bourke.	Christopher Archbold.
Bartholomew Russel.	{ James Russell, James Carney.	} — Chamberlain.
Thomas Hackett.	{ David Nihill, Christopher Taaffe.	} Edward Toole.
Thomas Warren.	{ Robert Dillon, Walter D'Alton.	} Michael Warren.
Walter Nangle, and Geo. Nangle, his Son.	{ Edward Nangle, John Grace.	} John Dillon.
Edward Dowdall.	{ Peter Bathe, Bryan Lynch.	} John Plunket.
George Aylmer.	{ Edward Tipper, Thomas Skelton.	} John Cusaack.

THE KING'S REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

5

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
John Seagrave.	{ — Davis, James Molloy.	} Matthew Taafe.
Sir Anthony Mulledy.	{ Francis White, Edmund Kelly.	} Adam Cusack.
Thomas Arundell, <i>Grenadiers</i> ,	{ Charles Povey, John Morgan.	} -----
John Tyrrell,	-----	George Russell.
John Arthur,	-----	Henry Driscoll.
-----	Andrew Doyle.	Thomas Poyntz.
— Mahoney,	— Lally.	— Kenealey.
— Lynch.	— Kenealy.	
— Roberts.	— Madden.	— Kempstone.
— Dongan,	— Ware.	
— Tinte,	— Hill.	— Meade.
— Lattin, Grenad.		— Hogan.

Adjutants, — Burke and — Reilly.

Chaplains, Two (not named.)

THE KING'S.

THIS fine Regiment is reported in the Establishment of 1687—8 as then consisting of only twelve companies (1080 men); its charge being stated as £17,827 12s. On the Review of August, 1689, it appeared as counting twenty companies or 1,200 men; when further strengthened, it comprised twenty-two of 90 soldiers each, or 1,980 men, exclusive of Officers. The muster given above seems yet more numerous, while it is to be remarked that the six last Companies are given in deference to the British Museum Army List, but do not appear on that preserved in Trinity College. The celebrated Doctor Alexius Stafford (a secular priest of Wexford County) Dean of Christ Church, Master in Chancery, and Member for Bannow in King James's Parliament, was Chaplain to the Regiment; and he, having in his zeal passed into the ranks at the battle of Aughrim, fell on that disastrous day.

The *Clarendon Correspondence* (vol. 1. p. 434,) gives an interesting account of a review of this Regiment in 1686. "This morning (8th June, 1686) the Royal Regiment drew up in St. Stephen's Green, when my Lord Tyrconnel viewed them and saw them exercise; Lieutenant Colonel Dorrington was in his post; I was not in the field. His lordship told the Officers that the King was so satisfied in the long services of Sir Charles Fielding, that he had removed him to prefer him to a better post, and that he did the like for Master Billingsley, who was then in the field, Major Barker not being yet come. His Lordship likewise said, as I am

informed, His Majesty did not remove any of the other Officers out of any dislike, for he was well satisfied with their services, but to make room for other men of great merit. Then presented Captain Harman to the Company he was to command, on the head of which was Captain Margetson, who said he bought his employment to show his readiness to venture his life and fortune in the King's service; that whilst he had been in it he behaved himself with loyalty and honour, and did now most readily submit to his Majesty's pleasure." This Regiment of Infantry, together with Fitz-James's, Lord Galway's, Sir Maurice Eustace's, and Colonel Ramsay's, Lord Galmoy's, Lord Abercorn's, and Colonel Dominick Sheldon's Horse, constituted the besieging force at Derry; and at the Boyne and on the last fatal field of Aughrim, the valour and steadiness of this truly Royal Regiment were preeminent.

CAPTAIN MICHAEL ROTH.

(Of the King's Own Company.)

So early as in the beginning of the fourteenth century this surname is recognised on Irish records. In 1382 Adam, son of Philip Roth, was one of the influential proprietors of Cork appointed to organize a hosting in that county. In seven years after William Roth was Mayor of Drogheda; and merchants of the name appear about that time in Kilkenny and New Ross.

In 1606 Robert Roth had a grant of divers rectories and tithes in Kilkenny and Tipperary, parcel of the estate of the late Priory of Kenlis. In 1616 Alderman Edward

Roth died, seised of Talbot's Castle and other premises in Kilkenny, leaving Richard his son and heir. In four years after died John, son of Peter Roth, also an Alderman of Kilkenny, seised of Sheepstown and other estates in the County; his son and heir, Peter, was then 30 years of age and married to Letitia, daughter of Walter Lawless of said city. In 1628 Richard, son of Edward Roth, was an Alderman there, and he died in 1637, seised of Cooleshill, the weir, fishery and mill at Purcells-Inch, and Purcells-Hays, Talbot's Castle, and certain mountain and pasture land at Dromleigh, all in the County of Kilkenny; three daughters were his co-heiresses. At the time of the breaking out of the Civil War of 1641, Sir Robert Roth, Knight, was seised of Tullemaine in this County.

In the commencement of the ensuing troubles, the Protestant Bishop of Ossory, Doctor Griffith Williams, having fled from his charge, Doctor David Roth, son of Geoffrey, then the Roman Catholic Prelate thereof, entered into possession of the See, under the authority and protection of the Supreme Council of Confederate Catholics, which then sat at Kilkenny; and he continued in this office during that troubled interval for the remainder of his life. Messingham, Archbishop Ussher, Ware and Harris, bear testimony to his learning, accusing him, however, of what they considered demonstrations of bigotry, but what in truth his devotedness to the Catholic religion at that crisis necessitated; and it is ever to be remembered that he zealously advocated the acceptance of those terms of peace which the Marquis of Ormonde offered. He was the author of several works, his principal production being the '*Analecta Sacra Nova et Mira de Rebus Catholicorum.*' He died about the year 1651, it is believed, in the Diocese of Ferns, where he was interred;

and a splendid cenotaph, of black marble, commemorates him within the Irish Cathedral, over which he once presided.

The above Captain Michael was born in 1665; he entered the Irish Foot Guards under the Duke of Ormonde in 1686, and in 1688 was appointed to the Captaincy in which he continued throughout the succeeding war. After the capitulation of Limerick he passed over to France, and served, in 1692, with the army on the coast of Normandy, designed for the Invasion of England. He was at Huy, at Landen, at Charleroy with the army of Germany in 1694, and that of the Moselle in 1695, became a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1696, and was attached to the army of Flanders in 1697. When, in the following year, King James's Regiment of Foot Guards was formed into the Regiment of Dorrington, M. de Roth was constituted its Lieutenant-Colonel. His subsequent services are fully detailed in *O'Callaghan's Brigades*, vol. 1, p. 173, &c. He died in 1741, leaving a son, Charles Edward, whose distinguished life as Colonel of his father's Regiment, is exhibited in the same work, p. 175, &c. This latter died in 1766, when his Regiment became that of Roscommon, the Colonel, in this succession, being Robert, son of Patrick Dillon.

COLONEL WILLIAM DORRINGTON.

DORRINGTON was a native of England,* and belonged to this Regiment of Guards from its first formation. In the Establishment of 1687-8; he is entered on the Pension List

* *O'Callaghan's Macariz Excidium*, p. 419.

for £200 *per annum*, subsequent to which date he was appointed Colonel of this Corps by King James, instead of the second Duke of Ormonde, and was made a Privy Councillor of Ireland, together with the Dukes of Powis and Berwick, the Earls of Clanricarde, Abercorn, Carlingford, and Melfort, the Lords Kilmallock, Clare, Merrion, and Kenmare; the English Lord Chief Justice, Sir Edward Herbert (who followed the King's fortune, and subsequently became his Chancellor at St. Germain), Colonel Patrick Sarsfield, afterwards created by him Earl of Lucan, and Sir Ignatius White of Limerick, Baronet.*

Colonel Dorrington was afterwards commissioned by the King, immediately before the meeting of the Parliament in Dublin, to serve at the siege of Derry, and there was he wounded, but not so badly as long to supersede his active duty. In the September of that year, when King James was in the advance to arrest the progress of his enemy in Louth, having marched within a short distance of Dundalk, he directed Colonel Dorrington with the Brigade of Guards to come on as far as Mapletown-bridge, and resolved himself to encamp near that of Affane.† Dorrington subsequently distinguished himself at the Boyne, and was Governor of Limerick in the latter portion of that year (1690). When Tyrconnel passed over to France, leaving the Duke of Berwick his Deputy in the Vice-Royalty of Ireland, Brigadier Dorrington was one of those deputed to represent to his Grace that the power so attempted to be conferred upon him was illegal, but that the Great Council in Limerick, consisting of the Prelates, Nobles, and Officers, were willing that he

* *O'Callaghan's Brigades*, v. 1, p. 168.

† *Clarke's James II.*, vol. 2, p. 379.

should have the civil and military authority, provided he would admit a select council of officers to direct his military operations, and allow two able persons from each of the provinces to advise him in relation to the civil.* On Tyrconnel's return from France, Dorrington was made Major-General of the Army.†

Immediately before the last siege of Limerick, he was taken prisoner at the battle of Aughrim,‡ and was thereupon sent up to Dublin, from thence to Chester, and at last to the Tower of London; but was so soon released or exchanged by the Revolutionists, as to be able to resume in France his active adherence to the Jacobite cause. There he retained his Colonelcy of the Royal Irish Foot Guards; of which, in the remodelling, Oliver O'Gara, who had been a full Colonel in Ireland, was constituted Lieutenant-Colonel, and John Roth, Major. [To the time of his decease at Paris in 1718, Dorrington was Colonel of this Regiment; styled King James's, until after the peace of Ryswick, when it was remodelled as Dorrington's. In 1704 he attained the grade of Lieutenant-General in France, and served in Flanders and Germany till 1710, when he made his last campaign. His Regiment subsequently took name from its successive Colonels, as Roth's, Roscommon's, and Walsh's.]

The *Paris Quotidienne* of March, 1841, had an interesting notice of this Colonel's descendants: "Died at Abbeville, within a few days of each other, the Comte and the Chevalier Macclesfield Dorrington, aged the one 85, the other 74, and descended from 'Lord' William Dorrington, who was Colonel of an 'English' Regiment which bore his name.

* *O'Conor's Milit. Mem.*, p. 126. † *Story's Impartial Hist.*, pt. II, p. 55.

‡ *Story's Impartial History*, pt. II, p. 137.

He emigrated with James the Second, and was created during his exile a Peer of England, by the monarch he had so faithfully followed. With these two *brothers* the branch of the Dorringtons, so established in France, became extinct, but the name continues in England."

Another Dorrington (Andrew) was Captain in the Earl of Clancarthy's Regiment of Infantry, but William is the only one on the Roll of Attainders, where he is described as 'of Dublin.'

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM MAUNSELL BARKER.

THIS surname does not seem to have been known in Ireland, until the days of the Tudor dynasty, neither does it appear on the Attainders of 1642 or 1691. In 1616 the Commissioners of Wards recommended William Barker, Esquire, to the office of King's feodary, within all the Province of Leinster and the English Pale; which office was granted to him accordingly. King Charles, on His Restoration, confirmed the Order of Knighthood of the Royal Oak on three individuals of this surname, William Barker, then styled of London, another William of Suffolk, and Abel Barker of Rutlandshire. By the Act of Explanation (1665) a William Barker was restored to his estates in the County of Limerick, and he further assured his title by a patent of 1667, which conveyed to him not only 3,344 acres in Limerick, but 1,339 in Tipperary, 856 in the King's County, 1,752 in Cork, and 6,827 in Down. This patentee became an Alderman, and,

being so seised in fee of the Limerick lands, as also of a manor in Essex, he settled same, on his marriage in 1676, to family uses; and the eldest son of that marriage was Sir William Barker,* afterwards established at Kilcooly in Tipperary.

There can be little doubt that the Officer here under consideration was of this Limerick family. He was Major when King James entered Dublin on Palm Sunday (1689), was immediately after made Lieutenant-Colonel, on Dorrington being appointed Colonel, and was at the blockade of Derry. After the return of the Duke of Tyrconnel from France, he was created a Brigadier-General of Infantry, and fell at the battle of Aughrim.

A Charles Barker had, as hereinafter mentioned, on the Restoration, a confirmatory grant of 396 acres part of Croboy in Meath, theretofore the estate of the Lynches or the Leynses of the Knock; while Captain Phillip Barker was one of those mentioned in the adjudications to the '1649' Officers.

MAJOR THOMAS ARTHUR.

THIS name appears of Irish record from the time of Edward the Second, and Ortelius's Map locates the family in the Barony of Clanwilliam, County of Limerick.—In the year 1210, Robert Arthur was a benefactor to the great Abbey of St. Thomas in Dublin. In 1309 Matilda, the widow of Richard Arthur, who died seised of lands held under the Crown, had an assignment of dower thereof. In 1314 John

* *Appeal Cases.*

Arthur was one of the High Bailiffs of Limerick, and the name appears subsequently filling that office on forty-seven occasions, and the Mayoralty, on forty-two. In 1392 John Arthur, a citizen of Limerick, obtained an exemption from being called upon assize Juries. In 1403 Robert Arthur died seised of estates in Slane and other parts of Meath, leaving Peter, his son and heir, who, in 1431, had a Commission of Inquiry within the Pale intrusted to him. In 1486, Dr. Thomas Arthur, by birth of Limerick City, died there Bishop of the See. In the first Parliament of Elizabeth, Edward Arthur was one of the Members elected to represent that City; as was Alderman Nicholas Arthur in 1613. After the Restoration, a patent of lands in the County of Limerick to Captain John Winckworth, a Cromwellian, contained a saving of the right of Dr. Thomas Arthur to certain lands therein named, as a nominee after reprisals; and he had a similar saving in a patent of premises in the City of Limerick, to Wentworth, Earl of Roscommon; while, under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, he was restored to his principal seat and 2,000 acres of land; as was, by the same legislative arrangement of property, John Arthur to the estates of his father, Alderman Arthur, with some exceptions; and a Patrick Arthur was likewise thereby similarly restored. In 1678 Pierce Arthur had a confirmatory grant of upwards of 400 acres in Clare, as had Dymphna and Thomas Arthur of 1,400 in Galway. In King James's Charter to Limerick, Nicholas Arthur was named one of the Aldermen, (and he Represented that City in the Parliament of 1689); while James and Thomas Arthur were of its Burgesses. This Thomas it may be concluded was the above Major. At the Parliament of Dublin in 1689, he sat as one of the Representatives for the Borough of Newcastle, in the County of Dublin.

An early notice of this Thomas appears in the *Correspondence of the Earl of Clarendon* (6th May, 1686), when writing to the Earl of Sunderland, he recommends "that Captain Thomas Arthur, a Roman Catholic, who lately bought the employment, be advanced to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Guards."* Early in the September of that year he was sent to Connaught by Tyrconnel to raise recruits, but, not having the Earl of Clarendon's order, he was recalled, and this the rather "as the Captain could command no serviceable interest in Connaught."† Lord Clarendon, having been afterwards accused of thus recalling Arthur, defended himself as that the raising of men is a matter of great consequence, and ought to be done by no authority but that of the Chief Governor.‡ Besides Major Thomas, there were of the family in this Regiment John Arthur a Captain, Edward and John Arthur Ensigns; and Patrick Arthur was a Captain in Major-General Boisseleau's Infantry. One of these Captains was wounded at Derry, while the above Major fell at the Boyne;§ and Dean Story records the death of a Colonel Arthur at the battle of Aughrim|| who, it would seem from Lodge,¶ was married to a niece of Richard Earl of Tyrconnel. This Colonel was Robert Arthur, in trust for whom the above Captain Thomas held the Clerkship of the Crown and Hanaper, in 1689. The outlawries of 1691 include this *Thomas*, described as of Colganstown, County of Dublin, with three others in said County, and one in each of those of Limerick, Clare, and

* *Singer's Correspondence*, vol. 2, p. 372.

† *Singer's Correspondence of Lord Clarendon*, vol. 2, pp. 578-9.

‡ *Singer's Correspondence*, v. 2, p. 372. § *Clarke's James II.*, v. 2, p. 399.

|| *Impartial History*, pt. II., p. 138. ¶ *Peerage*, v. 4, p. 160.

Kilkenny. Various claims were made on their estates at Chichester House.

In later years this family was represented in the County of Dublin at Seafield.

CAPTAIN RICHARD FAGAN.

THIS family is by some considered of English descent, while others prefix to it the Milesian 'O.' One of the most ancient rolls of Irish record, almost synchronizing with the English invasion, recognises William 'Fakun's' possession of a plot of ground, several houses as well of stone as of wood, with a tower outside Werburgh's-quay in the City of Dublin. In the thirteenth century the name was established in Meath, and in its branches became early connected with the De Lacys, Plunketts, and Barnewalls. In 1358 John Fagan was High Sheriff of the Liberties of Meath; and in 1373 was appointed Governor of the important Castle of the Pale at Trim; while in 1401 Nicholas Fagan was one of the Commissioners selected for assessing the Barony of Moyallen therein with a corn subsidy.

Christopher Fagan, the representative of the Meath line, and inheritor of their estates, was induced to lend his influence in maintaining Perkin Warbeck's claim to the Crown. He (as it is said in an old family pedigree, verified by wills and funeral entries in the Office of Arms, and lately in the possession of Mr. William Fagan of Cork), was slain with four of his sons at the siege of Carlow, when a great portion of their Meath estates was, as confiscated, granted

to the Aylmers, Barnewalls, and other gentry of the Pale. John, the youngest son of Christopher, was also at Carlow, being then but eighteen years of age; he, however, escaped the slaughter, and fled to Cork, a city that held out strenuously for Perkin. He there married Phillis, daughter of William Skiddy of Skiddy's Castle in that city, by whom he had two sons, and a daughter Phillis, who married Thomas Gould. Richard, the eldest son of Christopher, left a son Thomas Fagan, who acquired that estate of Feltrim in the County of Dublin, from which the head of the family has since derived a territorial designation. *His* eldest son, another Christopher, was High Sheriff of the City of Dublin in 1565 and 1573; and it was during his possession of Feltrim that the unfortunate Earl of Desmond, being a prisoner of state in the Castle of Dublin, and his health failing so as to need the air of the country, this Christopher Fagan was selected to take charge of his person at his residence. But when it was intimated to Fagan that it would be his duty to watch the captive, he magnanimously replied, that the Earl would be welcome to diet and lodging at his house, yet would he never consent to be his keeper. Desmond, it may be added, in such liberal guardianship was allowed to walk abroad on his parole; but, abusing the privilege, he escaped into Munster, where, entering soon after into open rebellion, he was treacherously murdered.* In 1611 John Fagan had a grant of the Castle of Bullock in the County of Dublin, with the Fishery and haven and the Castle of Rochestown, &c.; and in 1669 Patrick O'Fagan passed patent for 301 acres in Louth.

The relative and namesake of the above Christopher was

* *D'Alton's History of the Co. Dublin*, pp. 211-12.

declared a forfeiting proprietor during the Civil War of 1641, but a Decree of Innocence, obtained on the Restoration, restored his estate of Feltrim to him and his heirs male. His death, in 1682, is recorded in a funeral entry in the Office of Arms, wherein he is described as 'Christopher, son of Richard, son of John, son of Richard;' that he died 12th February, 1682-3, and was buried in St. Audoen's Church, Dublin; having married Anne, daughter of Sir Nicholas White of Leixlip, by whom he had several children, of whom (says the record) Richard and Peter are now living, and one daughter, Elizabeth, married to Lord Strabane (and who became mother by him of Claud, fourth Earl of Abercorn, Colonel of a Regiment of Horse in this Army, as before noticed). The Richard here mentioned was the above Captain, and he married Ellen, daughter of Thomas Aylmer of Lyons, by whom he had one daughter, Anna-Maria; but neither he nor his brother Peter having left male issue, and the title to the inheritance having thereby vested in the Crown, Charles the Second, by privy seal, granted it to Claud, Lord Abercorn, the said son of their sister, Elizabeth.

Richard's uncle, John Fagan, became the founder of that Munster line in which the representation is now preserved; and his son, Christopher, was, as hereafter noticed, a Captain in Lord Kenmare's Infantry; while in Sir Michael Creagh's, Patrick 'Ffagan' was also a Captain, and another of the name Chaplain therein. The Attainders of 1691 exhibit the names of Thomas Fagan of Kinsale (who appears to have been a Lieutenant in Lord Kilmallock's Infantry), Bryan 'O'Fegan' of Drumgagh, County of Down, clerk; Manus 'O'Fegan' of Clonallon, County of Down; with RICHARD FAGAN, described as of Drakestown, County of Meath, and Feltrim, County of Dublin. The value of the latter's estate

alone was so considerable, that an inquiry into its circumstances was directed in 1690-1, with the object of presenting it as a royal boon to Sir Robert Southwell.* The sale of all his estates ultimately brought in not less than £100,000, out of which only his wife's jointure and his daughter's portions (for he died without male issue) were allowed to be paid, viz.; £1,000 for his eldest daughter Anne, and £400 for each of his other daughters, Elizabeth and Helen. They were all minors at the time of the claims made. Helen afterwards married John Taylor of Swords, (*ante* vol. 1. p. 437.)

A James Fagan passed after the Revolution into the Spanish service, where he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of Hamel's Regiment. He married the heiress of the house of Turges in Lorraine, and was living in 1722.† See further of this family at the notice of Christopher Fagan, a Captain in Lord Kenmare's Infantry.

CAPTAINS SIR LUKE, PATRICK, AND EDWARD DOWDALL.

THIS name is of record in Ireland from the time of King Edward the Third. In that reign John 'Dowedale,' was Sheriff of Louth; he was a Justice *in eyre* in 1384; and died early in the reign of Henry the Fourth. Peter 'Dowedale,' his son and heir, had livery of his estates in 1418. In 1422 the custody of the lands and estates of John

* *Thorpe's Catal. Southwell MSS.*, p. 213. † *Fagan MSS.*

Walsh, chaplain, in the city and suburbs of Dublin, was committed to Robert Dowdall, who by the style of Robert Dowdall of Newtown-Termonfeckin, County of Louth, was, in 1446, appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland. *His* son Sir Thomas was Master of the Rolls in 1478, and James Dowdall was appointed in 1583 Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench. An unprinted Act of Resumption of 1468 contains a saving of the rights of the aforesaid Robert Dowdall. In 1543 George Dowdall was appointed Primate of Armagh, but retired from his See on King Henry's efforts to introduce the Reformation; he was, however, restored thereto on the accession of Queen Mary. Edward Dowdall of Glaspistol was one of the Representatives of the County of Louth in Queen Elizabeth's first Parliament; and in 1600, on the petition of Peter Dowdall of Drogheda, a commission was issued for establishing his right in certain lands in Termonfeckin and elsewhere in Louth; while, in 1608, Sir John Dowdall of Piltowne, in Waterford, had a grant of license to hold markets and fairs in Rathkeale, with divers castles and lands in Limerick. Laurence Dowdall of Athlumney and Nicholas Dowdall of Brownstown attended the celebrated meeting on the hill of Crofty; and the Attainders of 1642 present their names with that of Walter of Athboy. Laurence was nevertheless one of the Confederate Catholics, who adhered to the King at the meeting in Kilkenny, and he was accordingly excepted from pardon for life or estate in Cromwell's Act of 1652. In a grant of Athlumney as forfeited property to William Ridges in 1666, a saving was inserted "of such right and no other as should be adjudged due to Sir Luke Dowdall, Knight, as a nominee, in the town and lands of Athlumney." This Sir Luke, who was the son of the aforesaid Laurence Dowdall,

had a confirmatory grant in 1677 of 4,265 acres in Roscommon, and in the following year of 3,239 acres in Meath, including Athlumney.

Besides these Captains, there appear upon this service — Dowdall, chaplain in Lord Abercorn's Horse; another Edward Dowdall, a Quarter-Master, and Joseph Dowdall, an Ensign in Lord Louth's Regiment of Infantry; two Dowdalls in Commission on Colonel Richard Nugent's; while a John Dowdall was subsequently promoted to a Majority in Lord 'Bellew's.' The list of names for the Shrievalties in Ireland, sent over to Lord Clarendon the Viceroy, contained, for the County of Meath, the name of Launcelot Dowdall, with the observation, 'a factious caballing whig;' to which Clarendon replied in comment, 'This gentleman is of an ancient English family in that county, where he behaves himself with great sobriety, and is so far from being a favourite of the whigs or caballing with them, that they are dissatisfied with his being Sheriff, concluding him a friend to the old natives of the County.'*

John Dowdall was one of the Representatives of the Borough of Dundalk in the Parliament of 1689, as was Henry Dowdall, Recorder of Drogheda, for that ancient town. This latter it was who, in duty of his office, delivered that address of its Corporation to King James, when entering the town on the 7th of April, 1689, which is preserved in the *Anthologia Hibernica* (vol. 1, p. 42). The Attainders of 1691 comprise the names of the above Sir Luke, described as Lucas Dowdall of Old Connaught, County of Dublin, and of Dublin City; with fifteen others of the name.

Sir Lucas forfeited in Meath extensive estates, off which

* *Singer's Correspondence of Lord Clarendon*, v. 1, p. 286.

his widow, Dame Katherine, claimed dower, but was dismissed, as were alike the claims of their children Anne, Thomasine, and Mary Dowdall for portions, and that of Daniel Dowdall, his son and heir, by his guardian, for a fee therein.—Margaret Dowdall claimed in her own right and was allowed the benefit of sundry debts due to her, but 'put out' in the name of Patrick Dowdall, who was attainted; while she also claimed, as one of the executors of Lady Jane Dowdall, a mortgage debt affecting the County of Longford estate of said Patrick Dowdall. Lady Alice Dowdall, otherwise Nugent, one of the daughters of Richard, late Earl of Westmeath, claimed a jointure of £180 off the Meath estates of Henry Dowdall—dismissed. Joseph Dowdall sought and was allowed an estate tail in Westmeath lands forfeited by Matthew Dowdall; and Redmond Dowdall, and Mary his wife, claimed an estate tail in County of Limerick lands forfeited by Tobias and John Dowdall, as did said Mary her dower off these estates as the widow of Tobias and under his will of 25th August, 1688.—The estates of Sir Lucas were subsequently sold in lots to John Preston of Ardsallagh, Robert Rochfort, her Majesty's Attorney-General, Michael Shields of Wainstown, John Drury of Dublin, and Richard Gorges, Esq., the patentee of Kilbrue.

In the engagement at Lauffield village in 1747 Lieutenant Dowdall, then ranking in Berwick's Brigade, was wounded.

CAPTAIN SIR GREGORY BYRNE.

THE O'Byrnes were the formidable Chieftains of that last subjugated district of Ireland, now the County of Wicklow;

the present Barony of Ballinacor and the Rainilogh were possessed exclusively by them, and they, with the O'Tooles, the territorial Lords of the remainder of this County, maintained for nearly four centuries an unceasing war against Dublin and the English Pale. So early after the introduction of surnames as 1119 the Four Masters record the death of Aodh O'Brin (Byrne), Lord of East Leinster, and when afterwards Dermot McMurrough invited the English invasion, the O'Byrne, who was, in the adjustment of Irish government, his tributary, although Dermot confided in him as his last hope, renounced his allegiance, and unhesitatingly opposed the invaders; when, being brought before 'Strongbow,' he was condemned to death. In 1176 Malachy O'Byrne died Bishop of Kildare. Murrough 'Mac Byrn' of Rainilough, and Connor 'O'Brin' were of the Irish Chiefs, to whom Henry the Third directed a special requisition for repairing to his standard, and assisting him with their forces against the King of Scotland.* In 1398 Roger Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster, and Lord of Dunamase, was killed when endeavouring to reduce this mountain Sept; a catastrophe which induced the second visit of the unfortunate Richard the Second to Ireland, when the O'Byrne was fain to yield him homage.† In 1442 'the English of Dublin and Meath made an incursion into O'Byrnes' country, where they committed great depredations; but were overtaken by the O'Tooles and O'Byrnes, who defeated them, slaying four score and taking immense spoils.'

In 1535 Lord Leonard Grey received intimation that one of the Fitzgeralds, uniting with Lord Baltinglas and a

* *Rymer's Fœdera.*

† *Davis's Hist. Rel.*, p. 22.

Chieftain of the O'Byrnes, had taken their station in the valleys of Glendalough, that their numbers were daily increasing, and 'their excursions were pestilent and audacious.' In two years after, however, the O'Byrne made his submission to that Deputy. In the time of Queen Elizabeth the celebrated Feagh Mac Hugh was the Captain of the O'Byrnes; he it was whom Spencer commemorates, "so far emboldened as to threaten peril even to Dublin, over whose neck he continually hung." His capture and escape are graphically narrated by the Four Masters.

Two cruel Inquisitions were held at Newcastle, in the County of Dublin in 1604, by operation of which the estates of upwards of eighty of the O'Byrnes of Wicklow were declared forfeited to the Crown; many of them, as appears by the finding, having been killed or taken prisoners and hanged by martial law during the rebellion, which broke out 2nd of September, 36th Elizabeth. In two years after, eighty-five others of this devoted mountain Sept felt it necessary in prudence to pay fines and charges for patents of pardon. Another Inquisition, taken early in the reign of James the First, thus alludes to the moving cause of these and ensuing fearful confiscations. Henry the Second (it recites) had, *in right of his crown*, been seised in fee of all the territory of Cosha in the County of Wicklow; when many mere Irish had, from time to time, entered thereupon, but never obtained dominion in that country; and in particular John, son of Redmond Byrne, a mere Irishman, had, in the time of Henry the Eighth, entered thereupon, and died seised thereof, upon which Hugh his son entered and died seised; when Feagh-Mac-Hugh, *his* son, of Ballinveer, entered, and, having rebelled against Queen Elizabeth, was slain by the Queen's army; whereupon Felim, his son, entered, and was seised at the time

of that inquisition of James, but without having obtained any grant or concession thereof. In 1605, he was fain to take out a patent for his ancient inheritance, to hold to himself *in capite*, with remainders to his sons, Brian, Hugh, Gerald, James, Turlough, Feagh, and Cahir, and their respective heirs male; with, on their default, remainder to his own heirs male; remainder to Redmond his brother, remainder to Owney and Feagh, son of Cahir Byrne, his uncles; remainder to his uncle Donell, and the respective heirs male of each in succession. Redmond, the aforesaid brother of Felim, took out a patent, in 1606, for other lands, stated to have been theretofore 'the estate of his father slain in rebellion,' and which were granted to him to hold for ever, 'in consideration of his good services to Queen Elizabeth.' In 1611, the King's letter issued to receive surrenders from the gentlemen and freeholders of the Byrnes' country, of their respective estates, with the object of their receiving new grants thereof at English rents and services.

The attainders of 1642 fell upon one hundred and fifty-six O'Byrnes within their old territory, including five of the sons of Felim, to whom remainders in his patentee estates were so limited, viz.: Hugh, Gerald, James, Turlough, and Cahir; with three others of his sons, not named in the patent, viz.: Art, Dermot, and Redmond; while, beyond their aboriginal country, were attainted four in Dublin, three in the County of Kildare, and one in Carlow. The Kilkenny Assembly of Confederate Catholics was attended by Hugh 'Brin' of Corinnon, Bryan 'Burne' of Ballinacor, Bryan of Rodine, James of Ballyaude, and John of Ballyglann. Cromwell's Denunciation Act of 1652 excepts two of these Confederates, there described as Hugh Mac Phelim and Bryan Mac Phelim Byrne, both of the County of Wicklow, from pardon for life

and estate. In the Record Tower of Dublin Castle is a petition of Phelim Byrne, soon after the Restoration, to recover his ancient inheritance in Wicklow; but it does not seem to have been effective.

The above Captain Sir Gregory Byrne was resident at Tymogue, in the Queen's County; in 1669, he married Margaret Copley, sister and co-heiress of Sir Christopher Copley, and grand-daughter of the first Viscount Ranelagh; in two years after he was created a Baronet, and in 1685 his Lady died, leaving issue by him an only son Daniel. Sir Gregory was attainted in 1691; nevertheless, at the Court of Chichester House he claimed estates in fee in divers lands in the Queen's County, and in plots and houses in Dublin; but the claim was dismissed as cautionary; while some other interests in the City and County of Dublin were allowed to him. He married to his second wife Alice Fleming, only daughter of Randal Lord Slane, by the Lady Penelope Moore, daughter of Henry, Earl of Drogheda; (the grand-daughter of this union, having married into the family of Bryan of Jenkinstown, her son sought to establish title to the dormant title of Slane as heir general of Christopher Lord Slane, and on the extinction of all intermediate issue).—Besides this Captain, there are on the present 'List' Garret and John Byrne, Captains in the Earl of Westmeath's Infantry. The former was afterwards adjudged within the Articles of Limerick; another of this sept was Quarter-Master in Sir Neill O'Neill's Dragoons. In the Parliament of Dublin, Hugh Byrne sat as one of the Representatives of the Borough of Carysfort, and Thomas Byrne as one of Wicklow. Sir Gregory was outlawed on four Inquisitions in Dublin, Meath, and the Queen's County; while the scattered quantity of these political attainders in 1692, in relation to the O'Byrnes,

powerfully evinces the dispersion from their native mountain fastnesses, to which this devoted race were within a few years after its reduction subjected. Nineteen of these Inquisitions were held in the County of Wicklow, eight in Carlow, seven in Westmeath, three in Meath, Dublin, and Wexford respectively, two in the Queen's County, and one in Louth; while even in such remote settlements as Derry and Galway, two occur in the former and one in the latter. At the Court of Claims, besides those so made by Sir Gregory Byrne, Garret Byrne claimed the tithes of Rectories in Wicklow forfeited by Hugh Byrne—dismissed for non-prosecution. Off the forfeitures of Walter Byrne in the City of Dublin, his widow claimed and was allowed an estate for life under settlement of 1682; and Edmund Byrne claimed and was allowed the fee of some estates of Thady Byrne in the Barony of Arklow, County of Wicklow.

In 1707 Dr. Edmund Byrne was the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, and a proclamation issued in 1712 for his apprehension, as well as of others "who attempted to exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction contrary to the laws of the kingdom." *

CAPTAIN BARTHOLOMEW RUSSELL.

THIS name is of Irish record from the earliest period after the Invasion, while the Four Masters relate the death of Actin Russell in a battle between the Burkes and O'Conors in 1263. In 1309 Reginald Russel was summoned to a

* *Hardiman's Gaboay*, pp. 275-7.

Grand Council, and, in the following year, Robert Russel of Ross had license to acquire the fee of certain premises within the manor of Old Ross, which had been the estate of Roger le Bygod, formerly Earl of Norfolk, and Marshal of England. In 1317 the above Reginald had, with his wife Margaret, the grant of an interest in the serjeantcy of Olethan and Imokelly, to hold in the form theretofore granted, by Edward the First to Thomas Fitz-Maurice and said Margaret. Their son, David Russell, sued out livery of his estates in 1355. William Russell was one of the influential gentry of the County of Waterford, who, according to the law and usage of the period, elected its Sheriff. Walter Russell was at this time Constable of the important Castle of Tallagh on the marches of the Pale. In 1384 Richard Russell was a *Justice in eyre*, and he, for his services, obtained a license to marry Margaret the widow of Milo Maundeville, a native Irishwoman.

In 1594 Sir William Russell was appointed Lord Justice of Ireland, when his earliest movement was directed against the O'Byrnes, at their stronghold of Ballinacor. In two years after died George Russell of Sheephouse, in Meath, Nicholas his son and heir being then of full age and married. Patrick was the son and heir of this Nicholas. About the year 1605 died James Russell of Quoniamstown, George his son and heir being then of full age, but unmarried. This George died in 1645. In 1619 died Christopher Russell of Ballygallaghan, in the County Down, Richard his son and heir being then of full age and married. The Attainders of 1642 comprise the names of Thomas Russell (*ruagh*) of Rush, Christopher Russell of Seatown, Andrew Russell of Swords, Patrick of Brownstown, Nicholas of Collinstown, Thomas of Drynam, and Francis of Kilrush, all in the County of Dublin; with Patrick Russell of Rodanstown, County of Meath. In

1646 George Russell of Rathmolin was one of the Confederate Catholics assembled at Kilkenny, and in 1667 William Russell had a confirmatory grant of 154 acres in Wexford.

A short time before the accession of King James the Second, Dr. Patrick Russell (of the family that, as shown by the above attainders, was congregated about the ancient town of Swords,) was appointed the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, in which dignity he continued during that monarch's reign. In 1685 he held the first Provincial Council at Dublin that had been known for many years; and Lord Clarendon, then Viceroy, writing at that time to the Earl of Rochester one of his state letters, says of this prelate, "He has been with me, seems to be a good man, but no politician; he is a secular."* In the peaceful course of his life he continued, by synods and councils and visitations, to inculcate humility and attention in his clergy, and virtue and loyalty in their flocks.† During the King's residence in Dublin, he performed the service and rites of his church constantly in the Royal presence; the last permitted occasion of these solemnities having been for the consecration of a Benedictine nunnery in Dublin. On the downfall of the Stuart dynasty, he fled to Paris, whence however he returned to close his life in the land of his birth and ministry. At the termination of the year 1692 he died, and was buried in the venerable church of Lusk, near Swords. While he was Primate, his principal residence was in the old chapel-house at Francis-street, by the Fraternity of which establishment an ancient censer is preserved exhibiting the inscription, "*Orate pro Patricio Russell, Archiepiscopo Dubliniæ, Primate Hiber-*

* *Singer's Correspondence*, v. 1, p. 387.

† *D'Alton's Archbishops of Dublin*, p. 454.

nix et pro ejus fratre Jacobo Russell, Decano Dublinix et Prothonotario Apostolico, qui me fieri fecit."* During King James's reign he enjoyed a pension of £200 *per annum* charged on the Irish Exchequer.

The above Captain Bartholomew Russell was the proprietor of Seatown, County of Dublin, by which description he was attainted in 1691; while there appear on this Army List Garret and Thomas Russell, Ensigns in the Earl of Tyrone's Infantry (the latter described on his attainder as of Ballymacscanlon, County of Louth), Valentine Russell a Captain in Lord Bellew's, and Christopher Russell (described also as of Seatown) a Captain in Colonel Cormuck O'Neill's Infantry. The Attainders of 1691, besides the above officers, include the names of Valentine Russell of Quoniamstown, who had been Sheriff of Down in 1687; Charles of Lumfin in said County; James of Russelstown, County of Westmeath; Robert of Drynam (who had been one of the Representatives of Swords in the Parliament of 1689), William Russell of Ballymacscanlon, and Andrew of Ardee, in Louth; James of Glendarson, Patrick of Walshestown, and David of Clonfriest in Cork, and Vincent of Aglis in Waterford. Captain Bartholomew forfeited much about Swords and in the Barony of Nethercross. Thomas's confiscations were of portions of the Rectorial tithes of Julianstown, Platten, and Dunany. Valentine's comprised extensive estates in the County of Down, in which his son Patrick Russell, then a minor, claimed an estate tail as did his mother Mary Russell, *alias* Hanlon, by Hugh Hanlon her Trustee, a rent charge in lieu of dower under marriage articles of February, 1683. Their petitions, do not, however, appear to have been allowed; while Anne,

* *D'Alton's Archbishops of Dublin*, p. 456.

widow of Sir Robert Hamilton, Knight, and others, as executors of James Hamilton, deceased, claimed and were allowed a judgment debt, charged on said Valentine's estates; a portion of which, including Quoniamstown, was sold by the Commissioners of the Forfeitures in 1703 to Robert Echlin of Rush, Esq. Bridget, the only child and heiress of Robert Russell of Drynam, married Andrew Cruise of the Naul family. See *post*, at Captain Francis Cruise, in the Earl of Tyrone's Infantry.

CAPTAIN THOMAS HACKETT.

THIS name 'Heket' occurs on the Roll of Battle Abbey, as of one of the Knights who attended the Conqueror from Normandy. His race early extended over Worcestershire and Yorkshire. One of his descendants, Paganus Hacket, came over to Ireland with the English Invasion. He witnessed an endowment from Hugh Tyrrell to the priory of Kilmainham about 1180, and acquired a grant of lands in the district of Wicklow still known by the name of Hacketstown,* which remained in his line until their adhesion to the Earl of Desmond caused its confiscation in the time of Queen Elizabeth. In 1200, Rowland Hacket was seised of lands near Kinsaly, County of Dublin;† and in 1250, William Hacket founded the Franciscan Friary, in Cashel.—In 1302 John, Henry, and Robert 'Hacket' were of the 'Fideles' of Ireland, whose services were sought by special Royal mandate for the

* *Lynch's Feudal Dignities*, p. 255.

† *Archdall's Monasticon*, p. 152.

war in Scotland.* About the same time, Robert and Walter Haket received similar recognitions of the King's confidence,† the latter being entrusted with the custody of Newcastle Mac Kinegan near Delgany, while Henry was Sheriff of the County of Tipperary. In 1356 Andrew Hakett, styled Lord Andrew Hakett, was Sheriff and Escheator of the County of Cross-Tipperary, and in 1375 Edmund Haket was Sheriff of the County of Waterford. At the battle of Agincourt, Richard Hakett was one of the Knights in the Duke of Gloucester's retinue, as was another Richard in Sir Henry Hussey's, and a Walter Haket in Sir William Bouchier's.‡ In 1460 David Haket was Bishop of Ossory; and in 1484 Peter Haket was Archbishop of Cashel. In the sixteenth century, and it would seem anterior to it, a branch of this family was established in the County of Galway, and erected a castle on a townland of that district which still bears the name of Castle-Haket. By Inquisition of 1584, it was found that Ulick Mac Redmond Mac Meyler died in 1571, seised of the castles of Castle-Haket and Cahir-Morris; but that Mac Haket, the chief of his name, and others of the Sept of the Hackets, claimed the aforesaid castle of Castle-Haket, with the two quarters of land adjoining.§

The Attainders of 1642 comprise but one individual in the old County, described as George Hackett of Ballinahensy, County of Wicklow; about which time Thomas Hackett was transplanted to Connaught, and others of the name settled in the County of Mayo, where they seem now extinct. In 1670 died John Hackett, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, whom his epitaph in Lichfield Cathedral commemorates as a

* *Parliamentary Writs.*

† *Nicolas's Agincourt.*

‡ *Roll in Irish Chancery.*

§ *Hardiman's Galway*, p. 21.

strenuous opponent of the Jesuits, against whom he is said to have written a Latin comedy (entitled *Loyola*, from the name of the founder of their order) which was twice acted before King James the First, and printed in London in 1648. It is related that this piece was composed during a summer at *Newstead Abbey*, whither the doctor had retired with his pupil, afterwards created Lord Byron, ancestor of the poet. In 1672 Thomas Hacket succeeded to the Sees of Down and Connor. In 1678 *Thomas Hacket*, described as of Dublin, merchant, an especial friend of the Duke of Tyrconnel, had a grant of upwards of 1,000 statutable acres in the Barony of Clare, County of Galway, with certain savings. He was afterwards knighted, and was Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1687. In the Parliament of 1689, the aforesaid Thomas Hackett, the Bishop of Down and Connor, was one of the spiritual Peers; while in the Commons, Sir *Thomas Hacket* represented Portarlington, as did Alderman James the City of Cashel. Another Hackett (James) appears on this Army List a Lieutenant in Colonel Thomas Butler's Infantry; as does — Hacket, a Captain in Lord Gormanston's. When King James, after the Boyne, fled from Dublin through the hills of Wicklow, he stopped for a few hours with some followers at the house of a Mr. Hackett near Arklow, whence he proceeded to Duncannon, arriving there about sunrise; and according to Archbishop King, a Captain Robert Hacket was one of those who followed the fortunes of James to France.

In 1691 was attainted *Thomas Hackett*, described as of Cloncullen, with *Thomas Hackett*, junior, of Dublin, James of Cashel, John of Ballymacmaigh, Francis of Gally in Roscommon, and James of Priesttown in Meath. The last was also seised of estates in the County of Dublin, and of Fyan's

castle in the City. Leasehold interests in his Meath lands were claimed and allowed to another James Hackett, and subject thereto, they were sold to John Carter of Hollybrook, in the County of Dublin; while his Dublin property was sold to Robert Echlin of Rush and the Hollow Swords Blades' Company, and 'Fyan's old house' to John Bonninge. It does not appear how far the estates of Captain Thomas Hackett were affected by attainder, but by a Private Act of the Irish Parliament in 1706, explained by another of 1708, those of *Sir* Thomas Hacket were vested in Trustees for the payment of his debts.

CAPTAIN THOMAS WARREN.

THIS 'name is' of record in Ireland early in the reign of Edward the Second, from which time it extended its branches over all the Counties of the Pale. In 1609 Andrew, son and heir of John 'Warrine' of Churchtown, in Meath, had livery of his estates, and he died in 1638, leaving John, his son and heir, then aged 35, and married. The Attainders of 1642 present the names of six Warrens, viz.: Edward of Swords, Alexander of Ballybine, John of Castleknock, and *Thomas*, described as of Sillogue, all in the County of Dublin; with John and Patrick Warren of Churchtown aforesaid. A very interesting account of the descendants of the above Edward of Swords has been transmitted in aid of this work. First deducing his own lineage from William, the first of the name who came into England with the Conqueror, and whose son, another William, died in the Holy Land in 1148. Edward,

the grandson of the latter, passed over to Ireland in Strongbow's time. His great-great-grandson, Richard Warren, acquired the manor of Swords, in addition to Courtduff, in the County of Dublin; and these estates the above Edward of Swords inherited in the sixth generation. His son and namesake, Edward Warren, was born in 1666, served in the Stuart cause in Ireland, had the command of the citadel of Belfast, but, having been taken prisoner at the battle of Cavan, he was sent to the Tower of London, whence he was exchanged in 1690, by the influence of a young lady, Miss Anne Spaight, who had seen him in his captivity, and whom he married on his release. In the strength of his loyalty, however, he, returning to Ireland, again joined King James's adherents, was at the Boyne, and came to France in 1692, after the capitulation of Limerick. In 1698, on the invitation of his friend Lord Carlingford, he established himself at Nancy, the capital of Lorraine, bringing over his wife, whom he had previously left in London. He was naturalized in 1701, by letters patent of the Duke of Lorraine, who appointed him Commander of the Artillery and Fortifications there, and he dying in 1733, his son and namesake, Edward Warren, succeeded to his post; but Lorraine having been exchanged against Tuscany, on the marriage of Francis the First of Lorraine with Maria Theresa, Empress of Germany, this Warren followed his fortunes and obtained a similar preferment in Tuscany. He died at Florence in 1739, leaving four sons, three of whom died without issue in the Austrian service; the fourth, Henry-Hyacinth, born in 1732, became a Major in the Tuscan army, and died in 1781, leaving two sons—1, Patrick-Leopold-Ledud, born in 1767, died at Jamaica in 1796 *s.p.*; 2, John Batiste-Joseph, b. 1769, was a Captain in Dillon's Irish Brigade until its dissolution, when

he took the same rank of Captain successively in the 33rd and 56th Regiments of British Infantry. He married Anne-Laurence Mareilly at Pondicherry, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Edmund, married and is residing at Nancy, in Lorraine; the second son, Henry-Hyacinth, b. 1818, died in 1851 *s.p.*

Of the Confederate Catholics at Kilkenny in 1646, were Alexander Warren, then styled of Churchtown; Edward Warren, 'late of Dublin,' and William Warren of Casheltown. About the year 1667 William and John Warren of Corduff joined in conveying a parcel of Castleknock (of which William had obtained a confirmatory grant in the previous year) to the Crown, for the purpose of enlarging the Phoenix Park. This William Warren, as appears by Inquisition of 1687, was seised of upwards of 283 acres in Upper Castleknock, 51 in Carpenterstown, and 58 in Lacken, which he had settled in tail-mail on his nephew, the above Captain Thomas, by deed of 22nd March, 1669. In 1666 William 'Waring' passed patent for 2,555 acres in Down, as did Richard Waring in the following year for 1,532 in Waterford; Edward, son and heir of Major Abel Warren for 380 in Kilkenny; John Warren for 6,196 acres in Wexford; William Warren and Anne his wife for 858 in the last county, and Cornet Thomas Warren for 408 in Meath.

It is of legal record that Lord Dongan, whom James the Second afterwards created Earl of Limerick, leased in 1688 lands in the County of Kildare to a Maurice Warren for his life, and the lives of his nephews Edward and William Warren, with covenant for perpetual renewal. William died in the camp of Dundalk, while the lessor was in the Irish Army, and Maurice, himself (the lessee) died in 1691, when Gilbert, the eldest son of Maurice, entered on

the lands, but was unable to obtain a renewal, by reason that the Earl of Athlone, the patentee of the estates of the attainted Earl of Limerick, was absent from Ireland. On the establishment of 1687-8, a Mrs. Mary Warren appears for a pension of £80. Thomas Warren was then Sheriff of Dublin, as he was again in the year of King James's sojourn there. He was attainted in 1691, by the description of Thomas Warren of Corduff, County of Dublin, and of Warrenstown, County of Meath.

Besides this officer, the name ranks commissioned on the Infantry Regiments of Sir Maurice Eustace, Richard Nugent, Lords Bophin and Gormanston, Sir Michael Creagh, and in Colonel Simon Luttrell's Dragoons. One of those here alluded to, Captain John of Sir Maurice Eustace's Infantry, was Sheriff of Dublin in 1686; in 1689 he was a Deputy-Lieutenant of the County, and in the Parliament of that year represented the Borough of Carlow. He was attainted as of 'Warrenstown, County of Meath,' and also of Carlow, but his forfeitures lay chiefly in the Queen's County, and in the County and Town of Carlow. At the Court of Claims Maurice Warren claimed some judgment debts as affecting the Carlow estate of John, some of which were allowed; while Henry Warren claimed and was allowed a mortgage in fee on said property; and subject to these charges his lands were sold in 1703 to Colonel Wentworth Hardman, and to Walter Weldon of Rahin, as were the town plots to Charles Bouleey. There were also attainted in 1692 Patrick, James, and Michael Warren, described as of Warrenstown aforesaid, and Richard Warren of Carlow. Monumental records of this name are yet above ground, from 1679, at Mullaghidart; and from 1722, in the Churchyard of St. Margarets, near Finglas, County Dublin.

CAPTAINS WALTER AND GEORGE NANGLE.

“THIS,” says Sir Bernard Burke, in his *Landed Gentry*, “is one of the most ancient Anglo-Norman families in Ireland.” Amongst the Knights who accompanied Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke (Strongbow), to that country in 1169 were Gilbert de Angulo and his two sons, Jocelyn and Hostilio. From the latter descends the family of de Costello called Mac Hostilio or Mac Costello. Gilbert de Angulo obtained the territory of Maherigallen and other lands in Meath; whilst his eldest son Jocelyn acquired Navan and the lands of Ardraccan, whence his lineal successors, the Nangles, were subsequently styled Barons of Navan. About the year 1190 this Jocelyn founded an Augustinian Abbey at Navan.

In 1303 Gilbert, his descendant, was summoned to join the invading army of Scotland. In 1325 Matthew, son of Walter de Angulo, sued out a customary writ of pardon and protection, as did William and Ralph de Naungle, as well as Gilbert, Edmund, Raymond, and Richard de Naungle. In 1346 Walter Naungle was appointed one of the Commissioners of Array within the Liberty of Trim. In twenty-six years after, King Edward the Third directed his Escheator to surrender the possession of the estates of this Walter, which were held under Edmund de Mortimer Earl of March, and which, on the death of said Walter had been taken into the King's hands, by reason of the minority of his son and heir, William Naungle, styled Baron of Navan, who also died in 1377, leaving his heir under age. In 1382 Nigel Naungle was a Commissioner of Array in Meath, and John Naungle a guardian of the peace. This John was Baron of

Navan, and was, by that style, one of the sureties to the Crown for John D'Arcy, when the Castle and lordship of Rathwyre, and other estates of the Earl of March, then deceased, were committed to his custody, during the minority of Roger de Mortimer, son and heir of Edmund, the late Earl. During the reign of Henry the Fourth this Baron John had various high and confidential appointments. His son and heir, Walter Naungle, had livery of his father's estates in 1408, but, dying within four years after, he left Barnabas, his son and heir, a minor. In 1425 the Chief Serjeantcy of the County of Kildare was granted to Philip Naungle, at which time a branch of the family was established in Limérick. John Nangle, Baron of Navan, took the oath of allegiance, in 1488, before Sir Richard Edgecombe, as necessitated by the insurrection in favour of Lambert Simnel. Subsequently, Sir Thomas Nangle, Baron of Navan (the sixteenth in lineal descent from Gilbert de Angulo) married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Jenico, third Viscount Gormanston, by Catherine, eldest daughter of Gerald, ninth Earl of Kildare; and had issue by her eight sons, the youngest of whom, Walter Nangle of Kildalkey in the County of Meath, was great-grandfather of the above Captain Walter, who was himself father of Captain George, his eldest son, as well as of Edward a Lieutenant herein, and of Garret or Gerald, a Lieutenant in Sir Michael Creagh's Infantry. Captain Walter had been Sheriff of Meath in 1687, was one of the Representatives of the Borough of Trim in the Parliament of 1689, and died in 1693.

In 1605 and 1611 Robert Nangle obtained grants or confirmations from King James of the Manor and Castle of Ballysax, with divers lands and tithes in the Counties of Kildare, Tipperary, Waterford, and Longford, 'in due

acknowledgment,' as was recited in the patent, of his wounds and losses sustained in his several services of extraordinary merit to the Crown. He was, however, attainted in 1642, together with Matthew Nangle, his son; Roland of Ardrass, Peter of Naas, clerk; Thomas Nangle, otherwise Baron of Navan, and Jocelyn Nangle of Kildalkey (father of the above Captain Walter). In 1646 Roger Nangle, styled of Glynmore, was of the Confederate Catholics in the Supreme Council. In 1667 Robert Nangle, an infant (son and heir of Edmund Nangle) and Mable his mother, had a grant of Barronstown, Kilbixy, &c., 1,336 acres in Westmeath.—On this Army List, besides the Nangles in this Regiment, Robert Nangle is mentioned by O'Callaghan as having been a Major in Tyrconnel's Regiment, and drowned in the pursuit of a routed Williamite force towards Derry. The Inquisition of Attainder on said Robert Nangle bears date in September, 1694, and finds him seised of various estates in the County of Westmeath. In King James's New Charters John Nangle was appointed Portrieve in that to Navan, while Walter was one of its Burgesses. In another to Trim, Walter, George, and Edward Nangle were Burgesses, as was Walter in a third to Athboy.

The Attainders of 1691 comprise the above Walter and George, together with Edward Nangle of Kildalkey, Francis of Harberston, John of Navan, Gerald of Mayne, Piers of Kilmihill, and Robert Nangle, all of the County of Westmeath. At the Court of Chichester House, Walter Nangle claimed and was allowed an estate tail in Meath lands forfeited by the above Captain Walter, as did Margery Nangle (*née* Dromgoole) her jointure off said estate, and also off Walter's Westmeath estates; while Penelope Nangle claimed a jointure and her son Robert (a minor) an estate tail in the Westmeath

lands of Robert Nangle. A great portion of Captain Walter Nangle's estate in Meath was afterwards sold to John Asgill of Dublin, as were Robert Nangle's estates in Westmeath to the Hollow Swords Blades' Company.

CAPTAIN JOHN SEGRAVE.

SEE of this name *post*, at Captain Francis Segrave, in Sir Maurice Eustace's Infantry. In a confirmatory grant of 1668, of lands and premises in various counties to Charles Viscount Fitz-Harding, the rights of *John Segrave* to certain houses and plots within the Manor of Rathmore were especially saved, and he may possibly be the above Captain, afterwards attainted as of Cabra, County of Dublin, and Burtonstown, County of Meath. He was, however, adjudged within the Articles of Limerick.

CAPTAIN SIR ANTHONY MULLEDY.

THE O'Mulledy's were an ancient Sept of the King's County and Westmeath, located near Garry-Castle. In 1447 Cornelius O'Mulledy succeeded to the See of Clonfert, whence in the following year he was translated to that of Emly. The only individual of the name attainted in 1642 was styled Patrick O'Mulledy, Baronet, of Ballinver, County of Meath. A letter is extant of the 10th of August, 1690, from the Williamite Colonel Wolseley to Secretary Southwell, 'from the camp near Mullingar;' in which he says, "We had

advices from Colonel Babington that 2,000 of the enemy were got together at Tyrrelspass, . . . they advanced with about 120 Horse, 'who' our men charged and broke; . . . the night came upon us or else we had done great execution; as it was, we killed between 80 and 100, and have taken prisoners three of the greatest rogues amongst them, viz. Andrew Tuite, James Ledwich, and Redmund Mulledy, late Sheriff for King James. They are no soldiers nor have any commission for what they do, and therefore I have a great mind to hang them, if his Majesty will either give orders for it or say nothing about it, but leave me to myself; for I am well assured that an Irishman is to be taught his duty only by the rod. Tuite's father holds out a garrison now in an island within two miles of this place. I conceive the whole number of this party were about 1,000; one Nugent, the present Sheriff for King James, headed them."* Dean Story reports the transaction as that "one Mulledy, late High Sheriff of Longford, got at least 3,000 of rabble or such like near Mullingar, where they hectorred and swaggered for some days," adding, that Colonel Wolseley fell in with the party and killed about thirty of them, "High Sheriff Mulledy being wounded and never since able to raise such a '*posse comitatus*.'"

Those of this name attainted in 1691 were the above Anthony Mulledy, described as of Robertstown, Knight; Redmund Mulledy of Grangemore, and Hugh Mulledy of Rathwyre, in the County of Westmeath; John Mulledy of Dublin, and John Mulledy of Ballintobber, County of Mayo. One of these, most probably the last, was an Ensign in Clancarde's Infantry, while another was Captain in Colonel Richard Nugent's. The estates of Redmund and Hugh

* Clarke's MSS. Correspondence, Trin. Coll. Lib^y. Lett. lxxxiii.

Mulledy, comprising the Lordship of Rathwyre and various other lands, &c., in the County of Westmeath, were sold by the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates to Chichester Phillips of Drumcondra, County of Dublin, and a larger proportion to Robert Pakenham of Bracklyn. Those of the above Captain Sir Anthony lay in the Baronies of Dunboyne and Ratoath, County of Meath.

CAPTAIN THOMAS ARUNDEL.

THIS name is of Irish record from the time of Edward the Second, when Reginald 'Broun,' late Sheriff of Kerry, appointed Hugh de 'Aroundell' his attorney, to render an account for him in the Exchequer. Several links in the pedigree of Arundells of Maín, in the County of Limerick, in the 17th century, are given in a genealogical manuscript in Trinity College, Dublin (F 3, 27). In the Munster war of 1600, Paul Arundel was a Captain in Lord Audley's Regiment of Infantry. The Attainders of 1642 present the names of Garret Arundel and Garret *oge* Arundel, both described as of Aghdullane, County of Cork. — Arundel of Stoke in Northamptonshire, was one of the Royalists whom King Charles, on his Restoration, honoured with Knighthood of the order of the Royal Oak. Lord Henry, the third Baron Arundell of Wardour, who was one of the persons committed to prison in 1678 on the information of the infamous Titus Oates, after suffering five years' incarceration, was released, and on King James's accession to the throne was sworn of the Privy Council. In the following year he was constituted Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, and honoured with the order

of the Bath. In the will which King James executed at Whitehall, on the eve of his abdication, 17th November, 1688, he appointed this nobleman the adviser of his Queen, and he is one of the witnesses to the instrument. On that King's departure, Lord Arundell, retiring from public life, secluded himself at Breamore in Wilts, where he died 28th December, 1694.* The above Captain Arundel fell at the battle of the Boyne.†

CAPTAIN — ROBERTS.

A BRANCH of this Welch family had been early planted in Waterford County, and John Roberts was Mayor of the City in 1411. That the above officer was of that County is strongly suggested by an Inquisition, taken there at Corkam in 1696, on John Roberts, described as of Ballyborough in Waterford, attainted.

CAPTAIN — TINTE.

THIS officer, so commissioned in the King's Own Infantry, appears to have been a relative of the John Tynte of Chelvey, Member of Parliament for Bridgewater, in the first Parliament held after the Restoration; and whom Sir Bernard Burke in his *Landed Gentry* describes as 'having been a devoted adherent of Royalty during the Civil Wars, and

* *Burke's Peerage*, p. 36.

† *Clarke's James II.*, v. 2, p. 399.

named in the list of gentlemen of large estates, intended to have been created Knights of the Royal Oak.'——Sir Henry Tynte was one of the Representatives of Cork in the first Irish Parliament held after the Restoration; while Captain William Tynte was one of the '1649' Officers, who obtained in 1666 adjudications for their past services.

CAPTAIN — LATTIN.

THIS surname appears on Irish record in 1386 in William 'Latoun.' It soon after is discovered of the above spelling in Kildare, where John, the son of William Lattin, was a merchant in Naas at the close of the sixteenth century, and a confidential trustee of the Wolfe family. In the last year of the reign of James the First an Inquisition was taken there concerning the estates of Stephen Lattin. In 1626 William, son and heir of the above John, the merchant, executed a settlement of the family estates, and, he dying without issue male, another John, son of the aforesaid Stephen, succeeded thereto. This individual became deranged, or, as it was alleged, affected to be so, to save his estates. Inquisitions were, however, taken thereof in 1642, he being in the outlawry described as of Morristown in Kildare. William, the son and heir of this John, had a grant of a portion of his father's estates after the Restoration.

In 1773 George Lattin, of this House, died at Morristown. His son Patrick was one of the Aides-de-Camp of the unfortunate Colonel Theobald Dillon who was, as hereinafter mentioned, assassinated by his own soldiery at Lille; after which awful event Lattin retired to his patrimonial estate of

Morristown, where he died in 1836 leaving no male issue, but his daughter Pauline having married Alexander Mansfield of Ballynamultinagh in Waterford, Morristown passed with her to him, and their eldest son has taken the name of Lattin in addition to his own surname.

LIEUTENANT THOMAS WAFER.

THE Attainders of 1642 name, amongst the forfeiting proprietors, Francis Wafer of Gyanstown, County of Meath; and those of 1691 have the same name as of Castletown, in that County. In a 'Note of divers young gentlemen, &c., gone beyond the seas in the time of Queen Elizabeth,' (*Trin. Coll. MSS.*) 'a son of the widow Wafer of Dublin' is set down as then in Salamanca.

LIEUTENANT JOHN EDWARDS.

THIS surname appears in Irish Rolls since the time of the Tudors, and an appointment is of record of John 'Edward' in 1422, to a Commissionership of assessment and array, over the Barony of Lune in Meath. In 1666 Richard Edwards and Eliza his wife, who was daughter and heiress of Colonel John Kynaston, had a confirmatory grant of Oldcourt, &c., 1,060 acres in Wicklow; while Osburne Edwards in the following year passed patent for 1,374 in Wexford, as did Thomas Edwards for 546 in Westmeath.

LIEUTENANT CHRISTOPHER WELDON.

THIS name seems of record on Irish Rolls from the time of Edward the Second; when Richard 'de Weleton' was seised of sundry messuages and lands in the City and County of Dublin.—In the Parliament of 1613 Walter Weldon was one of the Representatives for Athy. He died seised of Roscomroe and other lands in the King's and Queen's Counties in 1634, leaving Thomas his son and heir then aged 26 and married. James Weldon, described as of Newry, was of the Confederate Catholics, assembled at Kilkenny in 1646, while in 1682 Patrick, son and heir of William Weldon, deceased, had a grant of 538 acres in Roscommon.—One of this name was a Captain in Lord Slane's Infantry.

LIEUTENANT DAVID NIHILL.

BESIDES this officer, a Peter 'Nihill' was Lieutenant in Lord Kilmallock's Infantry. On the Attainders of 1691 are the names of James Nihill of Limerick and Dublin, and the above David Nihill, styled of the Barony of Tulla, County of Clare. In the lands of the latter, Laurence Nihill claimed an estate tail, but was dismissed, while Elinor Nihill, *alias* Hackett, as his widow and executrix, sought and was allowed a third part of his Clare estates, as in pursuance of his will of 1683; and Robert Woulfe made a claim thereon for the portion of his wife Anstace, a daughter of said David. At the battle of Lauffield in 1746 Lieutenant Nihill, of Dillon's Regiment, was killed.

LIEUTENANT CHRISTOPHER AND ENSIGN MATTHEW TAAFFE.

THIS Cambrian name is of record in Ireland from the time of the English invasion. In 1288 died Sir Nicholas Taafe, whose son John Taafe was by the Pope's provision consecrated Archbishop of Armagh, Reginald Taafe being his Vicar-General. The Primate died at Rome in 1306, after taking the mitre, but never saw his Province.* In 1295 Richard Taafe, the grandson of Sir Nicholas, was Sheriff of Dublin, in 1310 a member of the Parliament of Kilkenny, and in 1315 Sheriff of the County of Louth. He was founder of the several lines of Taaifes afterwards distinguished as of Ballybragan, Athclare, Bolies, Stormanstown, Cookstown, Stephenstown, Ranitty Dromin, and Harlestown, from the last of which the present Viscount Taafe deduces his pedigree.

In 1326 the King granted to Anne de Cogan and Henry de Maundeville the 'maritagium' of Richard, son and heir of Nicholas 'Taf' deceased, who had held of the King *in capite*; and in 1344 Edward the Third committed to Nicholas 'Taafe' the custody of the Castle of Rath. In 1373 and 1375 Richard, son of the last named Nicholas, by the style of Richard Taafe of Ballybragan, and John Taafe were summoned to Great Councils; and in 1376 John Taafe of Castle-Lumnagh was Sheriff of Louth. In 1386 Nicholas Taafe was a *Justice in eyre*, and, in 1401, the King, on the petition of this Nicholas, granted to him the Chief Serjeantcy

* *Ware's Bishops*, p. 71.

of Meath, during the minority of Edmund, Earl of March, with liberty to appoint his Deputy. In nine years after the messuages and lands of John Taaffe, clerk, situated in Meath, were committed to the custody of Thomas Walleys, Esq., at which time the aforesaid Nicholas Taaffe was appointed, with three others, on a most important commission over Louth, and with unusually extensive powers. He was Sheriff of that County in 1428. In 1479 Sir Laurence Taaffe, the descendant of the above Sir Nicholas, was one of the honourable fraternity of St. George in Ireland, on its first institution; and, in 1560, Nicholas Taaffe of Ballybragan, the great grandson of Sir Laurence, was Sheriff of Louth.

John Taaffe of Ballybragan, who became by survivorship the heir male of the aforesaid Nicholas, left three sons; 1st, Christopher, whose grandson and namesake forfeited Ballybragan in the confiscations of 1641, and was obliged to migrate to Ballynaglogh, in Sligo, where his elder line failed in 1789; while through other sons the name has been continued to the present day in the Counties of Roscommon and Mayo. 2nd, Captain William, who had from James the First grants of the Castle, lands, &c. of Smermore in Louth, and of various other lands and premises in the Counties of Mayo, Sligo, Roscommon, Galway, Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, Waterford, Cavan, Westmeath, Longford, Meath, Kilkenny, Kildare, Queen's County, and Dublin County and City, to hold in fee-farm. His son and heir male, John Taaffe, was created in 1628 Baron of Ballymote and Viscount Taaffe of Corran, and he took his seat accordingly with his Peers in the Parliament of 1634. 3rd, Peter, the third son of John of Ballybragan, had settled at Dromin, in Louth, and his male issue are still extant at Ardmulchan and Smermore.

John, the first Viscount Taaffe, left issue Theobald his eldest son, who was created Earl of Carlingford on the Restoration, but that dignity became extinct by the failure of heirs male. Lucas Taaffe, the second son of Viscount John was a Major-General in the Irish Army during the Usurpation, and, by reason of his opposition to Cromwell, he and his brother the Earl of Carlingford were denounced by name in the Protector's Ordinance of 1652; whereupon Major Lucas took refuge in Spain, in which country he became a Colonel. On the Restoration he returned to Ireland, and in 1655, through the operation of the Act of Settlement, he, by the style of Colonel Lucas Taaffe, and Elizabeth his wife, were restored to the jointure, portions, lands, &c., which she or any for her use had held and enjoyed on the 23rd of October, 1641, or since. The Elizabeth, so alluded to, was the daughter of Richard Stephenson of Dunmoylin, in Limerick (one of Queen Elizabeth's Munster patentees); by her he had no issue male. He married to his second wife, a daughter of Captain Springe of Kerry (*Lodge*) but neither had he issue by her, and, dying at Ballymote, he was there interred in the family vault with his father. Francis Taaffe, a third son of Viscount John was a Colonel in the Irish Army during the Civil War of 1641, and afterwards died at Naples without issue; whereupon William Taaffe, the fourth son of Viscount John, became the channel through which the Viscounty should descend, and so has it been accordingly enjoyed by his grandson Nicholas, who, dying in 1769, was succeeded by his grandson Rudolphus, born in London in 1762, from whom it was transmitted to his sons Francis and Lewis successively. Seven other junior sons of the first Viscount died without issue.

The aforesaid first Earl of Carlingford had in 1668 a grant

of 9,516 acres in Louth, with a reservation of 5,776 more in expectancy. He had likewise a pension of £800 per annum on the establishment, with other substantial marks of Royal favour, and died in December, 1677. His son and successor in the Peerage, Nicholas, was a Colonel in this campaign, but not on the present Army List. He passed patent in 1683 for 6,200 acres in Sligo, as did John Taaffe five years previously, for 223 in the barony of Ballintobber, County Roscommon. In King James's Charters of 1687, John Taaffe was one of the Burgesses in that to Sligo; as were John 'Taaffe,' merchant, George, Peter, Nicholas, and another John in one to the Borough of Ardee.

Besides those of the name in this Regiment, Nicholas Taaffe was a Cornet in Tyrconnel's Horse (in which the Rev. — Taaffe was Chaplain), and Thomas Taaffe was a Quarter-Master in Sarsfield's, — Taaffe was a Captain in Lord Louth's Infantry, — Taaffe an Ensign in Lord Gormanston's, one of the name was Surgeon in Lord Galway's, as was another in Lord Bellew's. At the siege of Derry, a Major John Taaffe, alleged to have been a brother to the Peer of Carlingford, was killed at Pennyburn Mill. In King James's Parliament of Dublin sat in the House of Peers Nicholas, son of the aforesaid Viscount Theobald, as Earl of Carlingford, soon afterwards he was despatched as a confidential envoy to the Emperor Leopold; from which embassy returning, he in the following year commanded a Regiment of Infantry at the Boyne, where he fell heading a charge. He had married, but left no issue;* whereupon his honours devolved upon his brother Francis Taaffe, the celebrated Count Taaffe of the Germanic Empire. He ranked there a

* *Archdall's Lodge*, v. 5, p. 296.

Marshal, and, when he succeeded to his honours in his native land, was, by the construction of a special clause in the acts of William and Mary (as hereinafter more particularly mentioned), saved from the consequences of outlawry and attainder. He was Colonel of the Royal Cuirassiers under the Emperor Ferdinand the Third, and Lieutenant-General of the Horse (see of him fully in *O'Callaghan's Irish Brigades*, vol. 1, p. 370, &c.) After the disastrous day at the Boyne, Mr. Taaffe, 'the Duke of Tyrconnel's chaplain,' "a very honest and discreet clergyman,"* was one of those who strongly laboured to persuade his discomfitted sovereign to fly from Dublin. The Attainders of 1691 contain the names of the above Christopher Taaffe, styled of Stephenstown; five others in the County of Louth; and one, Francis Taaffe of Ballymote, County of Sligo. At Chichester House a Theobald Taaffe claimed and was allowed the benefit of sundry mortgages affecting the Louth and Sligo estates of Lord Carlingford. An Act of William and Mary, passed to prevent further reversals of attainders and outlawries, contained an express exception of Nicholas, late Earl of Carlingford, or his brother John Taaffe, in regard to their estates; reservations attributable to the high esteem in which the name was held at the Imperial and other Continental Courts in alliance with King William. He died in August, 1704, when his honours devolved upon his nephew, son of his aforesaid brother John, and *he* died at Lisle in 1738. In the previous year his title was recognised, on the occasion of his forwarding from Liege, where he was then residing, a petition against an act which was at that time being passed through the Irish House of Commons, and his right to be heard by

* *Clarke's James II.*, v. 2, p. 402.

counsel against it was admitted. As he died without issue, the Earldom of Carlingford became extinct, but the titles of Baron and Viscount devolved on his next heir male, Nicholas Taaffe, descended from Captain William, who was, as before-mentioned, the fourth son of the first Viscount Corran, and who distinguished himself in the wars against the Turks. It may be added that this Viscount Nicholas was the author of a clever and dispassionate work, entitled *Observations on affairs in Ireland from the Settlement in 1691 to 1766*.

LIEUTENANT PETER BATHE.

THIS family name is of record in Ireland from the time of Edward the Second, having come from Devonshire, where Bathe House, near Taunton, was long the designation of the locality of its settlement. Henry de Bathe, a native of that County, was, in 1238, appointed a Justice of the Common Pleas in England, and he died Chief Justice of the King's Bench there in 1261.—In Ireland Simon Bathe is recorded to have been a proprietor of lands in the County of Limerick at the close of the thirteenth century. In 1327 Richard de Burgo, Earl of Ulster, having recently died indebted to the King, Matthew de Bathe was commanded on his allegiance and under heavy penalties, to take into his custody and care all money and jewels, silver vessels, and all other the goods and chattels of the said Earl, and them safely to keep until he received the Royal commands. This Matthew continued a confidential subject of King Edward, and of his successor Edward the Third, the latter having, in 1333, granted to him the manor of Rathfay in the County of Meath, with the advowson, and in 1336 the custody of the Royal manor of

Leixlip. In 1350 John Bathe was Provost of Dublin, as its Chief Magistrate was then and long after styled. In 1358 Nicholas Bathe was Constable of the New-Castle-Mac-Kinnegan, in the County of Wicklow. In 1381 Thomas Bathe, clerk, was appointed Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer, in which year he had an allowance of £6 for his expenses as a Commissioner, in levying the forfeited two-thirds off lands of absentees. In four years after he had a Treasury order for remuneration on passing over to England to acquaint the King with the state of Ireland; and in 1393 was one of the Lords Justices; he died about the year 1420.

In 1441 another Thomas Bathe was the King's Escheator, in reference to whom it was enacted by an *unprinted* statute of the Parliament of Drogheda (1460) that Thomas Bathe, Knight, who pretends to be Lord of Louth, shall appear in court on a certain day or be out of the King's protection; and it was further thereby ordered that said Thomas Bathe shall never have place in the Parliament of this land, nor shall enjoy any office therein under the King's grant. His lands in Louth were thereupon seised as forfeited; but a subsequent act of the same session (c. 21) restored John Bathe of Ardee, who seems to have been his son or relative, to certain messuages, lands, and tenements in Dromiskin, Dundalk, and other places in the County of Louth, which were kept from him under order of forfeitures. In 1533 William Bathe of Dollardstown was Vice-Treasurer of Ireland; but was soon afterwards attainted. In 1535 James Bathe of Drumconrath was appointed Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer; when he fixed his residence in the fine old Castle of Drymnagh, near Dublin, whose ruins are still interesting.* In 1554 John

* See *D'Alton's County of Dublin*, p. 700, &c.

Bathe of Drumconrath and Athcarne was appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland. In 1564 his son and namesake was Attorney-General for Ireland, and afterwards Chancellor of the Exchequer; he married Ellen, youngest daughter of the third Viscount Gormanston, and their daughter, Eleanor, was married to Nicholas Netterville, who in 1622 was created the first Viscount Netterville of Dowth. In 1581 William Bathe was constituted a Justice of the Common Pleas; he resided at the old Castle of Athcarne, in Meath, and died about the year 1630, leaving John Bathe, his cousin and heir-at-law, who died soon after without issue male, leaving eight daughters; whereupon Athcarne reverted, under family settlement, to John Bathe of Drumconrath herein after mentioned. In the Parliament convened by Sir John Perrot in 1585, Thomas Bathe was one of the Representatives for Dundalk. 'A note (of about this period) of persons born in Ireland but residing beyond the seas'* has the names of Luke Bath a Capuchin friar in Cologne; William Bathe, a Jesuit in Salamanca; and John Bath, a Knight of Malta ('as is reputed') at the Court of Madrid.

In 1611 King James granted to John Bathe of Balgriffen, County of Dublin, the manor, &c., of Balgriffen, to hold by the service of a rose on St. John's day, with various other lands and premises in the Counties of Kildare, Meath, Westmeath, and the City of Dublin. The Act of 1612, for the attainder of the Earl of Tyrone and his adherents, included John Bathe of Dunalong, County of Tyrone, and John Bath, late of Drogheda, merchant. In 1617, however, a John Bathe had a grant of certain premises in Crumlin, County Dublin, with

* *MSS. in Trin. Coll. Dub. (E. 3, 8, f. 46.)*

rectories and tithes in Carlow, Meath, and Kildare; the Castle of Blackrath, in the latter County, and certain plots in the City of Dublin. In 1621 died Robert Bathe of Tancardstown, leaving Luke his son and heir, then but eight months old. In 1634 died Christopher, son of Thomas Bathe of Drogheda, leaving Peter his son and heir, aged 17 and married; as did John Bathe of Drumconrath in the same year, leaving James his son and heir, then aged 40 and married.

In 1641 James Bathe of Athcarne was one of the gentry of the County of Meath, who assembled at the Hill of Crofty to parley with Roger Moore and his adherents of Ulster. He was consequently attainted in the following year, with Robert Bath of Killussy, County of Kildare; William and Robert Bathe of Clonturk, County of Dublin, and Patrick Bathe of the ancient inheritance of Rathfay, County of Meath. In the Commons of the Supreme Council at Kilkenny sat *Peter* Bathe Fitz-Robert, late of Dublin, *Peter* Bathe of Kilkenny, Robert Bath of Clonturk, and Robert Bath, late of Dublin. This Peter Fitz-Robert forfeited Athcarne Castle, which was thereupon granted to Colonel Grace in 1673. Before the Act of Explanation in 1665, Sir Luke Bathe was ordered to be restored to his estate, and to those which his deceased father, James Bathe, had held on the 22nd of October, 1641, with certain exceptions. The Attainders of 1691 included Christopher Bathe of Knightstown, Michael and James Bathe of Lady-Rath, *Peter* Bathe of Ashbourne (where he seems to have lived after the previous loss of Athcarne) Andrew Bathe of Drogheda, merchant, and Edward Bathe of Painstown, County of Louth; one of these outlaws was a Lieutenant in Lord Slane's Infantry. — At Chichester House, James Bathe, a minor, by Stephen Bath, his guardian, claimed under a settlement of November, 1694,

an estate for life to himself with remainders in tail to his sons (after the death of *Peter* Bathe and Mary his wife), in the County of Meath lands theretofore forfeited by Christopher Bathe; while Elizabeth Bathe, the wife of said Christopher, claimed also an estate for her life therein, after the death of said *Peter*. On the subsequent sale of Athcarne Castle and its lands by the Trustees of the forfeited estates, it appeared that, having been forfeited as before mentioned by Peter Bathe, it vested on mesne assignment in King James, when Duke of York, and was then sold by the Trustees as his private estate, to Thomas Somerville of Dublin, subject to a lease (allowed by the Commissioners) to George Aylmer, Launcelot Dowdall, Esqs., and Dame Cicely Bath for 99 years, from January, 1668, at a pepper-corn rent.

James Bathe, the minor claimant at Chichester House, died in 1758, and his grandson, James Michael Bathe, assumed the more legitimate, as it was the original, surname of 'de Bathe.' He was created a Baronet in 1801, in seven years after which he died, leaving two sons, the eldest of whom having died in 1828 unmarried, the title devolved upon his brother, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Plunkett de Bathe, the present Baronet.

LIEUTENANT EDWARD TIPPER.

THIS officer is described in his attainder as of a locality in the County of Kildare, that took its name of Tipperstown from the family. Francis Tipper was also a Lieutenant in Sir Maurice Eustace's Infantry, and a William Tipper appears to have been at the same time attainted in this County, on whose estates there, another William claimed an interest for life with remainders in tail to his sons.

LIEUTENANT THOMAS SKELTON.

A CHARLES SKELTON also ranks on this List a Lieutenant in Colonel John Parker's Horse, yet neither of these names appears on the Attainders of 1691, which comprise only John of Dublin, Bevil Skelton of Dublin, and Maria Skelton, *alias* O'Brien his wife. In 1689, July the 1st, a Lieutenant-Colonel Skelton is recorded as having been joined in commission with Colonel Dominick Sheldon, to conclude a treaty with the garrison of Derry on that day. In a genealogical manuscript in Trinity College, Dublin, are links of a pedigree of the Skeltons of the County of Limerick for five generations; while it may be added that this surname was at a very early age established in Cumberland; of which stock Richard Skelton fought at Agincourt, under Henry the Fifth, and he filled the office of High Sheriff of that County.

LIEUTENANT — DAVIS.

JOHN DAVIS of Rathenny was one of those attainted in 1642. No Davis appears on the Rolls of 1691 outlawries. The most eminent individual of the name, who has been distinguished in Ireland, was Sir John Davis, the Attorney-General of Queen Elizabeth and James the First, and yet more, the author of those *Historical Relations* which afford the most graphic and able summary of the vicissitudes of Ireland that has ever been published. The name was about his time established in Fermanagh, Tyrone, and Roscommon

In 1661 Paul Davis, Knight, was one of the Commissioners appointed to put the restored King's Declaration into execution; and he was about the same time entrusted with the duty of assessing and collecting a state subsidy over Ireland. In 1684 Henry 'Davys' was Sheriff of Antrim, as was John 'Davies' in 1705.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES POVEY.

NONE of this name appear on the Attainders. In 1673 John Povey, Knight, and theretofore Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, was appointed Chief Justice of the King's Bench; and in 1702 Richard Povey was appointed principal Serjeant-at-Arms. The connections of this Lieutenant are, however, wholly unknown.

LIEUTENANT — KENEALY.

THIS surname does not appear on the Roll of Attainders, nor has any certain information of this officer or of his family been learned.

LIEUTENANT — WARE.

THE only individual of this surname attainted in 1642 was John Ware of Castletown-Moylagh, in Meath. The most

eminent individual, however, of the name, who figured in Ireland, was Sir James Ware, whose grandfather, Christopher Ware, descended from an ancient family in Yorkshire, became after the Reformation a Conformist, and his line having become extinct *there*, was destined to be introduced to Ireland through his second son, James, who came over to this country in 1588 as Secretary to Sir William Fitz Williams, then Lord Deputy. He was Knighted by King James in 1622, and having married Mary, sister of Sir Ambrose Briden of Maidstone in Kent, he had by her Sir James, his eldest son (whom Bishop Nicholson deservedly styles the 'Camden of Ireland') with four other sons and five daughters. During the time of the Commonwealth Sir James fled to, and sojourned in, France, whence returning on the Restoration, he was appointed one of the Commissioners for putting the King's Declaration of 1661 in execution in Ireland; in five years after which he died. He had married Mary, daughter of Jacob Newman, who brought him ten children; but whether the above officer was of this line has not been ascertained, the difficulty of inquiry being much increased by the absence of the Christian name from the British Museum List. A branch of the Wares, claiming descent from Secretary Sir James Ware, is still flourishing in the County of Cork.

ENSIGN TALBOT SALTER.

NOTHING known of him or his family.

ENSIGN JAMES TOUCHETT.

THE family of Touchett came into England with the Conqueror, as recorded on the Roll of Battle Abbey, and in the Chronicles of Normandy. In 1405 John Touchett was summoned to Parliament in England as Lord Audley; his great grandson, James Audley, was attainted in the time of Henry the Seventh, but his son was restored to his rank in 1513, and his great grandson, George Lord Audley, took up his residence in Ireland, where, in 1605, he had a grant of the manor of Feons, parcel of the estate of the then late Duke of Norfolk, and of Lord Berkley, with sundry dissolved priories and their possessions, in the Counties of Kildare, Tipperary, Carlow, and Cork. In the year 1610, in consideration of an annuity or rent-charge of £500 English secured to him for his life, he assigned "to Sir Mervyn 'Tuchett,' Knight, his son and heir-apparent, his whole estate in Ireland, to hold to him thenceforth in fee, together with all his stock of cattle and corn, and all other goods and chattels in Ireland, reserving to his Lordship some chattels and household stuffs, and he, said Sir Mervyn, paying to Sir Ferdinando Tuchett, Knight, second son of Lord Audley, an annuity of one hundred marks in the Middle Temple Hall, London; and being bound after his Lordship's death, to convey over to the said Ferdinando the fee of lands in England or Ireland, to the clear yearly value of £100 sterling.*

This Lord George and his Lady had a grant, in 1612, of various lands in the County of Armagh, as had the said

* *Rot. Pat. Jac. 1, Canc. Hib.*

Sir Mervyn of yet more in Tyrone, to hold subject to the conditions of the Plantation of Ulster. In five years after the former was advanced in the Irish Peerage to the dignities of Baron Oriel and Earl of Castlehaven. His grandson, James Touchet, Earl of Castlehaven, during the civil wars of Ireland commanded under the Duke of Ormonde, and in 1649 was chosen General of the Irish forces. He and his brother were, therefore, in Cromwell's Ordinance of 1652, excepted from pardon for life and estate. His son Mervyn, Earl of Castlehaven, was of the Peers in King James's Parliament of 1689, and had a pension of £500 *per annum*, charged on the establishment of 1687-8. Mervyn's son James, afterwards the Earl, is possibly identical with the above Ensign James, in this the Royal Infantry.

ENSIGN NICHOLAS TYRWHITT.

NOTHING known of him or his family.

ENSIGN — CHAMBERLAIN.

AMONGST those attainted in 1642 were John Chamberlain of Oldtown-Clonmethan, and Robert Chamberlain of Kilresk, both in the County of Dublin; while in 1691 Thomas Chamberlain of Kilresk was subjected to the penalty of inveterate loyalty, and outlawed with Richard and Peter Chamberlain of Killenebory, and Rowland of Mullingar.

The name, of Anglo-Norman origin, was introduced to

Ireland on the English invasion, and Adam Chamberlain was one of those who over-ran Ulster under John De Courcey. Chamberlains were subsequently located in this country, along its eastern coast from Down to Wicklow, and some few years since, on a genealogical inquiry, no less than fifteen parchment deeds and conveyances, connected with a succession of 'Chamberlaynes,' from 1306 to 1509, were submitted to the compiler of this work, many of them had their seals appended perfect, and all were drawn up with such singular and pithy brevity, that the whole were contained in the vacated slide-box of a dissection map. The proud antiquity of a name, now so little known in this country, and its clear alliance with the Montmorency branch of the Royal House of France, are shewn in *Sir Bernard Burke's Landed Gentry*.

ENSIGN EDWARD TOOLE.

VERY full particulars of this ancient Sept are given in *D'Alton's Annals of Boyle* (v. 2, p. 218, &c.) The O'Tooles were independent Princes of Imaile and Cuolan, in the wild mountain district forming a moiety of what had been in the time of James the First reduced to English government, and erected into the County of Wicklow. They constituted one of the septs that were eligible to the dignity of Kings of Leinster, and their territory formed the Diocese of Glendalough, whose bishops and abbots they exercised the prerogative of appointing, down to 1497, when it was united to the Archiepiscopal See of Dublin. A few years before the English Invasion, Laurence O'Toole, afterwards canonized,

was advanced from the Abbacy of Glendalough to the Archbishopric of Dublin.* The death of his father is recorded by the Masters at 1164, as is that of Felim O'Toole, Lord of HyMuiredhaugh (Imaile), in 1259.—In 1308 the in famous Piers Gaveston diverted the interval of his official exile to Ireland, in penetrating the country of the O'Tooles, whose stronghold at Castle-Kevin he is reported to have stormed, afterwards laying his offerings, as of atonement, at the shrine of St. Kevin in Glendalough. In 1327 David O'Toole, then Captain of the Sept, was taken prisoner by Sir John de Wellesley, ancestor of 'the Duke.' In 1333 John D'Arcy, the justiciary, made a foray into the country of the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles, on which occasion it is recorded that the new Castle-Mac-Kinnegan was plentifully supplied with wine, and John de Fynchdene appointed its Constable. In 1344 the Seneschal of the Liberty of Kildare was ordered to proclaim, 'that no one should supply provisions, arms, or horses, to the O'Tooles, O'Byrnes, Mac Murroghs, or O'Nolans, who had risen in arms; and that there should be one peace or one war through the land; so that, if there should be war in one county, the neighbours should join to suppress it.'

In 1366 the Lord Deputy made a treaty with Hugh O'Toole, then the Captain, whereby he agreed to allow that chieftain a stipend in the nature of black mail, to secure the Pale from the predatory incursions of his followers.† This policy of bounty was, in the history of the Pale, so frequently necessitated for its security, that an Act of the Irish legislature (28 Hen. 8, c. 11) was passed "for restraining tributes

* See of this illustrious Prelate, fully, *D'Alton's Archbishops of Dublin*, p. 51, &c.

† *Mason's Irish Parliaments*, p. 22.

given to Irishmen." In 1367 Thomas de Burley, then Chancellor of Ireland, had an order for £43 6s. 8d. 'on account of labours and disbursements incurred by him in supplying men at arms, &c., to resist the O'Tooles, at a time when the Treasury was empty, and many parleys and forays, *with or against them*, were necessitated.' In 1396, say the Four Masters, "the English of Leinster were defeated by O'Toole with great slaughter." It was on the occasion of this continued foray, that Roger Mortimer, then Earl of March, King Richard's Vicegerent in Ireland, and the heir presumptive to the English Crown, was surprised, defeated, and slain; and therefore it was, and with the object of chastising 'the insolence of the Irish,' and avenging the death of Mortimer, *that* the English Monarch undertook his second journey to Ireland——only to raise another patriot hero in Art Mac Murrough, for the veneration of that country, and to consummate his own dethronement. Subsequently the Counties of Kildare and Dublin were charged to supply men at arms and archers against the O'Tooles.

In 1425 the Earl of Ormond, Lieutenant of Ireland, effected a peace, by indenture, with Dermot O'Toole, Chief of his nation, he swearing allegiance and giving his son as a hostage. In 1497 Sir William Wellesley of Dangan, the lineal descendant of the aforesaid Sir John, who had done such active service against the O'Tooles, was fain to espouse one of this denounced sept, Matilda O'Toole, having first, as was necessary, obtained a Royal letter of license, dated the 30th of May in this year, whereby she and their heirs were admitted to the benefit of English laws and English liberties, and thus exempted from the many penal statutes then in force against alliances with the native Irish. It is singular that pedigree compilations omit to mention this marriage; but, while the

license is of record in Chancery, the fact is yet more assured by a patent of 1506, whereby King Henry the Seventh pardoned Patrick Hussey and 'Maw' O'Toole, his wife, *lately the wife of Sir William Wellesly of Dangan*, for their intermarrying without having first obtained the Royal license.

In the time of Henry the Eighth, as appears by Inquisition of James the First, Turlogh O'Toole and his brother Art preferred a petition to that King, desiring 'to have a certain territory in Wicklow called Fercullen, which their ancestors had, till they were expelled by the Earls of Kildare; that said country comprised in length five miles and four in breadth, being, the more part, mountains, woods, and rocks; and the other part good fertile lands; and praying that said Turlogh may have the premises divided between him and his sept, as shall be thought meet by those whom the King may appoint. The petition of his brother, said Art, was to have the manor of Castle-Kevin, with the lands in the Fertyr (Vartrey). After which, says the Inquisition, the King directed that the letters patent should pass, giving the lands sought by Art, to him in tail male, with reversion to the Crown; in which seisin Art died, leaving Luke his son and heir, who became seised thereof and died, leaving Barnaby his son and heir, who entered on the premises; but rebelling against Queen Elizabeth, died in 1596, when Feogh, *alias* Luke O'Toole, was his son and heir.

Spencer, in his *View of Ireland*, characterizes the O'Tooles and O'Byrneas, as 'the two mischievous clans, that inhabited the glyns of Wicklow.' The Four Masters are very full in detailing the O'Tooles' resistance to subjugation, especially in 1580. In the time of James the First, however, 'the lord of Imail' furnished to military muster 24 horsemen and 80 kerns, yet were many of the sept then attainted; while a

large tract, theretofore the estates of Bryan and Phelim O'Toole, including the manor of Powerscourt, the territory of Fercullen, &c., was granted, in 1605, to Sir Richard Wingfield, whose descendants took the title of Viscount from that manor. In 1622 died Cahir O'Toole, seised of Ballyhubbock and other lands in Wicklow. Dermott his son and heir was then aged 40 and married. He died in four years after, leaving Cahir his son and heir, aged thirteen. In 1642 twenty-four O'Tooles appear on the Rolls of Outlawries, great proprietors in Wicklow. An information filed in 1661 sets forth also that the lands of Fairtree (Vartrey), which had been the inheritance of Luke O'Toole, were seized by the Crown and granted to Secretary Coke, about the year 1636; that the land consisted of 15,441 acres of all sorts, English measure, was situated twelve miles from Dublin, had a Castle upon it called 'Kevin,' and a fine river full of salmon and trout.

In the Irish Parliament of 1689, Francis Toole sat as Representative of the Borough of Wicklow, and on the List of Colonels, prefixed to the present Army List, the name of this Francis appears, Colonel of an Independent Company of Fusiliers; but as he is omitted in the subsequent details, the memoir of the name should be attached to Ensign Edward. One of this name was a Lieutenant in Lord Slane's Regiment of Infantry. The forfeitures of 1691 exhibit but six O'Tooles as of Wicklow, and one in each of three other Counties, Carlow, Kildare, and Wexford. Some historians of the battle of the Boyne affirm that the death of Marshal Schonberg, while crossing that river, was caused by a shot from an exempt of the Royal Guard, styled Sir Charles O'Toole.

Several of this name were afterwards distinguished officers in the Irish Brigades serving in France and Spain; (see

O'Callaghan's Brigades, v. i., p. 346,) and in 1719, Captain O'Toole, with Colonel Wogan of the Rathcoffy line, (who was a nephew of the Duke of Tyrconnel,) and two others of the Irish Brigade in the service of the latter power, succeeded in carrying off Maria-Clementina Sobieski, (grand-daughter of the celebrated John Sobieski, King of Poland, who defeated the Turks before Vienna,) then betrothed to James the Third, as the son of James the Second was styled by them. They effected her liberation from the Castle of Inspruck in the Tyrol, where she had been detained for some previous months by command of the Emperor Charles VI., at the instance of George the First. From hence they brought her in disguise to Monte Fiascone within the Pope's dominions, where James himself met her, and their marriage was celebrated. The Pope, on their repairing to Rome, received the gallant officers most cordially, and created them Knights of the Holy Roman order.*

ENSIGN THOMAS POYNTZ.

NOTHING has been ascertained of him or his connections.

ENSIGN — KEMPSTONE.

THIS surname is not to be found on the attainders of this period, nor on any contemporaneous records.

* *De Burgo's Hib. Dom.* p. 266.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL JOHN HAMILTON'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	Anthony Coleman.	
James Nugent, Lieut.-Col.	— Hagan.	— Magenis.
John Talbot, Major.	-----	-----
[James Gibbes, 2nd Major]		
Daniel O'Hara.	Keane O'Hara.	Cormuck O'Hara.
John Stanley.	Andrew Duffe.	-----
Nicholas Harrold.	Bartholomew Harrold.	Francis Warren.
Edmund Murphy.	Lawrence Duffe.	Charles Sanders.
— Tress.	— Magee.	— Ford.
Maurice Fitzgerald.	-----	-----
James Gibbons.	— Ford.	-----
Anthony Geoghegan.	-----	-----
Sieur du Pratt, Granad.	{ Walter Plunkett. { — Doyle.	
	Rev. — Kelly, <i>Chaplain.</i>	

COLONEL JOHN HAMILTON.

THIS Officer, says Colonel O'Kelly's narrative,* was one of these deputed by Tyrconnel, during his absence from the government on attendance at St. Germain's, to guide and advise the young Duke of Berwick. He was the brother as well of General Richard Hamilton who was taken prisoner at the Boyne, as of the accomplished Colonel Anthony Hamilton, and ranked as a Major-General and a Brigadier at Aughrim, where he was, according to O'Callaghan, mortally wounded. O'Connor, in his *Military Memoirs*, (p. 143), says that he had been with a force detached to the aid of besieged Limerick, but too late for its last struggle; the enemy were in possession of the ramparts, and drove back the designed relief to their camp.

CAPTAIN DANIEL O'HARA.

OF the noble Sept of O'Hara the Chief was Lord of Luigne, in the County of Sligo, a territory which comprised the present Barony of Leney with parts of those of Costello and Gallan. At so early a period as 1023, the death of Donagh O'Hara, Lord of Luigne, is noted by the Four Masters; as is the death of Duncan O'Hara, 'Lord of the Three Tribes of Luigne,' in 1059. From which period, to a comparatively recent date, the succession of their Tanists or Captains is set down with singular exactness in a venerable Irish manuscript

* O'Callaghan's *Macariae Excidium*, p. 83.

entitled the 'Book of the O'Haras.' When King John made his Royal Visitation of Ireland in 1210, Roderic O'Connor, having waited upon him at Rathwyre in Westmeath, to do fealty, that monarch demanded his son as a hostage; O'Connor however, say the Four Masters, 'would not give his son, but gave four of his chiefs instead, namely Connor O'Hara, Lord of Leney, Dermot son of Connor O'Mulrooney (founder of the MacDermotts), Lord of Moylurg, Fion O'Carmacain, and Aireachtach MacDonogh, a young prince of O'Connor's friends. The King returned to England, and brought the hostages with him.' In 1225, when a destructive plague and fever devastated Connaught, 'Duncan O'Hara, Teigue O'Hara, and Edacoin, daughter of Dermot, son of Donal O'Hara, died thereof.' By one of the Chiefs, Keane O'Hara, Templehouse was erected early in the fourteenth century, within their principality, and on the site of an ancient foundation of the Knights Templars. The Abbey of Court, whose ruins are still discernible, was soon after founded by another of the O'Haras.

The above Officer, Captain Daniel was, it will be seen, of an Antrim branch of the family, of whom in 1608, in awe of the Plantation system, Cahill O'Hara, John *oge* O'Hara, John *grome* O'Hara, and Donnel O'Hara sought and obtained letters of pardon and protection. Of these Cahill had a grant in 1606 of sundry lands in Lower Clondeboy, and, in six years after, passed patent for holding a weekly market at Crebilly, with right of pie-powdre and the usual tolls.* In 1607 Teigue O'Hara had granted to him various castles, towns, and lands in the County of Sligo. In 1627 Cormac O'Hara was Sheriff of Antrim; of his pedigree, a manuscript Book of Obits in the

* *Rot. Pat.* 9, *Jac.* 1, in *Cane. Hib.*

collection at Trinity College, Dublin, supplies some links for five generations. In 1639 died the aforesaid Cahill, seised of the manor, castle, and lands of Crebilly, &c., in Antrim. Teigue O'Hara, his great grandson and heir, was then of full age and married; and he, together with Charles O'Hara, and Mary his wife, had a confirmatory grant in 1667 of 765 acres in Antrim, while in 1670 a Charles O'Hara passed patent for 978 in Wexford.

On the Down Survey thirteen O'Haras are noted as forfeiting proprietors in Sligo. In 1661 Margaret, daughter of Thady O'Hara of Crebilly, by Catherine sister of Daniel O'Neill, (who was page of honour to Charles the Second) was married to the third Viscount Netterville.* Besides the above Captain Daniel, Keane, his Lieutenant, and Cormick O'Hara his Ensign, who in their attainders are described as of Loghdale, County of Antrim, there are upon this Army List, another Cormuck O'Hara, Captain in Colonel Cormuck O'Neill's Infantry, in which Arthur O'Hara of Farris in said County was a Lieutenant, and Manus O'Hara an Ensign; while in Colonel Dominick Browne's, John O'Hara, son of Thadeus O'Hara of Crebilly, was a Lieutenant. All these were consequently attainted in 1691, with Roger O'Hara described as of Montagh, in the County of Sligo. The estates of John O'Hara in Down, and those of Keane O'Hara in Antrim were sold to the Hollow Swords Blades' Company.

In 1692 Sir Charles 'Hara' and others obtained a patent grant from King William and Queen Mary for lighting Dublin with convex lamps.† A Charles Hara was afterwards wounded at the battle of Landon.‡ The name of O'Hara was

* *Lodge's Peerage.*

† *Harris's MSS. Dub. Soc. v. 10, pp. 9, &c.*

‡ *Raodon Papers, p. 379.*

subsequently ennobled in the person of James O'Hara, created Baron of Tyrawley in 1706-7, and in 1721 Baron of Kilmaine.*
——In 1744 Captain O'Hara, of an Irish Brigade in Prince Charles-Edward's service, was, with Captain O'Brien, taken prisoner at Harwich by an order from Lord Carteret. They had arrived there with the intention of crossing to Holland, but were carried back in custody to London. Brigadier-General O'Hara was distinguished in the American war of 1781, and was wounded in an engagement near Deep River, where the Americans were commanded by General Greene. He was, however, ultimately obliged, with Earl Cornwallis, to surrender at Yorktown. In 1793 a General O'Hara was taken prisoner in the attack on Toulon.†

CAPTAIN JOHN STANLEY.

THIS name is of record in Ireland from the earliest introduction of the English Government. In the thirteenth century Thomas Stanley was Constable of the Castle of Drogheda. In 1309 Henry de Stanleye sued out a possessory writ. In 1371 John de Stanley was summoned from Louth to a Great Council, and when Robert de Vere Marquess of Dublin, obtained the extraordinary grant of Ireland from Richard the Second, and the assignment of Royal prerogatives to him, this John de Stanley acted as his Deputy in 1385, as he did subsequently on four other several occasions. He it was who, on the forfeiture of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, obtained a grant in fee from the Crown of the Isle of Man,

* *Crossly's Peerage*, p. 260.

† *Gent. Mag.*, ad. ann.

with all its regalities and franchises, to hold by homage and the service of two falcons, to be rendered to the King, his heirs and successors, on the days of their coronation. He was afterwards constituted Constable of Windsor Castle, made a Knight of the Garter by Henry V., and died in 1413, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for the last time. Sir William Stanley, Sir John's brother, was Lord Deputy in 1401; and in 1432 Sir Thomas, grandson of Sir John Stanley, was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for six years. About the year 1530 Sir James Stanley, of the same Derby stock as the before-mentioned Stanleys, was Marshal of Ireland.

In 1593 Patrick Stanley rendered military service with an archer on horseback, fully equipped, at the hosting of Tara; and, in five years after, Richard Stanley, of his family, styled of Fennor, in Meath, died, leaving Walter his son and heir, then aged twelve; a Funeral Entry in the office of Arms records the death, in 1636, of Thomas his son and heir, adding that he had married Mary, daughter of Patrick Gernon of Gernonstown, County of Louth, by whom he had daughters. In 1666 Sir Thomas Stanley, Knight, had a confirmatory grant of 9,155 acres in Munster, and 392 in Leinster; he died in August, 1694, and was buried in St. Michan's Church, Dublin.

The above Captain, though not of Walter's issue, appears to have been of the Fennor family, the son of Edward, the third son of — Stanley of Fennor, by Anne, daughter of — Sterne of Great Eccleston in Kent.* He had been Sheriff of the County of Dublin in 1688, and a resident of Swords, of which ancient Borough he was constituted one of the Burgesses in King James's Charter of 1689. In his

* *Genealogical MSS. Collection in Trin. Coll. Dub. (F. 3, 27.)*

attainder of 1691, he is described as of that place; while another Stanley (Thomas) is located, on the Outlawries, as of Martinstown, County of Louth.

CAPTAIN NICHOLAS HARROLD.

THIS family name, introduced into Ireland on the Danish invasion, appears subsequently of frequent occurrence in the records of this country. In 1234 John 'Harald' was Sheriff of Waterford, and in 1302 John 'Harald' and Geoffrey 'Harold' were of the Magnates of Ireland, whom King Edward invited to assist him in the invasion of Scotland. In 1355 John Harold was one of the influential gentry of the County of Limerick, who elected Thomas de Daundon, Knight, to its Shrievalty; and in 1374 Thomas Harold was Constable of the important Castle-Mac-Kinnegan, on the marches of the O'Byrnes' country. In the seventeenth century the Harolds were established in the Counties of Kildare, Wicklow, Dublin, and Limerick; accordingly the Attainders of 1642 present the names of Gerald Harold of Kildrought (Celbridge), County of Kildare; Richard Harold of Kilhele, Do.; Thomas Harold of Coolnehamon, County of Wicklow; and William of Kilmaceogue, County of Dublin. John Harold was one of five tried by court martial in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, on the 18th May, 1652.* In 1676 Thomas Harold, 'a native of Ireland,' solicited the interference of King Charles in his behalf; he having been confined in Brussels ten years 'for resisting the Pope's claim

* *Minutes of Courts Martial during the Commonwealth, MS.*

as to his allegiance, and for his having been one of the subscribers to the Remonstrance of 1661.*

Besides the above Captain, there stands on this Army List William Harold, a Lieutenant in Major-General Boisseleau's Infantry. In the Parliament of Dublin, Alderman Thomas Harold was one of the Representatives of the City of Limerick; he was consequently attainted with Walter Harold of Limerick, merchant, and the above Nicholas Harold, styled of Kilmaceogue, County of Dublin, a lineal descendant of William Harold who was attainted in 1642. A John Harold, described as of the same locality, *Irish papist*, then also forfeited estates there.

CAPTAIN EDMUND MURPHY.

THE Murphys, or O'Murphys, were a Sept very widely extended over Ireland, as even the few records here noted will evince. This Officer was of Kilkenny, in whose Cathedral are monuments to his family from 1640 to 1741. So early after the introduction of surnames in Ireland as 1031, the death of Flaherty O'Murroghoe (Murphy), Chief of Cinel-Breaghain, in the County of Donegal, is recorded by the Masters, as is that of O'Murroghoe, Chief Sage of Leinster in 1127. In 1451 John 'Morphy' was fined for not attending the Parliament of Drogheda, to which he had been summoned as proctor for a Religious House. The Attainders of 1642 name Michael Murphy of Balruddery, and Laughlin Murphy of Dunganstown; George of St. Michan's

* *Catal. Southwell MSS.*, p. 60.

Parish, Dublin, with Donogh and Connor Murphy of Blarney, County of Cork. In 1654 a Colonel of this name, at the head of 800 Irishmen, distinguished himself in the campaign in Spain.—Besides the above Captain there appear on this Army List, in Lord Kenmare's Infantry, — Murphy, a Major; in the Earl of Tyrone's, Nicholas and Michael Murphy, Lieutenants;—in Colonel John Grace's, — Murphy, a Lieutenant;—in Lord Bellew's, Owen and Bryan Captains, Phelim and Denis Lieutenants, and John Murphy, an Ensign;—in Colonel Nicholas Browne's, William Murphy was a Captain, Maurice Murphy his Lieutenant, and John Murphy, Ensign. In Lord Kilmallock's, — Murphy was an Ensign. Those attainted in 1692 were the above Captain Edmund, styled of Kilkenny, with two others of the name there, seven in Wexford, six in Louth, four in Cork, three in Down, two in Armagh, and one in Waterford, Clare, and Queen's Counties respectively.

In the Brigades commissioned in the French service, of that styled the 'Regiment of Charlemont,' commanded by Gordon O'Neill on its first formation, the above *Captain Edmund Murphy* was constituted Major, while a Cornelius Murphy was Major of the Regiment of Clancarty.* At the Court of Claims in 1700, Maria de Margarita 'de Murphy' claimed the benefit of a judgment debt affecting the estates of Donogh, Earl of Clancarty, but her petition was dismissed. The Archives of Bruges record a Darby 'Morphy,' Captain-Lieutenant in Lord Hunsdon's Infantry as hereafter noticed; and in St. Donat's Cathedral of that City is a monument to the Reverend and Venerable John Albert 'de Morphy,' 'of

* *O'Connor's Milit. Mem.* p. 199. For achievements of this name in the Brigades, see *idem*, p. 73.

the Royal Sept of O'Morrrough, which had given Kings to Leinster,' while himself had been imprisoned in London, driven into exile, found an asylum at Bruges, where he was constituted 'Penitentiary' of the Diocese, and died 12th November, 1745.*

CAPTAIN — TRESS.

NEITHER this surname nor that of Tracy, for which it seems to have been intended, is to be found on the Rolls of Attainders of 1691.

CAPTAIN JAMES GIBBONS.

A — Gibbons was also a Captain in Sir John Fitzgerald's Infantry, and another of the name was Lieutenant in Colonel Owen MacCartie's, while a fourth — Gibbons was a Captain in Colonel Clifford's Dragoons. On the Rolls of Attainders, those of 1642 have two of the name, and those of 1691 three. In 1667, a Captain Francis Gibbons passed patent for 1,428 acres in Westmeath, in pursuance of a Cromwellian certificate.

LIEUTENANT ANTHONY COLEMAN.

THE native Annalists of Ireland notice at a very early age the Sept of O'Coleman, and sometimes of Mac Colman, the latter as in the County of Louth, where the name is still of

* *Nicholas's Top. and Gen.* 1853, p. 484.

respectability. In 1206, say the Four Masters, died 'Maolpeddar O'Coleman, successor of Canice (Abbot of Kilkenny), the pillar of piety and wisdom of the North of Ireland.' The Rolls of the Irish records present the name from the time of Edward the Second. In 1642 were attainted John Coleman of Artaine and Patrick Coleman of Kill, County of Dublin, with Anne his wife. On the minutes of courts martial held in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, it is stated that an Ensign Coleman was one of those tried there on the 9th of March, 1651. The name does not appear at all on the Attainders of 1691, &c.

LIEUTENANTS ANDREW AND LAURENCE DUFFE.

THE O'Duffs were Chiefs of Hy Cruinchain, a district extending round Dunamase in the Queen's County; and the name is of record on the Irish Rolls of Chancery from the days of Edward the Third.

In 1600 died Alderman Thomas Duffe of Drogheda, seised of premises at Termonfeckin and in other parts of Louth; George Duffe was his son and heir, then of full age and married. This Alderman had three other sons, Peter, Henry, and Stephen. Said George dying in 1611 *s. p.*, his brother Peter succeeded to his estates, of which he had livery in 1615, being then aged 30 and unmarried; and he, dying in 1618, left Thomas his son and heir, aged 10 months, who died in 1631, when said Henry, his uncle, became his heir; but he also dying *s. p.*, Stephen the youngest son of Alderman Thomas inherited the family property.—In 1611 Sir Adam Loftus had the wardship of Jasper, son and heir of James

Duff, then late of Ross, in Wexford, deceased.—On the Attainders of 1642 appear Patrick Duffe of Westpalstown, Henry of the Ward, Richard and Cahill of Lusk and Thomas of Rush, all in the County of Dublin; John Duffe of Leixlip, Donogh of Naas, clerk, and James of Clare in Kildare, with Richard Duffe of Oristown, in Meath. At the Supreme Council of Kilkenny, in 1647, Patrick Duff, there described as of Rospatrick, but probably identical with the attainted Patrick of Westpalstown, was of the Commons.* Besides these Lieutenants, — Duffe was a Lieutenant in Colonel Roger Mac Elligott's Infantry. The Attainders of 1691 name only Thady 'Duff' of Piltown, County of Meath; Thadeus Duff of Athlone, merchant; Thadeus Duff, junior, of Dublin; and Thomas Duff of Kilkenny, merchant.

LIEUTENANT — MAGEE.

THIS name was introduced to Ireland on the Plantation of Ulster.—John Magee of Rathenny, in the County of Dublin, was a forfeiting proprietor in 1642; as were Cormuck Magee of Tullycool, in Down, and Patrick Magee of Moydreston, in Cavan, in 1691. Alexander Magee was a proprietor in Antrim before the former civil war. He died in 1637, when his son Daniel succeeded to his estate.

* The compiler of these *Illustrations* sincerely regrets the occurrence of assertions *on probability*; but the difficulty, he has experienced in obtaining authentic family information, precludes that certainty, which could be otherwise obtained, only from his own manuscripts, at a labour impracticable gratuitously for so many surnames.

LIEUTENANT — FORD.

THIS surname originated in Devonshire, and was early established in Ireland. In 1333 Edmund de la Forde was Coroner of Meath. In 1357 William de la Forde was presented to a living in that County, and in 1402 John Forde was entrusted with the custody of certain lands therein. In the subsequent century the name extended over the eastern coast of Ireland, through Louth, Down, Wexford, Antrim, and Dublin. In the time of Charles the Second Sir Henry Ford was on two occasions Secretary for Ireland, and in that reign the Shrievalty of Drogheda was twice filled by a Ford. In King James's Charters of 1687, John Ford was an Alderman in that to Limerick, as was Edward Ford in another to Navan. Five of the name were, however, attainted in the Parliament held by that monarch in Dublin. There was of this name outlawed in 1641 Edward 'Foord' of Leixlip only, and none appear on the Inquisitions of 1691.

ENSIGN CHARLES SANDERS.

HIS connections are unknown. Cornet Thomas Sanders was one of the '1649' officers whose claims were decreed.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

FITZ-JAMES'S (THE LORD GRAND PRIOR.)

[LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THOMAS CORBET.]

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	James 'Barnwell.'	Phill Mownson.
Edward Nugent, Lieut.-Col.	John Stephens.	Bartholomew Read.
—— Porter, Major.	—— Cataller.	Daniel O'Daniel.
Walter 'Tirrell.'	Garrett Plunkett.	—— Tyrrell.
Hugh M'Mahon. } John Sutton. }	Christopher Bellew.	—— Morgone.
Christopher Sherlock. } John Wogan. }	Charles Deguent.	Matthew Wala.
Alexander Knightley.	Bartholomew White.	Francis Borre.
John Panton. } William Moore. }	—— King.	—— Wolverston.
Le Sieur Corridore.		
Thom. Justié.		
Patrick Kendelan.	—— Neale.	Beaghan Kendelan.
George Corridons, Granad.	{ John Herne. Claudius Beauregard.	
Lieut.-Colonel Clonshinge.	Walter Grace.	Edward Rigney.
Ignatius Usher.	Walter Usher.	Oliver Grace.
—— Savage.	—— Dobin.	—— Muschy.
—— Rourke.	—— Rourke.	—— Rourke.
—— Talbot.	—— Mortimer.	—— Conway.
—— Mac Swyny.	—— Mac Swyny.	—— Doherty.
—— Mac Gowran.		
—— Walsh.	—— Keating.	—— Neale.
—— O'Brien	-----	—— O'Brien.
—— Dempsey.	-----	—— Dunn.
	Rev. —— Neale, <i>Chaplain.</i>	
	—— Kennedy, <i>Surgeon.</i>	

COLONEL HENRY FITZ-JAMES, THE LORD GRAND PRIOR.

THIS officer was another son of King James by his mistress Arabella Churchill, sister of the great Duke of Marlborough; he was the youngest of five children of that connection; was born in August, 1673; accompanied his father in his flight from England, and after, in his expedition to Ireland; where, at the age of sixteen, he was appointed Colonel of this Regiment, thenceforward known by his name. In the year of the appointment of Tyrconnel to the Vice-Royalty of Ireland, Thomas Thynne (afterwards Viscount Weymouth) wrote to Robert Southwell, 'After all we heard of Mr. Fitz-James's being made Duke of Dublin, it seems he came not out of France till this week, so that we are to expect what laurels he will be crowned with, and from whose head taken.'

He, after distinguishing himself at Derry, headed this Regiment at the battle of the Boyne, but retired with his father, immediately after, to France. This his Regiment, which was consigned to the command of Nicholas Fitzgerald,* signalized itself throughout the first siege of Limerick, and especially along with that of Major-General Boisseleau, the French-General, at the successful resistance of the assault of the 6th of September, 1690, which led to the raising of the siege by King William. The Grand Prior was in 1696, in France placed over the Toulon fleet designed to invade England, at which time O'Callaghan conjectures he was

* *O'Callaghan's Irish Brigades*, vol. 1, p. 209.

created Duke of Albemarle. In December, 1702, he was appointed Lieutenant-General of the Marine, and in the same month died at Bagnols in Languedoc, aged only between 29 and 30. Louis the Fourteenth placed the Court of France in mourning on his decease.*

He had married the only daughter of the Comte de Lussan (first gentleman of the bed-chamber to the Prince of Condé), a lady whose fortune was the largest in France, but by her he left no children. Having been originally designed for the British Navy, he had entered that of France on his father's dethronement, and actually distinguished himself at sea under Tourville in the engagement at St. Vincent against the English Admiral Sir George Rooke in 1693.† His Regiment, after his decease, changed its name from Albermarle's to that of Fitzgerald, its previous Colonel.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THOMAS CORBET.

SEE of him *ante* p. 196-7, where he is noticed as he then ranked in the earlier muster, a Major in the Earl of Abercorn's Horse.

MAJOR — PORTER.

THE name of Porter is of record on the Irish Rolls from the time of Edward the Third. In the forty-eighth year of that reign John Porter, who had received a grant of the custody of

* *O'Callaghan's Irish Brigades*, vol. 1 p. 376.

† *Idem*, p. 210.

the manor of Dysert in Meath, made complaint of opposition to his enjoyment and duties from the Bishop of that Diocese, who was thereupon ordered to answer his charges. This John was at the same time commissioned to purvey provisions for the establishment of the Deputy's household. In 1382 Robert Porter was a Justice *in eyre*; and, in 1408, William Porter was seised of the townland in the County of Dublin called from him Porterstown, while Nicholas Porter gave the same name to another in the Barony of Ratoath in Meath. The attainders of 1642 present of this name only Richard Porter of Oldbridge in the latter County. John Porter had in 1677 a confirmatory grant of 971 acres in Mayo. He was probably the Quarter-Master John Porter, who had an adjudication in right of a '1649' Officer. In 1686 Sir Charles Porter was appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland; he was afterwards removed for Sir Alexander Fitton, but was restored at the close of 1690, on the Revolution. In the Parliament of 1689 Robert Porter was one of the Representatives of the County of Kildare, as was John Porter of the City of Waterford, and Colonel James Porter of the Borough of Fethard, County of Wexford.

The above Major, whose Christian name does not appear on this roll, was, it may be presumed, the Colonel James, Member for Fethard in 1689, as he was early promoted to the rank of second Lieutenant-Colonel in this Regiment, Dodsley having been substituted in the Majority. He was in France at the time of the battle of the Boyne, on the day previous to which he wrote from St. Germain's to Father Warner, 'confessor to the King in Dublin,' a letter* in which he says, "the dreadful fleet of France has got into the Channel. We may daily

* *Southwell MSS. Catal.* p. 179.

expect strange changes, and with reason; we may expect to see our Royal Master in Whitehall before Michaelmas. We are sending a fleet of thirty frigates for Ireland: after such preparations, what may we not expect?"——When that Royal Master had fled to France, this Colonel Porter was made Vice-Chamberlain in his titular Court.* The Attainders of 1691 include his name as of Feathard, with Patrick Porter of Kingstown and William of 'Jongiunstown,' County of Meath; Robert Porter of Kildare, and Nicholas Porter of Waterford, merchant, who was Mayor of that city in 1689; his forfeitures consisted of premises in that city, all which were purchased from the Trustees by Alderman Lapp in 1703.——Some links of the descent of the Porters of Waterford are preserved in a manuscript book of Obits in Trinity College, (F. 3. 27), deriving them from Gloucestershire.

CAPTAIN JOHN SUTTON.

THIS family was established in Ireland at a very remote period. In 1302, Gilbert de Sutton was one of the Magnates of this country whom Edward the First invited to aid him in the Scottish war. In 1324 Herbert 'de Suttoun' was Sheriff of Meath, and afterwards Constable of Athlone. Early in the reign of Edward the Third, the estates of Thomas de Sutton, in Kildare, were, upon his decease, committed to the custody of John de Wellesleye, to hold during the minority of John, son and heir of said Thomas. In 1357 Gerald de Sutton was one of those, appointed by the Crown, to assess and apportion

* *Clarke's James II.*, vol. 2, p. 411.

a hosting in that County. In 1384 Robert Sutton was a Justice *in eyre*, in 1401 he was Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and in seven years after was keeper of the Great Seal. Henry the Fifth, in the first year of his reign, committed to William Sutton, clerk, the custody of the estate of Philip D'Arcy, knight, to hold during the minority of John, son and heir of said Philip. In 1428 John Sutton, knight, was Justiciary of Ireland, at which time he led an army against the O'Byrnes. In 1431 William Sutton, junior, had a grant of the Chief Serjeantcy of Meath. A genealogical manuscript in Trinity College, Dublin (F. iii. 27), traces links of Suttons' pedigree for five generations, in the 16th and 17th centuries.

In 1605 John Lye, gentleman, servant to Queen Elizabeth, had a grant from her Royal successor of the towns, lands, &c., of Rathbride, Morristown-Biller, Relickstown, &c., parcel of the estate of David Sutton in the County of Kildare, the patentee being bound to keep upon Rathbride one able horseman, archer, or 'hargabusher,' of the English nation, sufficiently furnished for the defence of Ireland. The above Gerald, son and heir of Gilbert, who was in 1631 aged but eight years, was in 1642 attainted, with Laurence and Nicholas Sutton of Tipper in the same County, who were a branch of the stock. Of this estate of Tipper, Barbyestown, &c., County of Kildare, and other lands in Wexford, a William Sutton died seised in 1592, leaving John his son and heir, who succeeded to same, but they were forfeited in 1642 by the attainder of his son William Sutton, junior. This William was one of the Confederate Catholics at the Supreme Council of Kilkenny in 1646, and he would seem to have been father to the above Captain John, in whose favour a saving was reserved in a patent of lands in the County of Galway to William Clynch. He was, in 1691, attainted by the description of John Sutton

of Halverston, County of Kildare, together with five other Suttons in the County of Wexford, and one in the City of Dublin. At the Court of Chichester House, Bridget Sutton, in 1700, claimed and was allowed her jointure off the Kildare estate of this Captain Sutton, which was sold by the Commissioners of the Forfeitures in 1703 to the Hollow Swords Blades' Company.

CAPTAIN CHRISTOPHER SHERLOCK.

THIS family name is of record in Ireland from the time of the Tudors. They were located in the Barony of Coshmore, County of Waterford, as also in the Counties of Tipperary, Limerick, Dublin, and Kildare. In 1422 the King appointed Walter 'Sherloke' to be Chief Sergeant of the County of Kildare, an office which he held for several years after. In 1431 he had an order on the Irish Exchequer for remunerating his great labours in the County of Kilkenny and its marches. In 1499 James 'Sherloke' was Justice *in eyre*. In 1586 an inquisition *post mortem* was held of the estates of John Sherlock of Ballyclerihan, in the County of Cross-Tipperary, when it was found that, at the time of his death, he was seised of a castle and sundry lands and premises there, and that Patrick Sherlock, his son and heir, was then aged three years. In 1609 King James granted to James Sherlock, of Grace Dieu, in Waterford, that he and his heirs should hold the demesne lands of Templeicarrick, Ballydavid, and Rathmoylan, in said County, discharged of all assessments. In the following year, John, son and executor of Patrick Sherlock of St. Catherine's, near Waterford, made a lease for

years, to Piers son of William Aylward, of the Preceptory of Kilvir, with all its possessions.

In 1616 Thomas Sherlock of 'the Naas' was one of the County of Kildare gentry impannelled to hold a *post mortem* inquiry, as to the estates of Walter Wellesley of the Norragh, then lately deceased. This Thomas was attainted in 1642, as were Edward Sherlock of Blackhall in the same County, clerk, and George Sherlock of Wicklow, merchant. In the confirmatory patents of King Charles the Second to the adventurers in Waterford were savings of the rights of Paul, heir of Sir Thomas Sherlock; which Paul had in 1614 the grant of a wardship from the Crown; while, in the following year, John, son of James Sherlock of Waterford, had a grant of the wardship of John Sherlock, son and heir of George Sherlock, knight, deceased. In 1670 William Sherlocke had a confirmatory grant of 239 acres in Tipperary, as had Paul Sherlock in 1679 of 2,940 acres in Waterford.

In 1684, 18th May, died Philip Sherlock of Littlerath, son of Christopher of that place; he was buried on the 20th at Bowdingstown in the same County, leaving issue by his wife Elizabeth (daughter of William Eustace*) the above Captain Christopher his eldest son, Eustace, Robert, John, William, and Edward, his younger sons, and Hester and Mary his two daughters. The estate, having descended to Christopher, was forfeited on his attainder, subject to the charges which the will of his father created for the younger children. The testator's widow intermarried with Nicholas Adams, while of her children by Sherlock, Robert and Mary died under age, and Edward the youngest was long resident in Corfu.† He was a claimant for his portion on the family estate, as

* *Funeral Entry, Berm. Tower.* † *MSS. in Marsh's Library, Dublin.*

were his brothers, John and William, and their rights were allowed. Besides Captain Christopher, there are on this list — Sherlock, a Captain in Charles Moore's Infantry, with Thomas Sherlock of Blackhall, a Captain and Robert Sherlock, an Ensign in Sir Maurice Eustace's. Edward Sherlock of Blackhall, possibly the same individual who was attainted in 1642, was one of the Representatives of the Borough of Cloughmine in King James's Parliament of 1689. He was consequently attainted in 1691 with said Thomas, John Sherlock of Lady's Castle, Laurence and Eustace Sherlock of Littlerath, all in said County of Kildare; Robert Sherlock of Carlow (the Ensign in Sir Maurice Eustace's) and James, Pierce, and Balthazar Sherlock of Ballykenny and Ballyleigh, County of Waterford. In 1694 Thomas Sherlock, a merchant of Irish birth, theretofore trading in Dublin, but then a merchant at Rouen in France, obtained, under circumstances of expatriation, detailed in his petition, full pardon and liberty to return to his native country.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER KNIGHTLEY.

CAPTAIN JOHN PANTON.

NOTHING worthy of note has been ascertained of either of these officers or their families, in connexion with this period. A Ludovick 'Ponton,' described as of Newtown in the County Wicklow, was however attainted in 1642.

CAPTAIN PATRICK KENDELAN.

THE O'Caendelain were Tanists of Leogaire in Meath, of which Donell O'Caendelaine, died lord in 1017, as did Angus O'Caendelain in 1085. After the English invasion this surname is recorded bereft of its Irish prefix, as in Kerry, where Thomas, son of Henry 'Candelan', was one of the influential proprietors appointed to assess a state subsidy in 1358. About the same time David Candelan was seised of estates in Kilkenny. In 1635 died Edward 'Kindelan' of Ballynakill in Meath, leaving Vaughan Kindelan, his son and heir, aged thirty-five and married, who died in the following year, leaving Edward Kindelan, junior, his son and heir, then aged eleven years.

The officer here commissioned was of Ballynakill, by which description he was attainted, with three others of his kindred there, Edward, Vaughan, and John Kendelan.

CAPTAIN IGNATIUS USHER.

IN Lord Slane's Regiment of Infantry, Walter Usher was an Ensign, but nothing of note touching this period has been discovered of either of these officers. It may however be mentioned that a John Usher died in 1600, seised of a castle and lands at Treffans in Meath, leaving Walter his son and heir then twelve years old. Richard Usher of Tathrath in that County was attainted in 1642; while in 1667 Beverly Usher had a grant of 1,295 acres in Cork, as had Sir William Usher

of 251 in Wicklow. This Beverly Usher, by the style of a Lieutenant-Colonel, appears on the '1649' officers' adjudications, as does Lieutenant Henry Usher.

LIEUTENANT JOHN STEPHENS.

OF this name it can only be said that Captain John and Lieutenant William Stephens appear on the Roll of the '1649' Officers, and that in 1690 Sir Richard Stephens was appointed a Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, while a Thomas Stephens, described as of Ballyvaughan, County of Limerick, was the only one of the name then attainted.

LIEUTENANT JOHN HERNE,

THIS officer, whose name should have been spelt Herny, was one of the six clerks in King James's Chancery.

LIEUTENANT — MORTIMER.

RICHARD and Henry Mortimer of Drogheda, the latter described as merchant, were the only individuals of this once illustrious name, who forfeited in 1691. The available historic notices for its illustration cannot be here introduced; it may only be noted that a Captain William and Lieutenants David and John Mortimer, appear on the Roll of the '1649' officers.

ENSIGN PHILL MOWNSON,
ENSIGN EDWARD RIGNEY.

No notice of either of these officers, worthy of insertion, has been obtained.

ENSIGN BARTHOLOMEW READ.

THE name of Read is of record in Ireland from the time of the English invasion. In 1308 David le Rede sued out a possessory writ, as did John le Rede in the ensuing year, and Nicholas le Rede in 1325. Robert le Rede was collector of a state subsidy from the county of Limerick in 1357. In 1371 the Sheriff of the Crosses of Meath was directed to summon to a Great Council in Dublin, from amongst others of his bailiwick, Richard Rede, who was in 1394 a Justice *in eyre*, afterwards Chief Baron of the Exchequer and Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in succession. In 1399, on the security of Thomas Rede of Dublin, and others, the King committed to Philip Rede the custody of certain premises in Tullaghcopp, Leracorre, and the moor of Dengyn. In 1422 Richard Rede had a grant of the custody of various lands in the Counties of Meath and Louth; while Thomas Rede and Alicia his wife then held lands in the former County, as did John Rede in the Barony of Ratoath.

In 1631 Richard Reade died seised of lands in Meath, leaving Martin Reade his cousin and next heir, then aged fifteen. In 1642 Martin Reade of Scurlockstown in that

County, was attainted; and in 1666 Major John Read had a confirmatory grant of 6,069 acres in Cork. Ensign Patrick Reade was one of the '1649' officers.

. ENSIGN — DUNN.

THE O'Dunns were an ancient Sept of the Queen's County, where in 1427 died Roderic O'Dunn, Chief of Hy Riagain. The Christian name of this officer is untold on the British Museum List, but an inquisition, taken at Maryborough on *Terence* Dunn, suggests that to have been the Ensign's name; while Sir Bernard Burke, in a sketch of the Brittas family in his *Landed Gentry*, says that Charles Dunn, of that line, was killed at the Battle of Aughrim.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL JUSTIN MACARTY'S, NOW LORD MOUNTCASHEL.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	Dominick Terry.	James Fitzgerald.

Lient.-Col.		
—— Roth,	—— Chevers.	—— Roth.
Major.		
Garret Fitzgerald.	Edmund Swinney.	Auliffe Callaghan.
Philip Barry oge.	John Sullivan.	Edward Fitzgerald.
—— Ivorie.	Miles Carroll.	Patrick Lavallin.
Thomas Power.	Lewis Moore.	Redmond Condon.
Ulick Browne.	Thomas Hogan.	Teigue M'Carty.
Charles Fitzgerald.	Robert Fitzgerald.	William White.
John Hogan,	{ Walter Bryan.	
Granad.	{ Donogh M'Carty,	
Richard Condon.	Maurice Piers.	Patrick 'Peira.'
Kennedy O'Bryan.	John Ryan.	John Ryan.
Thady O'Connor.	John Mally.	Philip Connor.
—— Daly.	—— Macarty.	—— Mulvaney.
—— Meagher.	—— Cusack.	—— Comyn.
	Rev. —— Burke, <i>Chaplain.</i>	
	—— Owen, <i>Surgeon.</i>	

COLONEL JUSTIN MACARTY.

THE native Annals record that in the third century Oilioll Ollamh, King of Munster, directed that the government of this Province should, on his decease, be divided between his sons Edgar Mor and Cormac Cas: that to the former should belong Desmond or Southern Munster, to the latter Thomond or Northern Munster. Cormac Cas became thereupon the founder of the Dalcassian or O'Brien race, of whom see *ante* p. 352, &c., while Eogan (*i.e.* Owen) was progenitor of the Mac Carthy dynasty. The aforesaid Annals, especially those of Innisfallen, abound with records of the patriotism and perseverance, with which this noble Sept of the Macartys laboured to resist the early invasion of the Danes, until they were at length induced to tolerate their settling for commercial purposes in the province of which they were so constituted rulers. When Henry the Second landed at Waterford, Mac Carty, King of Desmond, delivered to him the keys of Cork and did homage. This great family was popularly distinguished into two branches, the Mac Carty Reagh and the Mac Carty More, of which latter family was Donald Mac Carty, created Earl of Glancare by Queen Elizabeth. Besides being Earls of Glancare, the Mac Cartys were subsequently at various times ennobled as Barons of Valentia, Barons and Viscounts Muskerry, Earls of Clancarty, and in this reign Lord Mountcashel. In 1261 'the Geraldines,' say the Four Masters, 'marched with a great force into Desmond, to attack Mac Carthy (Fingin), who encountered and defeated them in an engagement, in which eight Barons, five Knights, and several others of the English gentry were slain, together with John Mac Thomas

and Barry More; an innumerable host of their common soldiers also fell in that battle. Fingin Mac Carthy was afterwards slain by the English, and his brother Aithcleirach Mac Carthy assumed the lordship of Desmond.' In 1314 Edward the Second directed his especial letter missive to Dermot Mac Arthy, '*Duci Hibernicorum de Dessemond*,' for his aid in the Scottish war. He is styled 'Princeps' in other patent records. In 1375 Anne, wife of David de la Roche, knight, had license to take to nurse Cormac, the son of Dermot Mac Carthy, and to restore him to his parents, when required. In Sir John Perrot's Parliament (1584) the Earl of Glancare sat as chief representative of this Sept. In a few years after, the Desmond war having wasted Munster, Florence Mac Carty and Dermot, son of Donagh Mac Carty, passed out of that Province to Spain. Another Florence Mac Carthy had married the only daughter of the Earl of Glancare; his achievements in the Munster war are fully set forth in the *Pacata Hibernia*. On the Earl's death he assumed the title of the Mac Carthy More, but having been taken prisoner he, during his confinement, in the enthusiasm of national feeling, wrote an 'Epistle on the Antiquities of the Irish Nation,' which is preserved in the MSS. of Trinity College, Dublin, (D. 3. 16). After a confinement of nearly forty years he died in the Tower of London. In 1605 David Lord Barrie, Viscount Buttevant, had a grant from King James of various castles, manors, customs, &c., in the County of Cork, 'the estate of Fineen Mac Owen Mac Cartie late of Inniskeen, slain in rebellion.

In 1607 the wardship of Cormack, son and heir of Donough Mac Carthy of Clough-Phillip, in Cork, was granted to Thomas Fitz Gerald of 'Rathstellane,' therein; and in the same year the King granted to 'Ellen Carthie, daughter and sole heiress of the Earl of Clancarthy, part of the lands

of the said Earl not yet in charge, to hold for her life, with remainder to Teigue M'Carthy, her son and heir apparent in tail male, and like remainders to her other three sons, Donnell, Cormack, and Fynnin, the reversion to enure to the Crown. That King's letter of 1611 is of record to receive from Dermod, son of Owen Mac Carthey, a surrender of the Castles of Kanturk, Lohorte, and all his other estates in Cork to be regranted, subject to English rents and services; while in 1612 the same monarch confirmed to Donald 'M'Cartie,' the Castle of Castlelough, with lands, weirs, &c., in Desmond; to hold to himself for life, remainder to Donald M'Cartie, his reputed son, in tail male; remainder to the heirs male of his own body, reversion to the Crown. An inquiry was at this time directed, on the petition of Cormock Cartie, son and heir of Donogh Mac Cartie, late of Kanturk, which alleged that 'said Donogh had theretofore enjoyed Dowhally, until he was taken prisoner and slain by the traitor, Tyrone, at which time the petitioner was an infant; whereupon the above Dermod, son of Owen Mac Cartie, took forcible possession of the lands which he still keeps;' the petitioner also prayed, that, when his title was found, means might be taken for settling the possession of the country, to accept surrenders, and to make regrants of same to him, so that he shall have a legal title. Dermod, however, despite this complaint, had a subsequent confirmatory patent of Kanturk, Lohorte, &c., according to the tenor of his aforesaid patent of 1611. The Attainders of 1642 present the names of Dermot Mc Carthy, and Donell son of Teigue Mc Carthy, both of Ballyea, County of Cork; with the large proportion of one hundred and ten several Inquisitions, confiscating the estates of other proprietors of the name in that County.

At the Supreme Council held in Kilkenny in 1646, Donogh

Mc Carty, Viscount Muskerry, was of its Temporal Peers; while Charles Mc Carty Reagh, Dermot Mc Carty of Kanturk, and Thady Me Carty of Killfallaway were of the Commons. The Viscount was consequently especially excepted from pardon for life and estate in Cromwell's Ordinance of 1652. On the Irish Establishment of 1687-8, this Colonel Justin Macarty was placed as a Major-General of the Army for the annual pay of £680, with an addition of £500 on the Pension List; while, on the latter fund, Daniel Mc Carty Reagh was placed for £100 *per annum*. In 1688 'a Mr. Mac Carty an Irish officer (says Clarke) aided the flight of James the Second from London to Peterfield,' and at the close of that year before the Royal exile landed in Ireland, the Colonel here under consideration wrote from Cork to a Captain Mills of Mallow, who was then arming for the Protestant cause, 'I must confess of all mankind I least thought you would have 'lead' this dance, which perhaps we all may have cause to repent; but, let the fault lie at whose door it might, for as to my part I absolutely renounce any share in it. You are now upon the brink of a very great precipice, which I wish you well out of.'*

This name appears on commission in seven other Regiments of the present muster, while further, on the present list, a Colonel Owen Mac Cartie is set down as commanding a distinct Regiment of Infantry, the strength of which and the names of the officers are given *post* from the British Museum MS. In 1689 a Captain Mac Cartie was killed, according to Walker, or taken prisoner, as Mac Kenzie has it, in attempting to scale the walls of Derry; while in September of the following year another Captain Mac Carty was taken

* *Thorpe's Catalogue Southwell MSS.*, p. 175.

prisoner at the siege of Cork by Colonel Churchill, afterwards Duke of Marlborough.*

O'Callaghan, writing of this Lord Mount Cashel's Regiment, says 'it was formed in 1683 out of several independent companies, which King Charles withdrew from Tangier, when he caused that fortress to be demolished. Its first Colonel was James Butler, afterwards second Duke of Ormond, who, being made Colonel of a Regiment of Horse, resigned the command of this to the Honourable Justin Mac Carty.' Colonel O'Kelly, in his *Excidium Macariæ*, styles him First Lieutenant-General of the Irish Army, and says he was 'a man of parts and courage, wanting no quality fit for a complete captain, if he were not somewhat short-sighted.' As the best qualified officer for inspecting 'arms, ordnance, and engineering tools,' he was early appointed Muster-Master General of Artillery in Ireland, in reference to which selection D'Avaux wrote on the 12th of May to M. de Louvois : 'Sa Majesté Britannique a donné à M. de Makarty, la charge de Grand Maistre de l' Artillerie d' Irlande que possedat Mylord Monjoye, à la reserve que cette charge ne dependra plus du Grand Maistre de l' Artillerie d' Angleterre, comme elle faisoit aussaravant, il m'a l' obligation de cette charge, mais je dois vous dire qu'avant qu'il l' acceptant il m'est venu demander si cela ne l'empescherait point de pouvoir aller en France, parie que si celu estoit il n'y songeroit pas. Comme cela ne rendra pas sa presence plus necessaire en ce pays cy, je luy ay responder que les marques d'esteme et de distinction que luy donneroit le Roi son maistre, n'empescheroient pas les veues que vous pouvez avoir pour luy.'† He was also constituted Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cork ; where,

* *Story's Impartial History*, part I., p. 131.

† *Negotiations*, &c., p. 142.

previously to King James's coming over, he took Castle-Martyr and Bandon from the possession of the Protestant party, and was considered to have thereby suppressed their movements in two of the other provinces.*

King James, on his landing at Kinsale, sought his information as to the state of the country more especially "from Justin Macarty and from Sir Thomas Nugent, (afterwards created Lord Riverston,) the Lord Chief Justice. He then applied himself to the affairs of the Army, and gave orders to this Justin to form seven Regiments of Foot of the forces raised in those quarters, as also to arm the Regiment of Dragoons of Sir James Cotter," (Colonel Francis Carroll's on this List.)† In June, 1689, he brought up from the Commons (in which he was one of the Representatives of the County of Cork), the Bill for repealing the Act of Settlement, which had passed through that House, and he was thereupon created Lord Viscount Mountcashel and Baron of Castleinchy, by which title he was introduced on the second day of the meeting of this Parliament to the House of Peers; and immediately after was constituted Commander of the forces designed to reduce Enniskillen.‡ Amongst the Peers on that occasion sat also Donogh Mac Carty (although a minor) by Royal dispensation; while, in the Commons, Charles and Daniel Mac Carty Reagh sat for the Borough of Bandon, Lieutenant-Colonel Owen Mac Carty and Daniel Fyneen Mac Carty for that of Cloughnakilty, and Florence Mac Carty was one of the Representatives of the Borough of Ennis.

Lord Mountcashel proceeded under his aforesaid commission into Ulster, attended by three whole Regiments of Infantry,

* *Clarke's James II.*, vol. 2, p. 327.

† *Idem.*

‡ *O'Callaghan's Brigades*, vol. 1, p. 26.

two of Dragoons, and some Horse ; being all the troops the King could draw together at that time. His Lordship's efforts in that Province were, however, from the want of ammunition and the freshness of his levies, ineffective. On the 28th of July, 1689, M. d'Avaux enclosed in a letter to M. de Louvois* the following report of the state of the 'musquets' which are useless, and of those which are wanting to the troops before Derry, and the swords, belts, and bandeliers, which they also require, viz. :—

REGIMENTS.	MUSQUETS TO MEND.	MUSQUETS DEFICIENT.	SWORDS.	PIKES.	BELTS.	BANDE- LIERS.
Clancarthy, .	111	25	252	87	300	67
Creagh, . .	64	24	74	—	26	54
Tyrconnel, .	80	127	474	106	474	—
Ramsey, . .	30	69	197	—	50	62
Edward Butler,	268	86	390	84	745	636
4 Companies of } Grace's Regt., }	88	57	140	—	140	—
Seldin's(Seldon's)	376	—	450	—	450	450
Nugent, . .	277	64	350	30	350	350
Cavenagh, .	266	300	500	35	500	500
Gormanston, .	144	60	378	140	421	322
Loucht (Louth),	360	—	780	—	780	650
Hamilton, .	72	30	168	—	100	120
Bagnall, . .	86	46	133	36	60	180
Fitzgerald, .	26	—	121	50	—	121
Chevalier Usson,	414	—	700	—	—	—
O'Neill, . .	95	93	408	50	335	200
'Bellu,' . .	48	64	400	—	400	100
Richard Butler,	70	60	400	100	400	100
	<hr/> 2,770	<hr/> 1,105	<hr/> 6,302	<hr/> 718	<hr/> 5,531	<hr/> 8,912

* *Negotiations, &c.*, p. 335-6.

In an engagement near Enniskillen, this Colonel was severely wounded, and, being carried into that town a prisoner, "he there lay long under cure; but, before he was fully recovered of his wounds, he made his escape after a strange and wonderful manner, to the universal joy of all the Irish"* "The town of Enniskillen," writes Story (*Impartial History*, part I, p. 51) "stands upon a lough, and the water came to the door of the house where he was confined, or very near it. He found means to corrupt a servant, and to get two small boats called 'cots' to carry him and his best moveables off by night." This act having been represented as a breach of parole, Lord Mountcashel, previous to resuming military duties in France, the new scene of his achievements, thought it necessary to submit himself to be tried before a Court of Honour in that country, when he was fully acquitted by this tribunal.†

The reader must be here reminded that, when James the Second was induced to attempt a landing in Ireland, Louis the Fourteenth agreed to send over thither for his service six thousand of his veterans, under the command of De Lausun,

* *Negotiations*, &c., p. 36.

† When the Duke of Schonberg landed at Bangor in the County of Down, in August, 1689, his first movement was against Carrickfergus; to invest which he sent five Regiments of Foot and some Horse, following on the next day himself with the remainder of the Army. The town was governed by a Colonel styled Charles Macarty More, whose garrison consisted of his own Regiment (not enrolled on this muster), and nine companies of Colonel Cormuck O'Neill's. He defended the place for ten days against Schonberg's operations by land and sea; nor was it until reduced to the last extremity, having but one barrel of powder left, and without any hope of relief, that he quitted the town, upon very honourable terms. "The garrison," says Story, in the first part of his *Impartial History* (p. 10), "were lusty strong fellows, but ill-clad, and, to give them their due, they did not behave ill in that siege."

in exchange for as many young soldiers from Ireland. Lord Mountcashel was appointed to head the latter. On the arrival of these Irish forces in France in May, 1690, they were received with the most flattering and generous treatment by the King. Mountcashel's Regiment, having suffered almost annihilation in the engagement near Enniskillen, was strengthened with fresh recruits before it could be brought out. The second Regiment sent out, Clare's, was commanded by the Honourable Daniel O'Brien, son of Lord Clare; the third, Dillon's, was under the Honourable Arthur Dillon, second son of the Lord Viscount of that name. There were two other Regiments sent over with these, viz., Colonel Richard Butler's and Colonel Robert Fielding's, which were at once incorporated in the three first. Soon after Mountcashel's arrival, he received a commission from Louis, entitling him to command all the Irish troops taken into the French service, viz., his own, O'Brien's, and Dillon's; and in a few days after was empowered to act as a Lieutenant-General of France, as he already was of England and Ireland.*

“ In order at once to engage his military services, he was ordered to Savoy, where the French *corps d'armée* was then too feeble for active operations. After a march of five hundred miles under a burning sun, to which the men were unaccustomed, it joined the French army near the capital of Savoy, towards the latter end of July. Lieutenant-General the Marquis of St. Ruth (destined afterwards to fall at Aughrim) on the arrival of the Irish, recognised their value, and fearlessly approached Chantilly. Calculating on their courage and agility as mountaineers, he promptly ordered their forces to join him, with the object of driving the Piedmontese beyond the high

* *O'Callaghan's Brigades*, vol. 1, p. 69.

Alps that separated Savoy from Piedmont. Nor did Mountcashel disappoint his expectations; at the head of his Regiment he gained the defiles, burst through the abattis, carried the entrenchments, and forced the Piedmontese to fly to the summits of the mountains. M. de Salles, their commander, was taken prisoner, the next in command was killed, and several others were, in the pursuit, killed or taken. Mountcashel received wounds on this occasion, which, though he was unwilling they should withdraw him from service, yet ultimately preyed upon him to death. During the campaign of 1691, St. Ruth's corps was embodied in the French armies of Piedmont and Catalonia, and shared with them the honor of the capture of Montmelian, the strongest fortress in the south of Europe, and of Urgel in Catalonia, defended by a large garrison, the *élite* of the Spanish army. Clare's mounted the trenches at Montmelian, and Mountcashel's and Dillon's at Urgel.*

In 1692 Mountcashel's Brigade accomplished brilliant services with Catinat on the Piedmontese frontier, at Guillestre, and Embrun. Nine battalions of his were engaged in this service, with three of Clare's, two of the King's and Queen's Dismounted Dragoons, and two of the Queen's Infantry.†—In 1694, when the French army in Germany was commanded by Marshal Boufflers, Mountcashel served as a Lieutenant-General in the corps of the Grand Army, having under him his own Regiment, consisting of three Battalions, the Dublin, the Charlemont, and the Marines. Their nine Battalions, in all about 6,000 men, effected the reduction of Beringheim on the Necker, the only achievement of the

* *O'Connor's Milit. Mem.* p. 100, &c.—See also *O'Callaghan's Brigades*, vol. 1, p. 69. &c.

† *O'Connor's Military Memoirs*, p. 215-16.

French in Germany during this year.* In the campaign on the Rhine, Mountcashel acted as Lieutenant-General under Marshal Lorges, but the effects of his wounds obliged him to seek benefit from the waters of Barege, where he died in July, 1694. He had married the Lady Arabella Wentworth, second daughter of Thomas, the ill-fated Earl of Strafford, by whom he left no issue. In 1691 he was attainted, and, again in 1696, two years after his death. In the former year seventy-eight other inquisitions of outlawries were held on this devoted Sept. Amongst these was one on Phelim Mac Carthy, who, previous to King James's arrival in Ireland, took Killowen House in Kerry, from a party of Williamites, that, in the expectation of assistance from England, had fortified themselves there. The death of Lord Mount Cashel made room for the advancement of Colonel Andrew Lee, an officer of distinguished reputation, who afterwards obtained the rank of Lieutenant-General, and by whose name Mountcashel's Regiment was thenceforward known.† He died in 1734, aged 84.

In 1770 died in England Charles Mac Carthy *more*, a Captain in the First Foot Guards, who claimed descent from Dermot Mac Carthy, King of Cork, in the time of Henry the Second, as the lineal male descendant of the before-mentioned Florence M'Carthy, by the Lady Ellen Mc Carthy, only daughter of the Earl of Glancare.

CAPTAIN JOHN HOGAN.

ORTELIUS's Map locates the 'O'Hogains' as an ancient Sept in Tipperary, in the vicinity of Nenagh. Of this family the

* *O'Conor's Military Memoirs*, p. 224.

† *Idem*, p. 228-9.

Annals of the Diocese of Killaloe record Matthew O'Hogain its Bishop in 1267, Maurice O'Hogain in 1281, Thomas O'Hogain in 1343, and Richard Hogan in 1525; this last was afterwards translated to the See of Clonmacnoise, a short time previous to its union with Meath.

In 1678 Honora Hogan, grand-daughter of Patrick Hogan, had a confirmatory grant of 358 acres in Clare; as had Murrough Hogan in the same year of 257 in Galway——while Ensign Darby 'Hoggane' was one of the '1649' officers. The officer here on commission was of Terraleague, County of Cork; while there are also on this Army List, besides him and Thomas Hogan, a Lieutenant in this Regiment, —— Hogan an Ensign in the King's Own Infantry; Murtough and Hugh Hogan, Cornets in Lord Clare's Dragoons; (the latter was of Carnshan, County of Clare); and in Colonel Dudley Bagnall's Infantry, Daniel Hogan was a Captain, and William Hogan an Ensign, while yet another of the name was an Ensign in Colonel John Grace's. Of these, John and Hugh only appear on the Roll of Attainders in 1691. Story relates* that "Grace and Hogan, two Rapparee Captains, with eighty men surprised a castle called Camgart, within six miles of Birr." [The Hogan here named by the Williamite historian, appears identical with another leader, whom other narratives style 'galloping Hogan.' On the Continent, during the war of the Spanish Succession, the principal Irish officer in the service of Portugal, was Major-General Hogan, sometimes misspelt Bogan.]

* *Story's Impartial Hist.* pt. II, p. 3.

CAPTAIN — IVORIE.

A CAPTAIN William Ivorie was the patentee of lands in Kilkenny and Wexford after the Restoration, and he may possibly have been the above officer.

CAPTAIN RICHARD CONDON.

THE Condons were anciently settled in the County of Cork; but their chief territory was, on the plantation of Munster, granted to Arthur Hyde, as forfeited by Patrick Condon, an adherent of the Earl of Desmond. The Chief, however, Patrick Condon, being pardoned, alleged title and impleaded Hyde; but, both parties having died during the suit, David, the son and heir of Patrick, renewed the claim against Arthur Hyde the younger, which, says the King's letter in 1614, was at length secretly reconciled, so that Hyde acknowledged Condon's right to the seignory, and a surrender and re-grant passed in his favour, not only of those lands so theretofore granted to Hyde, but also of other castles and lands, with a reservation only of a small rent, 'in consideration of the services performed by David's father, Patrick, who was cruelly bound and had his thigh broken in an expedition against the rebels, of which he afterwards died.' That grant, such were the subterfuges of the times, Condon was induced to assign to Hyde, with the object of better assuring his title. In the subsequent Attainders of 1642 no less than twenty-one

Inquisitions were held on this name. Besides the above Captain Richard, and Redmond Condon an Ensign in this Regiment, — Condon was a Captain in Colonel Purcell's Horse, Edmund Condon a Lieutenant in Colonel John Barrett's, and another Condon a Lieutenant in Lord Clancarty's Infantry. The Attainders of 1691 have the names of John Condon of Carricknavoura, David of Ballymacpatrick and John his son, Garrett of Killecar and Redmond of Ballywilliam, all in the County of Cork. Captain Richard appears to have fallen in battle. His widow, Julianne, was an unsuccessful claimant at Chichester House for a life estate in his Cork lands.

LIEUTENANT DOMINICK TERRY.

THIS surname, though by some stated to have been introduced into Munster, only on the plantation, consequent upon the Desmond war, is of record in Ireland from the time of the Tudors. In 1432 Philip 'Tirry' was, by Royal authority, constituted one of the Coroners of the City of Cork. Henry the Seventh, in the last year of his reign, entrusted William Tirry, Edmund, son of Dame Tirry, and two other citizens of Cork, to be receivers and collectors, as well of all customs in the port thereof as of the farm of said City, and of all the King's profits within same and its franchises, and to oversee and govern Cork. In 1536 Dominick Terry consented to be appointed Bishop of Cork and Ross, by mandate of Henry VIII., and held the See in opposition to the Pope's nominee; while in 1616 William 'Thyrry,' on the latter authority, became titular Bishop thereof. In 1611 Patrick 'Terrye'

had a grant of lands in Kerrywherry, with the ferries of Donagall and Cullaraghagh in the County of Cork. The Attainders of 1642 have only the names of Edmund Tyrry of Clonturk, and William, son of Dominick Tyrry, of Ballymacperry, County of Cork. Those of 1691 include William and Robert Terry of Ballingourry, George and John of Rathnagarde, Francois of Galway, and James, Patrick, and Stephen Thyrry of Limerick. One of these sufferers was a Lieutenant in Lord Kilmallock's Infantry, as was another in Colonel Owen Mac Cartie's.

LIEUTENANT JOHN MALLY.

THE most influential branch of this family, O'Mally or O'Maley, has been long established in the County of Mayo, in that district usually called the Owles. They are descended from Conall Oirbsean, one of the twenty-four sons of Brian (the brother of Niall of the Nine Hostages), the common ancestor of the families of O'Flahertie, O'Rourke and other chieftains of Connaught.

In 1250 died Thomas O'Malley, Bishop of Enaghdone (in Galway); as did his namesake also Bishop thereof in 1328, at Rome. In 1413 Tuathal O'Malley, having gone for refuge from local feuds into the province of Ulster, remained there for a year, at the end of which time he 'set out for home with seven ships, about the festival of St. Columbkille, but a storm overtook them off the northern coast, and drove them to the south of Scotland, where six of the ships with their crews were lost. Amongst the drowned were the two sons of Tuathal O'Malley; Donogh, son of Owen Con-

nachtach Mac Sweeney; Donal *callach*, (bulwark) the son of Mac Sweeney *girr*, together with two hundred and forty others; and Tuathal, with much difficulty landed in Scotland.' The sept was, as before suggested, more especially located on the sea-coast of Mayo, whence, in 1460, Donal, son of Dermot O'Malley, with William and John O'Malley, having gone with their shipping along with the sons of O'Brien to Corka-baskin (in Clare), in an expedition against Mac Mahon, the three O'Malleys were slain before they could reach their ships; Donal O'Brien was taken prisoner and Mahon O'Brien was drowned. About the year 1360 Sir Edmund Burke, *albanach* (Scottish), ancestor of the Earl of Mayo, intermarried with Sabina, daughter of Dermot O'Malley of the Owles.*

In 1513 'Owen O'Malley, with the crews of three ships, sailed into the harbour of Killybegs by night, at which time the chiefs of that country were on an excursion with O'Donnell. The invaders plundered and burned the town and took many prisoners in it; they were, however, overtaken by a storm, and being compelled to remain on the borders of the country, they lighted fires convenient to their ships. An intrepid young man of the Mac Sweeneys, namely Bryan, accompanied by the son of Bryan Mac Anaspie O'Gallagher, with a number of farmers and peasants, came down upon and courageously attacked them. They slew Owen O'Malley, together with five or six score of his men, took two ships from them and liberated the prisoners *they* had made.† In the reign of Elizabeth, Grace, daughter of Owen O'Malley, called by the natives Grana Uile, made her name so widely known, that in 1576 the Lord Deputy Sidney wrote of her to the Council in England, as one 'powerful in gallies and

* *Lodge's Peerage*, v. 3, p. 415.

† *Annals of the Four Masters*.

seamen.' The renown of her Sept in maritime affairs and naval exploits is indicated in their heraldic motto, '*Terrâ marique potens*.' Her visit to the Court of Elizabeth and her carrying off the infant son of the Lord of Howth from his father's residence, have been commemorated in prose and poetry. Her nephew, Edmund O'Malley, born in 1579, adhered to the cause of Charles the First, and died in Breda an Exile, leaving a son who was present when very young at the battle of Worcester, and accompanied his father to Breda; on the Restoration he recovered a portion of his ancient inheritance. He (continues Sir Bernard Burke) attended James the Second through all his Irish campaigns, and died with him in exile at St. Germain in 1692. He married at the Court of Spain the daughter of Sir Christopher Garvey, a maid of honor to the Queen, by whom he had a son Teigue or Thady O'Malley, who held a commission as Captain of Irish Dragoons during this campaign.*

This family was so formidable in the estimation of the Lord President of Munster during the war in that Province, that in 1601 when "intelligence having reached him, and letters being intercepted, whereby it probably appeared that the O'Mayleys and O'Flahertys had a purpose with six hundred men to invade Kerry, . . . principally to disturb his Government, he despatched a strong body of men to do good service on the rebels at their passage over the Shannon, which, of necessity, they must hazard before they could come into Munster;† a service which was effectively rendered. After the defeat of the Spaniards at Kinsale, when Sir Charles Wilmot was despatched to watch over the inhabitants of Kerry, Owen O'Malley was one of the native

* *Burke's Landed Gentry*, p. 964.

† *Pacata Hibernia*, pp. 222-3.

chiefs who, at the head of "500 foot and a few horse, vainly sought at Lixnaw to stay his passage."*

In 1611 Hugh 'O'Malie,' brother and heir of Cormac O'Malie, who was the son and heir of Bryan, son of Cormac O'Malie, had livery of his inheritance in Mayo; and, in six years after, Edmund O'Maly had a confirmatory grant of the Castle, lawn, and barbican of Cahirnamart, with the Castle and town of Carrowmore, and sundry other lands in Mayo. In Lord Galway's Regiment of Infantry, a Daniel Mally, described in his Attainder as of Tyrehugh, County of Donegal was an Ensign. With him were attainted in 1690 Nicholas Mally of Dublin, Thady of Drogheda, merchant; Neil O'Malley also of Tyrehugh, and Patrick, Owen, and Darby O'Malley of Owles, County of Mayo. In the latter part of the eighteenth century, Patrick O'Malley, of the Mayo Sept, was killed in the Austrian service.

ENSIGN — MULVANY.

NOTHING has been ascertained worthy of notice concerning this Officer. O'Mulvany was the name of an Irish Sept, and Gille O'Mulvany is recorded in a Roll of James the Second's time, as a landed proprietor in the County of Antrim.

* *Pacata Hibernia*, p. 533.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

DONOGH, EARL OF OLANCARTY.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	-----	— Macarty.
John Skelton, Lieut.-Col.	— Condon.	-----
Philip Ricautt, Major.	— Talbot.	— Daniel.
Alexander Maguire.	-----	-----
Walter Butler.	Gerald Fitzgerald.	— Quigly
— Power.	— Callaghan.	— Charleton.
Lord Upper Ossory.	-----	-----
Garret 'Tirrell.'	Edmund Purcell.	Garret Dease.
— Hall.	— Copinger.	-----
Edmund Fitzgerald.	-----	— Daly.
— Callaghan.	— Barry.	— Burn.
Donogh M'Carty.		
Andrew Dorrington. Cornelius Murphy.	}	
	— Connor, <i>Surgeon.</i>	
	Rev. — Hegartie, <i>Chaplain.</i>	

COLONEL THE EARL OF CLANCARTY.

DONOGH Mac Carty, the grandfather of this nobleman, was Viscount Muskerry and first Earl of Clancarty. He was General of the Irish Forces of Munster for Charles the First and Charles the Second against the Parliamentary Revolutionists. When resistance was no longer available at home, he brought off a large body of his countrymen to the Continent; and, surviving the Restoration, died in London in August, 1665. He had by his wife, the Lady Butler, eldest sister of James the first Duke of Ormond, Charles, Callaghan, and Justin Mac Carty; the eldest fell in battle about two months previous to his father's decease, in the memorable sea-fight at South-hold Bay, where James, then Duke of York, at the head of ninety-eight ships of the line and four fire-ships, gained the most glorious victory that had ever been obtained by the English marine over the naval power of Holland. This son of Earl Donogh was interred in Westminster Abbey, and, his only son having died a minor, unmarried, the titles and estates devolved upon his next brother Callaghan, who had entered upon an ecclesiastical life in France with the intention of becoming a Priest; but, on the extinction of his elder brother's line, he became a Protestant, married Elizabeth, daughter of the sixteenth Earl of Kildare, and dying in November, 1676, left issue by her one son, the above Colonel, born about the year 1670.

He was educated a Protestant by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and bred up at Oxford. At the early age of seven years a patent issued in his favour, confirming to him

80,895 acres of land in Cork, to be held by him in tail male, remainder to the heirs male of the late Earl of Clancarthy, remainder in fee to the right heirs of the said late Earl. His uncle, Justin McCarty, without the knowledge of his mother 'married him, at sixteen years old, to Mary, daughter of the Earl of Sunderland, who was then a Court favourite, and immediately sent him to Ireland.' Smith, in his *History of Cork* (vol. 1, p. 175, *n.*) details some curious particulars respecting this nobleman's marriage. He became a Catholic, and, with his uncle, warmly espoused the cause of King James. Early in March, 1689, the townspeople of Bandon fell upon its small Jacobite garrison under Captain Donell O'Neill, seized their arms, clothes, &c., and shut the gates against this Earl Donogh, who was advancing with a reinforcement of six companies to relieve the place. His said uncle, however, after taking precautions against any hostile rising in the City of Cork and its vicinity, compelled the Williamites of Bandon to seek pardon, open their gates, pay £1,000 fine, and level their walls, which have never since been rebuilt; this achievement put an end to any opposition to James in Munster. On that Monarch's subsequently landing at Kinsale, the Earl of Clancarty with Tyrconnel received him; the former entertaining His Majesty, who "made him a Lord of the Bed-Chamber, appointed him Clerk of the Crown and Peace for the Province by Letters Patent, and created his Infantry Regiment a Royal Regiment of Guards."*

In the Parliament of Dublin, May, 1689, this Earl, though under age, sat as a Peer by Royal dispensation. In 1690, being in the City of Cork when it was besieged by the Earl

* *Memoirs of Ireland*, p. 24.

afterwards Duke, of Marlborough, he was taken prisoner and sent off to the Tower of London, where he was held until the autumn of 1694, when he succeeded in making his escape to France, and there he commanded a troop of King James's Guards, until the peace of Ryswick in 1697. In the following year he ventured to visit England and his wife, but was instantly arrested, and was only pardoned on condition of abjuring the Kingdom; whereupon he retired to Hamburg, and, purchasing an Island in the Elbe near Altona, made it his residence till his death.* He was attainted in 1691 and 1696, when his forfeitures gave an immense tract of country to the Crown. A letter of Bartholomew Van Homrigh, dated 11th December, 1697, in the Southwell MSS. Collections, says, "the grant of the late Earl of Clancarty's estates to Lord Woodstock is this night past the Great Seal of Ireland, so that all the said estate is now by law in my Lord Woodstock (better known as Earl of Portland) and his heirs for ever."† The extent of the old Irish assessments which his ancestors levied may be judged from a previous patent of King James (1608) granting to Sir Henry Power, Knight, Privy Councillor, all and singular the seigniories, chief rents, silver rents, customs of beeves, swine, butter, oats, beer, bran, honey, and all other services which belonged to Donald late Earl of Clancartie, and were forfeited to the Crown in Kerry and Desmond Counties.

At the Court of Chichester House, the Countess of Clancarty claimed off all the estate of this nobleman 'a competent maintenance,' and preferred other charges attaching to the same, but with no success. On this occasion Teigue, son of

* *O'Callaghan's Brigades*, v. 1, p. 140.

† *Thorpe's Catal. Southwell MSS.*, p. 26.

Owen Mac Carty, an administrator of Owen, son of Daniel Mac Carty, claimed and was allowed a leasehold interest in some of this Earl's Cork lands, as was Charles, son of Donough M'Carty, a life estate for himself and remainder in tail male for his issue on the same estates. Margaret Mac Carty was allowed a leasehold for years in other parcels, as were Margaret and Elizabeth Mac Carty portions of £2,000 each thereof. Charles Mac Carty was allowed a remainder for years in other lands of the Earl, as was Johanna Mac Carty, relict and administratrix of Donough, son of Cormick, son of Dermod Mac Carty, a similar remainder. Another Dermod Mac Carty and Ellen his wife claimed a like interest off other portions—disallowed; as were claims for residues of terms sought, on behalf of Helen Mac Carty, by Catherine Mac Carty her mother and guardian; for Denis Mac Carty, another minor, by his guardian; and for Teigue, Charles, Donogh, Callaghan, Daniel, and Catherine, minors, by Thady O'Callaghan, their guardian. Various other claims were advanced, as attaching to this immense territory, and some few were allowed.—The chief purchasers of these several estates from the Commissioners of the Forfeitures were Alderman James French, Sir Richard Pyne, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; Francis Bernard, John Morison of Cork, John Braithwaite, M.D., Henry Baldwin, William Dunscomb, William Nodder, Thomas Ware, Alderman Edward Hoare, George Rogers, Thomas Brocklesby, William Spread, Daniel Connor, Thomas Wallis, Catherine Harris, Thomas Putland, John Asgill, Stephen Ludlow, and, yet more, the Hollow Swords Blades' Company.

In June, 1704, this Earl's Countess died at the place of his exile, leaving issue by him two sons, Robert and Justin. His attainder was reversed and his honours restored in 1721, but

he never returned, and died at his island retreat in October, 1734, aged 64. His son and heir Robert resided many years at Boulogne-sur-mer, where he lived an Irish hospitable life—(see *Walker's Hibernian Magazine* for 1796, p. 12, &c.)—not however without efforts to recover some portion of his forfeited estates, as is disclosed by a petition to the Irish House of Commons in 1739, from certain inhabitants of the County of Cork, complaining that near four score distinct and separate suits at law were being carried on against the petitioners, and others, proprietors of estates in said County, to their great vexation and expense, and the lessening of the Protestant interest; and praying to be released therefrom by Parliament. He died in 1770, aged 84, he also leaving two sons. The Brigade Regiment known as Clancarty's was commanded by Roger Mo Ellicott (who had been Governor of Cork when it was taken by the Earl of Marlborough); Edward Scott was its Lieutenant-Colonel, and John Murphy its Major. [The head of the Mac Carthy Reagh settled in France, where he died at Argenton in 1761. His son Justin Mac Carthy established himself at Toulouse, and was in 1776 created a Comte.] He collected a library, second in its extent only to that of the King of France, comprising a very great number of printed and manuscript books on vellum; and on his death in 1812, this magnificent collection, like the estates of the family a century previous, was scattered amongst strangers.* [Comte Justin, by his wife Mary-Winifred Tuite, daughter of Nicholas Tuite, of Tuitestown, County Westmeath, had issue Robert, who succeeded him as Comte Mac Carthy Reagh. He was born in 1770, left France on the Revolution, but, at the Restoration of the Bourbons in 1814, he received the grade

* *O'Callaghan's Green Book*, p. 281.

of Maréchal de Camp de Cavalerie, and was invested with general military orders. He died at Lyons in 1827, leaving, by his wife, Emelie-Marie de Bressay, a son, Justin-Marie-Laurent-Robert Comte Mac Carthy Reagh.] See *O'Callaghan's Brigades*, v. 1, pp. 325–6, where are noted other Mac Carthys distinguished in France, Austria, America, &c.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SKELTON.

HE came over with King James from France a Lieutenant-Colonel, whereby it must be presumed he had seen service abroad. Nothing however has been ascertained of his connexions. On the Attainders of 1691 appear the names of John Skelton, of Dublin, Esq., and of Maria Skelton, *alias* O'Brien, wife of Bevil Skelton.

CAPTAIN LORD UPPER OSSORY.

THE Mac Gilla Phadruig (Fitz-Patrick), deducing his lineage from Heremon, was in the early period of Irish history Ruler of Ossory, a territory extending over the whole country between the rivers Nore and Suir; and the native annals are full of that Sept's lineage, charitable foundations, and achievements, the castles they erected, and the abbeys they founded and endowed. In 1314 Edward the Second directed his official letter missive to Donogh Mac Gille-Patrick, as Chief of his Nation, for service and aid in the war to Scotland. In two centuries afterwards the Chief of his Sept having some cause

to complain to Henry the Eighth of the Earl of Ormond, his Deputy in the Government, and received no redress, solemnly despatched a herald to the English Court, who by his order publicly announced to Henry that if he did not chastise the Ormond the Mac Gilla Phadruig would wage war against him. In 1541 Brian Mac Gilla Phadruig was created Baron of Upper Ossory, and as such sat in Parliament. He married the eldest daughter of the Earl of Ormond, and had by her Barnaby the Second Baron, who was the companion and favourite of Edward the Sixth. Four letters of his to that young King, relating interesting circumstances connected with the war in France and Flanders, are preserved in the British Museum, as are two others from him to the Earl of Leicester, dated in 1578 and 1579 from Dublin Castle, where, having incurred Queen Elizabeth's displeasure, he was confined a state prisoner. In the last letter he sought to obtain the Earl's interposition with the Queen, accompanying his petition with a present of 'a very fair hawk of a tried agree.' In the State Papers of this reign, Florence and Geoffrey are mentioned as younger sons of the Earl of Ossory. The former became the third Baron and, having married Catherine O'More of Leix, he had by her five sons—1, Thady, his successor; 2, John of Castletown, progenitor of the Earls of Upper Ossory; 3, Geoffrey of Ballyraghen; 4, Barnaby, *alias* Brian of Water Castle; and 5, Edmund. When Sir John Perrot convened the Conciliation Parliament of 1585, "thither went Mc Gill Phadruig of Ossory, namely Fingin, the son of Bryan, son of Fingin.* In 1608 Teigue, son of John, Mac Gilpatrick preferred a claim for the castle town and lands of Ballygihon, with other lands in the Queen's County, from Florence Fitz Patrick

* *Annals of the Four Masters*, ad ann.

then Baron of Upper Ossory, by whom he alleged he had been deprived thereof. His claim however was dismissed in Chancery, on the ground of bastardy, and he was left to his remedy at common law. In four years after, King James granted to that Baron the sites of the religious houses of Aghmacart and Aghaboe, with other ecclesiastical properties in the Queen's County and County Kilkenny. In 1628 died Edmund, son of John Fitz Patrick, seised of sundry lands in the Queen's County, leaving John his heir, then of full age and married; he died in 1680, Teigue his heir being only five years of age. —In 1631 Daniel Fitz Patrick died seised of Gortnaclea and other lands in the Queen's County, in tail male, remainder to Thady, late Baron of Upper Ossory and his heirs male, and, in default of such heirs, to the right heirs of said Florence. On the death of this Daniel, Bryan succeeded as his son and heir, being then of age and unmarried. At the Supreme Council of Kilkenny Bryan Fitz-Patrick, Baron of Upper Ossory, was of the Temporal Peers; while Florence Fitz-Patrick of Lisdunvearney was of the Commons. Cromwell's Ordinance of 1652 excepted the above Florence Fitz-Patrick and Colonel John his son from pardon for life and estate. In nine years after, Bryan Fitz-Patrick, the sixth Lord of Upper Ossory, who in the civil war of 1641 had taken the part of Royalty, and been consequently indicted by the usurping powers, claimed his seat, and was allowed same when by a vote of the House of Commons it was resolved that their whole body should accompany him to the Peers, which was done accordingly. He afterwards petitioned to be restored to 8,000 acres of his estates, as did Colonel John of Castle-town, for better security to his property; and subsequent patents of Charles the Second reserved special rights of the Earl of Ossory therein. —As the honours of this family are

in abeyance, and the descent of many of its lines obscure, it may be here mentioned that in 1674, 28th January, was buried in the old graveyard of the Catholic aristocracy at St. James's, Dublin, Dr. Thady Fitz-Patrick, son to Teigue Oge Fitzpatrick of Akipe, son to Dermot of Ballyrellin, son to Teigue Oge Mac Teigue of Munnidrohid. This Dr. Thady married Julian, daughter of Pierce Martin of Galway, merchant, son of Walter Martin; and had issue by her divers children, of whom 'survive' three sons, Patrick, John, and James, and two daughters, Christian and Anne, as is testified, in a Funeral Entry in Bermingham Tower, by Julian Martin, the widow of Dr. Thady. In 1678 Slany-ny-Donogh 'Gullopatrik,' widow had a grant of 411 acres in Clare for her life, remainder to her son Dermot Gullopatrik for ever.

The Captain on this Regiment was Bryan Fitzpatrick, the seventh Baron of Upper Ossory, whose exploits at Mons are fully detailed in *Harris's Life of William the Third*.^{*} He had a pension of £100 *per annum* from Charles the Second, which was on the 1st of January, 1687, continued to him by King James. He sat in the Parliament of Dublin, was attainted in 1691, and died in 1698. He had been married three times, but left no issue by any of his wives. In the Act "to hinder the reversal of several Outlawries and Attainders," passed in the sixth year of William the Third, it was provided that the same should not extend to confirm the outlawries of the late Earl of Upper Ossory, but the same might be capable of being reversed, in such manner as if that Act had never been made. On his decease his nephew assumed the title, but it was denied to him at law, and this ancient Barony has been considered thence extinct. At Chichester House, the Lady Dorothy,

^{*} See its Index, Titles 'Ossory' and 'Mons.'

the Earl's third wife, claimed, as Baroness Dowager of Upper Ossory, a long term for years in the Queen's County estates, forfeited by her lord's attainder.——Of the name there appear also on this 'Army List,' —— Fitz Patrick, the Surgeon on Lord Abercorn's Horse; another Fitz Patrick, Captain in Sir Maurice Eustace's Regiment of Infantry; a third, Captain in Colonel Edmund O'Reilly's; also John Fitzpatrick a Captain, and Darby Fitzpatrick a Lieutenant, in Colonel Edward Butler's; this Captain John afterwards became a Major, and was taken prisoner in the service. He was described in his attainder as 'of Kilkenny,' while Lieutenant Darby was styled of Clooneen, Queen's County. A Thady Fitzpatrick, probably a relative of the above Dr. Thady, was in 1689 Deputy Lieutenant of the Queen's County, and one of the Representatives for Maryborough in the Parliament of Dublin. He too was attainted in 1691, but afterwards obtained a pardon under the Great Seal.

Besides those before mentioned, there were also attainted in 1691 Terence Fitzpatrick of Kilbredelegg, Bryan of Moneydriluch and Killdeley, Redmond of Kilmanbought, Charles of Barnyballeragh, and Florence of Clonaghill, all in their native County (the Queen's); while Dermott Fitzpatrick was a forfeiting proprietor in the County of Clare. At the siege of Derry a Lieutenant Fitzpatrick was killed "in the orchard on the other side of the walls."* On the first of May, 1691, "Major Wood, having notice that the rapparees were in great force about Brittas in the Queen's County, went out with 300 of my Lord George Hamilton's and Colonel Lloyd's Foot and fifty of Colonel Byerly's Horse, with which he first killed nigh seventy Rapparees, and, leaving part of his men to secure

* *Walker's Siege of Derry*, p. 61.

passes, he went three miles further beyond a place called the Togher of Malahone, having with him 110 Foot and 30 Horse; but, instead of the rapparees whom only he expected, he espied two bodies of the Irish army said to be near eight hundred in number. These he encountered, and after several charges at different places put them to the rout, killing one hundred and fifty on the place, amongst whom was one Captain Sheales; and he took Major John Fitzpatrick (before alluded to) prisoner, who commanded the party, and seventeen officers more, with six sergeants, sixteen corporals, two drummers, and also eighty privates.* In 1693, at the battle of Landon, a Colonel Fitzpatrick was wounded;† and in 1696, Brigadier-General Edward Fitzpatrick was drowned in the Holyhead packet with several other officers. The vessel was cast away by a violent storm near Sutton, on the Dublin coast. He was the elder brother of Richard first Lord Gowran, the son of which latter nobleman was afterwards, in 1751, created Earl of Upper Ossory.‡

This, the first earl, marrying Lady Evelyn Leveson Gower, had issue by her two sons, John, the eldest, was born in 1745, succeeded his father in the title in 1750, and died in 1818. He is said to have much regretted his own and his immediate ancestors' absenteeism, and, as in his own words, lamenting that 'he had not done much for Ireland;' he determined to settle his property there in a manner that would benefit a resident proprietary. As an effective movement towards this object, when last in this country, he projected the erection at Castletown, near the site of the old baronial residence, of a noble mansion, corresponding with the lordly attitude of those

* *Story's Impartial History*, part II., p. 73.

† *Rawdon Papers*, p. 379.

‡ *Lodge's Peerage*, edited by Archdall, vol. 2, p. 346.

who had for centuries ruled over the surrounding country; but his death occurring soon after defeated this meritorious design. By his will his younger children were left under the guardianship of Lord Holland, while his sons the present Right Honourable John Wilson Fitzpatrick, and the late Richard Fitzpatrick, held commissions, the former in the 85th Light Infantry and the latter in the Grenadier Guards. John Wilson Fitzpatrick may thus now be considered the representative of this very ancient and historic sept, and his character through life evinces him worthy of that distinction. He is a Privy Councillor and Lord Lieutenant of that County, which was the immemorial heritage of his name; he had also represented it in Parliament for fourteen years, and has devoted his latter life and his resources, as the late Earl wished, to the improvement of his estates and the advancement and comfort of his tenantry. To promote these objects he has, through the experience of his able agent, John Robinson Price, Esq., appropriated the most liberal disbursements annually for the last twenty years on their holdings, their houses, and their farm-buildings. Miles of roads, drains, fences, and plantations have entirely changed the character of that portion of his estates, in the Queen's County bordering on Tipperary, in which vicinity, Lisduff, the projected future family residence, (Grantstown manor being their present), already evinces, by its commanding aspect, extent, high cultivation, judicious and varied groupings of timber, the munificence and taste of the proprietor.

Of the vast patrimonial possessions of the Fitzpatricks, after all the spoliation and vicissitudes to which property in Ireland has been subjected, some 21,000 acres of the best parts of Ossory yet remain to their existing representative. His noble father was much relied upon by the great whig party in Eng-

land for the depth, moderation, and soundness of his views; while his uncle, General Richard Fitzpatrick, who was Chief Secretary of Ireland immediately before the memorable Declaration of Ireland's Independence in 1782, by his judgment, patriotism, and identity of views with his friend and kinsman, the illustrious James Charles Fox, contributed very essentially to the favourable issue of the political events of that period in Ireland.

Mr. Fitzpatrick's own opinions and public principles have been modelled by those of the purest and most distinguished statesmen of the day, and in his public life he has been much guided by the conduct and example of the Marquess of Lansdowne, whose father, the first Marquess, had married, in 1779, the Lady Louisa Fitzpatrick, sister of John the last Earl of Upper Ossory. Lady Mary her sister had previously become the wife of the second Lord Holland, thus linking the family under consideration with Holland House and its long revered celebrities. The only surviving sister of Mr. John Wilson Fitzpatrick, Emma Mary, became the wife of Mr. Vernon Smith, late President of the India Board, and who, during the ministry of Lord Palmerston, was raised to the Peerage by the title of Lord Lyveden. Mr. Fitzpatrick himself married Augusta, daughter of the Rev. Archibald Douglas of the Queensberry family, who, by her mother, Lady Susan Murray, is grand-daughter of John, fourth Earl of Dunmore; a family that by its own lineage, as well as by affinity with those of Athol and Galloway, blends the noblest blood of England and Scotland, descending not only from *their* Royal Houses, but also from the Kings of France. By this lady Mr. Fitzpatrick has an accomplished family of daughters, with only one son surviving, of very tender years but most auspicious promise. This Bernard Fitzpatrick, heir of the house, and styled in his

family 'Mac Giolla Phadruig oge,' even in his boyhood exhibits, with rare fidelity, his father's devotion to his country, and to all the kind relations of his home.

ENSIGN GARRET DEASE.

IN 1628 died James Dease of Turbotstown, in the County Westmeath, leaving Richard his son and heir, then aged twenty-five and married; *he* had issue four daughters. Ensign Garret was of this house, where the family still exists. He was attainted in 1691, as were Thomas, son of Laurence Dease of Morterstown, with Richard and Edward Dease of Glanidan, in the same County, who were officers in the infantry regiment of Colonel Richard Nugent.

CAPTAIN — HALL.

THIS surname is of record in Ireland from the time of the Tudors; and a Quarter-master, Robert Hall, appears in the Adjudications on the claims of the officers, who had sought to uphold the cause of Royalty there until the execution of King Charles. No 'Hall,' however, appears on the Attainders of 1642 or 1691.

ENSIGN — DANIEL.

THREE individuals of this name, Colonel John, Captain Isaac, and Sampson Daniel are recorded on the aforesaid Adjudications on claims of the '1649' officers. Anthony and Dudley

Daniel, with James, son of Walter Daniel, all described as of the County Wicklow, were attainted in 1642 ; while those outlawed in 1691 were James Daniel of Kells and David Daniel of the Queen's County. The name is of record in Ireland from the time of Richard the Second.

ENSIGN — QUIGLEY.

JOHN Quigley, described as of Carlow, appears to have been the officer here in commission ; he was outlawed at Leighlin in April, 1691.

ENSIGN — CHARLETON.

THIS surname is absent from the Attainders of 1691, as well as from those of 1642 ; but a Lieutenant John Charleton obtained remuneration in 1666, as one of the officers who had sought to maintain the cause of Royalty against the Usurping Powers, and the name is otherwise known on Irish record from the time of Edward the Second.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY,

RICHARD, EARL OF CLANRICARDE,

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	Paul Daly.	James Bourk,
Edward Madden, Lieut.-Col.	Richard de Burgo,	David Dowde.
-----		{ Andrew Lynch. Michael Madden.
Major.		
Charles Daly.	Teigue O'Kelly.	Bryan Kelly.
John Bourke.	'Luk' Talbot.	William Kelly.
Sir Ulick Bourke.	Gerald Farrell.	Patrick Bermingham.
James Talbot.	Marcus French.	John Ffrench.
Edward Bourke.	Hugh Daly.	William Kelly.
Henry Crofton.	Thady Daly.	John Bourck.
John Stephenson.	Michael Madden.	Ulick 'Bourk.'
John Bermingham.	John Bourk.	Augustin Bodkin.
William Bermingham.	-----	-----
John Talbott.	Bryan 'Maghan.'	-----
Lord Athenree.	-----	Ulick Bourke.
Edmund D'Arcy.	— Dowde.	— Fitz Maurice.
— Daly.	— Burke.	— Mileady.
— Dowde.	— Flahertie.	— Dowde.

Rev. — Burke, *Chaplain.*— Nowlan, *Surgeon.*

*In Patrick Trenchard's 1st Edition
 Appendix p 631. Said
 Clarence as Colonel & was
 in 1791.*

COLONEL THE EARL OF CLANRICARDE.

THE first of this noble family, who came to Ireland, was William Fitz Adelm de Burgo, who married Isabella, daughter of Richard the Second, King of England, and widow of the celebrated Llewellyn, Prince of Wales. He was sent by Henry the Second with Hugh de Lacie into Ireland to receive the submission of Roderic O'Connor, King of Connaught, and of O'Melaghlin, King of Meath, at which time he was made Governor of Wexford, and 'entrusted, after King Henry's visit to the country, with the management of affairs in Ireland.'* He founded with pious policy the great monastery of St. Thomas à Becket in Dublin, obtained in 1179 a grant of a great portion of Connaught, and died in 1204. His son, Richard de Burgh, the great Lord of Connaught, Viceroy of Ireland in 1227, built a Castle at Galway in 1232 and at Loughrea in 1236, and died in 1243, when on his passage to France, 'attended by his Barons and Knights,' to meet the King of England at Bourdeaux. He had two sons, Walter, Lord of Connaught, who marrying Maud, daughter and heiress of Hugh De Lacie the younger, became in her right Earl of Ulster on the death of his father-in-law, and who left by his said wife, Richard, the second Earl of Ulster, commonly known as the Red Earl. His great grand-daughter, the Lady Elizabeth De Burgh, only child and heiress of William, third Earl of Ulster, married Lionel, Duke of Clarence, son of Edward the Third; from which union

* *Sir Bernard Burke's Peerage, 'Clanricarde.'*

most of the Crowned Heads of Europe have descended; those of England, Scotland, Denmark, France, Bohemia, Sardinia, Spain, Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, Hungary, &c., as all laid down on authorities and in tables by Doctor Burke Ryan of London, with a kind hope that it might suit the present work; but the record was not found adequately to interest the present generation of the Burkes. The leading members of the family and name, Peers and Baronets, received early intimation of the scope of these *Illustrations*, and of their national objects; yet none submitted their manuscript aid or contributed to that indemnity Fund, which could alone justify the compiler in giving the limited edition of such 'monster' volumes at a price far under first cost. The present Marquess of Clanricarde (whose lineal progenitor commanded the Regiment here under consideration, and whose collateral ancestry crowded the army of James, holding commissions in thirty of his Irish Regiments), when, in 1854, this then projected work was first announced to his Lordship, was pleased briefly to reply, 'I confess I do not see any especial utility in a republication of the Irish Army List of 1689-90, and I must, therefore, decline to subscribe to the production of such a work.' Other Peers, Baronets, and Chiefs of the name were equally reluctant to advance the undertaking, with the single exception of Sir Bernard Burke, the present Ulster King of Arms, whose name, however, amongst the supporters was a host. The introduction of Dr. Burke Ryan's valuable Tables was therefore then and since with regret abandoned; while the circulation of the first edition and the character it has received, have rather verified the author's hopes than the Marquess's misgivings.

William, the second son of Richard the Lord of Connaught, derived large estates (beyond those in Connaught and Ulster)

in Tipperary, where according to his namesake de Burgo, the historian of the Dominican order, the name was then still widely extended; although, a few years previous to the time of that laborious writer, a large portion of the estates of the Tipperary Bourkes was granted to Sir Oliver Lambert, Knight and Privy Councillor.

An Annal of the Four Masters, in 1440, seems to suggest an adoption of the custom of Tanistry by this family; 'Mac William Burke, namely, Walter, the son of Thomas, son of Sir Edmund, *albanach*, lord of the English of Connaught and of many of the Irish, died of the plague, a week before the festival of the cross in harvest, when Edmund Burke, his brother, was nominated the Mac William in succession.' In 1543 Ulick de Burgh was created by Henry the Eighth Baron of Dunkellin and Earl of Clanricarde, and he dying was succeeded by Richard, the second Earl, who, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1553, overthrew the Scots on the banks of the Moy. He married Margaret, daughter of Murrough, Earl of Thomond, and died in 1582.* Of him, though somewhat varying in their deduction of his lineage, the Four Masters have an interesting commemoration at that year. 'Rickard Sassanach, the son of Ulick of the Heads, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Knocktoe, son of Ulick *Meadhanach*, son of Ulick 'of the wine,' who had been taken prisoner, by the Lord Justice, Sir Henry Sydney, in the year 1576, and had been confined, for a year after his capture, in Dublin and subsequently in London, was seized in the summer of this year with a lingering consumptive disease; and his physicians informed him that he was more likely to die than to recover from the sickness, and, if he had any

* *Burke's Peerage*, 'Clanricarde.'

chance of recovering his health, it would be by visiting his native place and living in the air of his own country; the Earl was therefore allowed to return to Ireland by the Sovereign and Council, and a pardon was granted to him for his sons, and forgiveness for all the depredations they had hitherto committed. He first landed in Dublin, then proceeded to Athlone, and thence to the town of Galway, where he was welcomed with great gladness; he remained there to recover himself; and his friends and relations from among the English and Irish, came to visit him. When, however, he wished to go to visit his people, his territory, and his sons, his malady and sickness increased, of which he finally died in August. His *cluiche caointeach* (Irish cry, &c.) was performed by his merchant friends in that town, and his corpse was conveyed with due solemnity to be interred in the town of Loughrea.'

When King James issued his mandate in 1613 for summoning certain individuals to the Irish House of Peers, His Majesty's letter forbade that any writ should issue for the Lord Burk, of Castle Connell, until the determination of a claim to that dignity made by his elder brother's son, then a minor. Richard, the grandson of the second Earl, and who himself became the fourth, was surnamed '*of Kinsale*,' from the valour he displayed at that memorable place. He was, in 1624, created an English Baron and Viscount, and, in 1628, advanced to the Earldom of St. Alban's. He married a lady who had been the widow of Sir Philip Sydney, and subsequently of Queen Elizabeth's unfortunate favourite, the Earl of Essex, and he died in 1635, leaving Ulick, his only son, afterwards advanced to the Marquisate of Clanricarde, whose published *Memoirs* and *Letters* sadly illustrate the progress of Cromwell's usurpation in Ireland.

The Attainders of 1642 give but one of this name, John Bourke, described as 'of Dublin.' At the Supreme Council of 1646, John 'Burke,' Bishop of Clonfert, was of the Spiritual Peers; William Burke, Baron of Castleconnell, of the Temporal; and of the Commons were John Burke of Castlecaroe, Richard of Drumrusk, William of Pollardstown, Richard of Shellewly, Theobald of Buolyburk, and Ulick Burke of Glinsk. Cromwell's Act 'for settling Ireland' excepted from pardon for life and estate Miles 'Bourk,' Viscount Mayo, Sir Theobald Bourk his son; Edmund of Cloghan, County of Mayo; Thomas of Anbally, and Redmond of Kilcornin, both in the County of Galway. The Royal declaration of thanks, as for services beyond the seas, includes the names of the Earl of Clanricarde; David Bourk of Barnanlahie, County of Tipperary; Sir Ulick Bourk, Knight and Baronet, of Glinsk; Lieutenant William Bourke of Turlough, County of Mayo; and Captain William Mac Redmond Bourke.

In 1667 Lieutenant John Bourke had a confirmatory grant of 2,338 acres in Sligo, as had Nicholas Bourke of 4,039 in Limerick; Sir Ulick Burke, in 1678, for 4,222 in Galway; Robert 'Burgh' for 2,447 in Monaghan; Ulysses Burgh for 187 in Limerick and 176 in the King's County; and John Burke for 4,325 in Galway. In 1679 Thomas Burke passed patent for 795 acres in the last-named County, with 22 in Clare; as did Miles, Lord Viscount Burke, brother and heir to Theobald, late Lord Viscount Mayo, in 1680 for 54,047 acres, all in Mayo; and Richard Burke in the same year for Derrymacklaghney and other lands, 1,943 acres, in Galway; while Ulick Bourke had in 1681 a grant of 861 acres in the same County.—In King James's Charters John Burke was one of the burgesses in that to Kilmallock, as was William Burke in that to Tuam, Francis Burke in one to Cavan, Sir

Ulick in another to Athlone; William Bourke and Thomas, son of Redmond Bourke, were burgesses in one to Athenry, as were Walter, Thomas, Edmund, Myles, and David Bourke in that to Castlebar. Sir Oliver Bourke, Baronet, was of the Aldermen in that of Limerick, and John Bourke was Provost in the Charter to Roscommon.

In the Parliament of 1689 sat among the Peers this Earl of Clanricarde, the Viscount Mayo, the Lord Castleconnell, Lord Bophin, and Lord Brittas. The father of this latter nobleman, the Honourable William Bourke, served in the Royalist cause during the civil war of 1641, and by Cromwell's order was executed at Cork in 1653. His son, the Lord here spoken of served as above, a Colonel in King James's army. He married the Lady Honora, daughter of Morrough, the first Earl of Inchiquin, by whom he left a son, disinherited by his attainder. This son, who resided at St. Germain's, not acknowledging a revolutionary attainder, retained the title of Lord Brittas, and died in France, leaving issue by his wife, Catherine, daughter of Colonel Gordon O'Neill, two sons; John, styled Lord Brittas, a Captain in the French service; and Thomas, a Lieutenant-General in the Sardinian.*—In the Commons sat Sir Ulick Bourke, one of the Representatives for Galway; John of Carricknihil, one for Askeaton; Walter, one for the County of Mayo; Thomas for Castlebar; William Bourke of Carrowford for the Borough of Tuam; and John Bourke for the County of Roscommon. Besides this, the Earl of Clanricarde's Regiment, Walter Bourke was Colonel of a second Regiment of Infantry, Patrick of a third, and Michael of a fourth; while the name appears commissioned in twenty-nine other Regiments on this List.

* *Burke's Extinct Peerage.*

At the siege of Derry in 1689, a Lieutenant Burke was killed on the occasion of the attack, by the windmill.* In the following year, William Bourke of the Mayo line, who had been appointed Governor of the Castle of Grange in the County of Sligo, was ordered by King James to defend it; when, being vigorously besieged and disappointed of promised succours, at the moment that the besiegers were about to enter the breach he blew up the Castle, and with many of his enemies was buried in the ruins. On the 7th of June, 1691, Baron de Ginkell appeared before Ballymore on the line to Athlone, and summoned the Irish Governor, Sir Ulick Burke, to surrender. "The garrison consisted of 800 men, the *élite* of the Irish, being picked men from all the Regiments. In the space of twenty-four hours, six batteries crumbled all the works to the south, and the appearance of a flotilla on the lake induced a surrender. Burke, the Governor," adds O'Connor, "is charged with treachery and cowardice in King James's Memoir; it would appear rather that vanity induced the defence, and incapacity the surrender."† but it appears that the Governor had no greater artillery in the place than 'two small Turkish pieces mounted upon old cart wheels;‡ and the Irish Engineer, Lieutenant-Colonel Burton, had been slain.— Colonel David Burke was killed at Aughrim with another Ulick Burke, who had been for a time Governor of Galway;§ while a Colonel Neill Burke, his Lieutenant, with Colonel Walter Burke and Lord Bophin, were taken prisoners. On the 2nd of September, 1691, writes Story, "Brigadier Levison, learning where Lord Merrion's and Lord Brittas's Regiments lay, marched as privately as he could that way; and about one

* *Walker's Siege of Derry*. p. 61.

† *O'Connor's Milit. Mem.*, p. 135.

‡ *Story's Impartial Hist.* pt. II., p. 87.

§ *Clarke's James II.*, v. 2, p. 459.

o'clock in the morning he fell in with them, killing several and dispersing the rest, Lord Merrion himself (Thomas Fitz-William) escaping narrowly. Then he divided his party to pursue their broken troops, but they knowing that country, made, most of them, a shift to escape."*

The Colonel of this Regiment was a Privy Councillor, and was appointed Governor of Galway by King James; which, having been besieged by De Ginkell fourteen days after the battle of Aughrim, he was compelled to surrender.† O'Connor, in his *Military Memoirs* (vol. 1, p. 161) denounces this surrender as a treacherous compromise. "Lord Clanricarde," writes that historian, "inherited neither the courage nor the loyalty of his ancestor, the great Earl of St. Albans; he compounded his honour for personal security, and, quitting the service of James, remained at Galway, though by the capitulation he was at liberty to march to Limerick." The Outlawries of 1591 include this Earl by two Inquisitions with William, Baron of Castleconnell, and Ulick, Lord Viscount Galway, Lord Brittas, and John his son; eighteen Burkes or Bourkes in Mayo; John Burke of Ower, and fifteen others in Galway; six in Limerick, five in Roscommon, two in Dublin and Wexford respectively, and one in each of the Counties of Sligo, Cavan, and the Queen's. In 1696 the name of the Lady Honora Burke, *alias* Sarsfield, and then Duchess of Berwick before alluded to was entered in the Outlawries. Sir Ulick the Baronet was also attainted, but adjudged within the benefit of the Articles of Limerick.

Although flourishing in an age subsequent to the events of this war, the name of The Right Rev. Dr. Thomas Burke, better known as De Burgo, Bishop of Ossory, must not be

* *Impartial History*, pt. II., p. 204.

† *Clarke's James II.*, vol. 2, p. 459.

overlooked in this illustration of the name. He was born in 1705, and early devoted to the monastic life as a Dominican; he was a learned and excellent divine, and author of several valuable works connected with his country and with the order in which he was affiliated. His *Hibernia Dominicana* is indeed a standard work showing great research and accurate chronology. He was in habits of friendly intercourse with Pope Benedict the XIII.; was promoted to the above See by Clement the XIII., and assisted at the coronation of (Ganganelli) Clement the XIV., by whom he was appointed to manage a negotiation at the Court of Lisbon between His Holiness and the King of Portugal, touching some difference in regard to the Jesuits: Dr. Burke succeeded in the object of his mission, and returning to Ireland, he died at Kilkenny in 1776. In the *Hibernia Dominicana*, as before noted, he speaks of many Burkes as existing in his time in the neighbouring County of Tipperary, and amongst these, within four miles of the Bishop's residence, was his friend John Burke of Lisnalea, whose great-grandson, William Burke Ryan, M.D., of Bayswater, London, was above alluded to as having compiled from his researches, the beforementioned valuable but unprinted Table of Royal Descents from the Lady Elizabeth de Burgo. Dr. Burke Ryan is further connected with this illustrious surname by his great-grandmother, Johanna, daughter of Walter Bourke of Clomanty, and represents, through his mother, a branch of the family in which the distinctive christian name of Rickard has been transmitted to the present period; his mother's uncle having been the Rev. Rickard Burke, so long the venerated pastor of Upperwood, Queen's County; while his brother, a Rickard, died in infancy, and her first cousin, son of William Burke of Callan, was also named Rickard.

Another branch of this noble family, springing from the Burkes of Meelick is traced in the *Landed Gentry* to its present talented representatives, 1, Peter Burke, an eminent member of the English Bar, author of the *Life of Edmund Burke*, &c., and 2, Sir John Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms, distinguished not less by his official ability and courtesy, than by his many able compilations of *Genealogies of Peers, Baronets, and Commoners*; his work of *General Armory*, his beautifully illustrated volumes of *Family Seats*, his striking revelations of *Romances of History*, &c., &c.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EDWARD MADDEN.

THE Sept of the O'Maddens were chiefs of what is now styled the Barony of Longford in the County of Galway, with a portion of the parish of Lusmagh in the King's County, on the opposite side of the Shannon; this whole territory being in the Chronicles of the country called 'Silanchia.' The Annals of Ulster record the death of Matodhan, Lord of Silanchia, in the year 1008, who seems to have given their distinctive name to his descendants. In 1059 Melaghlin O'Madden was the leader of a military expedition recorded by the Four Masters. The same Chronicle mentions the death of Matodhan O'Madden, chief of Silanchia, in 1096; and subsequently gives various other annals of this family.

So early as in 1308 Aulaffe 'O'Madathan' appears on Irish record, a landed proprietor. In ten years after, at the instance of Richard de Burgo, Earl of Ulster, the King granted the liberty of using English law to Eugene (Owen) O'Madedan,

to Alan and Malachy his brothers, and to John O'Madedan his nephew, they being 'Irish of the said Earl.' In 1371 Murrough, son of Owen O'Madden, was slain at the rere of a foraging party in Ormond by the cast of a javelin. In 1434 by reason that Thomas *Oge* 'O'Madyane' and his ancestors from the conquest of Ireland were governed by the English laws and dwelt in the City and County of Waterford, amongst the King's lieges, therefore the King confirmed that freedom to them and their heirs thenceforth. In 1479 the monastery of Meelick, in the County of Galway, was founded by the O'Madden on the banks of the Shannon for Franciscan Friars; and this was appointed to be the family burial place.

In 1540 the Lord Deputy was instructed to confirm treaties between the King and Melaghlin O'Madden and Hugh O'Madden, Chiefs of their country.* In 1567, on the submission of Donald O'Madden, who prayed "to be recognised in the Captaincy of his Sept, (with the county of Longford and 'Silankey' commonly called O'Madden's country, whereof Hugh Mac Melaghlin *ballagh* O'Madden, deceased, was the late Captain) his petition was granted, on the condition of said Donald paying to the Lord Deputy at Mullingar, for a fine, eighty fat heifers."† When, in eighteen years after, Sir John Perrot assembled the Conciliation Parliament in Dublin, "thither went O'Madden, Lord of Siol-Amcha, namely Donald, the son of John, son of Breasal," i.e. the same Donald of 1567. The O'Maddens were, however, soon after implicated in such resistance to the government, as led to deaths and confiscations of many of the name; and in 1606 John King of Dublin, had a grant of the estates of various O'Maddens

* *State Papers, temp. Henry VIII.*, pt. III. continued, p. 171.

† *Roll 9 Eliz. in Chancery.*

in the County of Galway and the King's County, 'slain in rebellion;' as had also Sir John Davis, the Attorney-General of the day, of others described as the estate of Bresail O'Madden of the County of Clare, 'slain in rebellion.' In that year, however, Andrew O'Madden had livery of certain estates in the old Barony of Longford, as son of said Donald. In 1612 Donald O'Madden, then the Captain, settled on trustees his Manor and Castle of Longford, and all his other estates in that part of the County of Galway, to hold to the use of Ambrose O'Madden his son and heir in tail male; with remainder to his other sons Malachy and Donell, and their respective heirs male; remainder to Brasil O'Madden, son of Hugh, one of the sons of Donell, in tail male; remainder to the heirs of Ambrose O'Madden in fee.* A Manuscript Book of Obits in Trinity College, Dublin (F. IV., 18), contains links of the pedigree of the O'Maddens of Baggotrath, near Dublin, through six generations of the 16th and 17th centuries, also some links of those of Donore, County of Dublin; and the graveyard of the old friary of Meelick, in their ancient barony, yet exhibits many monuments of their ancestry during those centuries; while Dr. O'Donovan, in his *Tribes of Hy-Maine* (p. 129, &c.), affords very full particulars of the O'Madden lineage.

In 1662 John Eyre, a member of the Irish Parliament, complained to the House against Fergus Madden, who, by his servants, Laughlin *reagh* Madden, and Rory Madden, with others, came to the barn and haggard on the lands of Ballyhugh, where the petitioner's servants were threshing his corn, and turned them out and took possession; and he also complained against others who had seized his cattle on the lands

* *Patent Roll James I.*

of Killalinagh and Kilneshane, *in the Barony of Longford*, and still detained same ; the Sheriff of Galway was thereupon ordered to quiet Eyre's possession, and the offenders were summoned to attend the House. In 1677, however, this Fergus Madden had a confirmatory grant of 1783 acres in the aforesaid Barony of Longford, 'the ancient inheritance of his family;' as had John Madden, great-grandson of Daniel O'Madden, of 448 acres in the same district; while Dr. Richard Madden passed patent for about 200 in Clare and Mayo.

Beside the above Lieutenant-Colonel, Michael Madden was an Ensign in this Regiment, John Madden a Lieutenant in the Earl of Tyrone's; another an Ensign in Colonel Owen Macartie's; John an Ensign in Lord Bophin's; in Colonel Heward Oxburgh's, Hugh Madden was a Captain, and John a Lieutenant; and in the King's Own Infantry Regiment, — Madden was a Lieutenant. This Lieutenant-Colonel Edward was taken prisoner at the battle of Aughrim; but, having afterwards obtained his liberty, he repaired to France, where he was commissioned as Major in the Brigade of Fitzjames, the Grand Prior. Five of this name were attainted in 1691.

CAPTAIN CHARLES DALY.

THIS family claims descent from Nial of the Nine Hostages, one of the most illustrious of Irish Kings, the Sept extended itself at a very remote period over Munster and Connaught, as well as in the Barony of Clonlonan, County of Westmeath, and, through the long lapse of years, have they been eminently distinguished as poets and annalists, and are so commemorated

by the Four Masters. Hardiman, in his *Irish Minstrelsy*, observes that thirty individuals, Dalys, were distinguished at writers, from 1139 to 1680, adding that, in his own manuscript collections, he possessed poems by sixteen bards of the name.

In 1185 'Maolisa O'Dalaigh, Chief Sage of Erin and of Albain, a noble man distinguished for learning, poetry, and hospitality, died at Clonard while on a pilgrimage there.* In 1337 died Lewis O'Daly, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, while that interesting locality was yet a Bishop's See. About the same time — O'Daly of Munster had a grant of Moynterbarry, on a customary tenure at that time, of being Rythmour or Chronicler of the Chief Lord and his achievements.† In 1375 Donald O'Daly was appointed one of the collectors of a state subsidy over the County of Cork. In 1410 John O'Daly had liberty from the Crown to make a pilgrimage to Rome, the penalties against absenteeism making such a sanction necessary; while the prevalent sympathy for the bardic profession is demonstrated in the fact, that, amongst the charges preferred against the celebrated John Talbot, Lord Furnival, about the last date, was one, that he plundered the *lands* of the poets, Dermot O'Daly of Corcumroe, and of Maurice O'Daly. In 1436 Nicholas O'Daly was by the Pope's Bull appointed Bishop of Achonry.

It is alleged that in the middle of the succeeding century, in consequence of a wish expressed by the King of Denmark to Queen Elizabeth, to have Irish manuscripts then in his possession translated, one Donald Daly was selected for the work; but that the project was abandoned, being opposed in Council 'lest it might be prejudicial to the English interest.' In 1582 Robert Daly died Bishop of Kildare. In 1606 John King,

* *Annals Four Masters.*

† *Pacata Hibernia*, p. 529.

became an especial favourite and confidential ambassador of the Duke of Braganza, when that nobleman succeeded to the throne of Portugal, and died Bishop Elect of Coimbra. O'Daly wrote a work giving full historical particulars of the family of Desmond, long rare, but now reprinted in translation. He was himself buried in the convent he had so established. In 1665 Colonel Cary Dillon, having complained of being disturbed in his rights and possessions of Killimor and Carrowreagh in Galway, by Donogh O'Daly, Donogh *oge* O'Daly, and by Hugh and Dermot O'Daly, the Sheriff of that County was ordered by the House of Commons to remove the causes of injury so complained of.—In 1677 Charles Daly had a confirmatory grant of 763 acres in Mayo, as had Dermot Daly in the same year of 341 in Galway, James Daly of 801 in the latter County, and John Daly of 153 in same in 1678.

In this Regiment, besides Captain Charles, Paul, Hugh, and Thady Daly were Lieutenants, and the name was likewise commissioned in the Infantry Regiments of Henry Dillon, Edmund O'Reilly, Lords Mountcashel, Clancarty, and Galway, Major-General Boisseleau, Colonel Heward Oxburgh, Colonel Walter Bourke, and in Simon Luttrell's and Clifford's Dragoons.

The Charles here Captain was of the Dunsandle family, and in King James's Parliament of 1689 was one of the Representatives for the Borough of Athenry; as was Richard Daly of Kilcorky for that of Newborough, County of Wexford. Charles was brother of the Right Honorable Denis Daly, who was appointed one of the Justices of Common Pleas in Ireland at the commencement of the reign of James the Second. Colonel O'Kelly, in the *Excidium Macariæ*, while he admits his 'great knowledge of the law,' says he was one of Tyrconnel's confidants, and imprisoned in Galway by the young Duke

of Berwick, as on suspicion of keeping private correspondence with the common enemy; but, adds O'Kelly, "his deliverer was near at hand, for, within a few days after his confinement, he had the good fortune to hear of Tyrconnel's landing at Limerick; and no sooner was he arrived there, than he made use of his prerogative to enlarge the Judge, and restore him, without further trial, to his former station and dignity."* He was included in the Attainders of 1691, but in 1698 obtained a pardon from the Crown as in pursuance of the Capitulation of Galway, and the special promise of the Earl of Athlone. The private correspondence above alluded to, the Williamites admit, existed between their party and the Judge. He was the direct lineal ancestor of the Dunsandle family.

The Dalys attainted in 1691 were Peter and Terence of Killileigh, County of Westmeath. (Thomas Daly was then the head of the Killileigh line, but was a minor); Eugene of Cork, merchant; John, also of Cork; John of Cloghrevanny, County of Galway; Edward of Kilmeny, do.; with the above Judge Denis and Captain Charles. At the sale of 1703 by the Commissioners of the Forfeited Estates, Colonel John Eyre of Eyrecourt purchased the lands of Ballyhouse and Killevany, in the Barony of Longford and County of Galway, the estate of Teigue or Hugh Daly, attainted. This Hugh was the father of Teigue, which latter had died in 1691, leaving four sons, the three elder of whom were in King James's army; and after the surrender of Limerick went into France. Loughlin Daly, the fourth son, subsequently in 1711 sought to recover these estates from the Eyres by proceedings in Chancery, alleging that the conveyance from the Trustees was for his benefit; but his claim was defeated.

* *O'Callaghan's Excid. Mac.*, pp. 106, 410-11.

The Mayors of Galway from 1761 to some few years since were in almost unbroken succession Dalys, while the Parliamentary representation of the town was likewise long held by the family.

CAPTAIN JAMES TALBOT.

THIS individual was the proprietor of Templeogue in the County of Dublin, and represented the borough of Athenry in King James's Parliament. At the battle of Aughrim he had the command of a Regiment, and was there killed.* He forfeited largely in the County of Galway, and in the County and City of Dublin. His estates in the latter county were sold by the Commissioners of the Forfeitures to Sir Compton Domvile.

CAPTAIN JOHN STEPHENSON.

THIS officer is described in the Inquisition on his outlawry as of Ballyvaughan, County of Limerick; but his confiscations were of estates in that of Clare. John Stephenson was an attesting witness to the articles of Galway. In the reign of James the First, William and Richard 'Stevenson,' Scotchmen, had patents of naturalization, and the name was yet earlier introduced to Munster in the time of Elizabeth. In 1600, the custody of the castle of Corkroge on the Shannon

* *Story's Impartial History*, pt. II., p. 138.

was entrusted to Oliver Stephenson* who became a Colonel in the Austrian service, but in 1648 petitioned Ferdinand the Third to permit him to resign his commission and fight against the Puritan rebels and invaders of Ireland.† His prayer was granted, and he fell at the battle of Liscarrol. He was married to a sister of Sir Valentine Brown, and she, after his decease, became the wife of O'Sullivan More.—Captain James Stephenson was one of the '1649' officers, who obtained an adjudication for his services, while on this Army List a second Oliver Stephenson was Captain in Colonel Roger Mc Ellicott's Infantry, where Nicholas Stephenson was his Lieutenant; and another Stephenson was a Captain in the Infantry Regiment of Sir John Fitz Gerald.

CAPTAINS LORD ATHENRY AND JOHN AND WILLIAM BERMINGHAM.

THIS historic name has been early projected on the Irish chronicles. In 1248 the Royal Manor of Esker, in the County of Dublin, with 30 librates of land was granted to Peter de Bermingham, to hold until 40 librates of land should be available for him in some waste district. In 1301 Richard de Bermingham, Sheriff of the 'County of Connaught,' was empowered to release felons from prisons therein, upon receiving a fine and adequate bail. In the same year the King granted the manor of Outrath (Oughterard) County Kildare, to Robert de Bermingham, and Simon his son in tail male, as having been theretofore acquired by Peter, son of Meiler de Bermingham.

* *Pacata Hibernia*, p. 123.

† *O'Conor's Hist. Address*, pt. II., p. 466.

In 1302 Henry de Bermingham, also afterwards Sheriff of Connaught,* was one of the 'Magnates' of Ireland, who attended the Earl of Ulster on the Royal summons to the Scottish war. In 1312 Dr. William Bermingham died Archbishop of Tuam, soon after which Sir John Bermingham was created Baron of Athenry and Earl of Louth, by reason of his gallant and successful resistance to Bruce's invasion. He sat in the Parliament of Dublin in 1323, in which year William, son of Geoffrey de 'Bermingham,' was Constable of the Castle of Roscommon. In 1327 the Commonalty of the County of Tipperary assessed themselves in an aid to be applied to the use of this Earl; but in the following year, as the Four Masters relate, "this most valiant, powerful, and hospitable Baron of the English of Ireland, was treacherously slain by his own people, and many of the English and Irish were slain along with him; among whom was 'blind O'Carroll,' who was the chief minstrel of Ireland and Scotland at the time." This nobleman dying without male issue, the Earldom became extinct.

In 1333 King Edward granted to Edmund, son of Richard de Burgo, Earl of Ulster, two-thirds of the lands and lordships of this murdered Earl, to hold during the minority of his heir. In 1345 Thomas de Bermingham of Anery (Athenry) was appointed Chief Serjeant of Connaught; and in the following year the King committed to Walter de Bermingham, the office of Justiciary of Ireland, with the custody of the land of Ireland, its castles, and appurtenances during pleasure, with a yearly salary of £500 therefor. He had the power also of removing such sheriffs, constables, bailiffs, and other ministers of the King, as he might deem unfit, and of replacing them

* *Harris's Hibernica*, pt. II., p. 35.

with others. At this time William, son of Andrew de Bermingham, was constable of the Castle of Athlone.

It is recorded that, on the death of the above Lord Walter in 1354, indebted to the King, his estates, with his armour, were taken by the Royal Escheator; but his Majesty at once restored the armour 'piece by piece,' as in a schedule, to Sir Robert de Preston, who was guardian of Lord Walter's infant son, in trust to deliver same to him on his arriving at age.* In the following year Richard, son of Henry de Burgo, had a grant of the wardship of the estates and heir of William de Bermingham, then late Lord of Dunmore, deceased. In 1377 Walter de Bermingham of Athenry was fined 100s. for not attending Parliament; he was again summoned to a Parliament in Dublin in 1381, and a third time in 1382. This Walter, Lord of Athenry, having preferred a complaint against certain Irish of the lower parts of Connaught, who had come up to fish without right in the waters of Galway, the King directed that the Sheriff of that town and the Provost Bailiffs and Commons, should prevent their taking salmon in same. Henry the Fourth, on his accession, constituted this Walter Sheriff of Connaught. In 1402 John Bermingham was appointed a Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland; and, in 1451 Redmond, son of William Bermingham, died on his journey from Rome, after having been appointed Archbishop of Tuam.

In 1464 Philip Bermingham was constituted Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and he, in 1488, did homage to Sir Richard Edgecombe. In 1489 William Bermingham died Chief Justice of the King's Bench, to which high judicial office Patrick Bermingham was appointed in 1521. At the

* *Lynch on Feudal Dignities*, p. 12.

meeting of the Irish Parliament in 1541, considerable surprise is said to have been caused by the unexpected attendance of Lord Bermingham of Athenry, Lord Barry, Lord Roche, and Lord Fitz-Morris;* 'which Lords had not been here for many years before.' These noblemen, together with the Earls of Ormond and Desmond, and the Baron of Upper Ossory, previous to opening Parliament, as Saint Leger the Lord Deputy in his zeal announced to Henry the Eighth, "attended the solemn mass of the Holy Ghost, the most part of them in their robes, and rode on in procession, in such sort as the like thereof has not been seen here of many years."†

Lord Athenry sat in the Parliament of 1560; and, in seven years after, having avowed himself to the Queen under recognizance, a faithful subject to the Crown, and offered to surrender his estates for himself and his Sept, and to receive back from her Majesty the same according to her pleasure, she, in consideration thereof, directed a patent to pass to him accordingly in tail male;‡ and he sat as a Peer in the Parliament of 1585. A survey of Connaught, taken in 1586, describes this nobleman's estate, in Galway, by the name of 'Downmore, having a Castle thereon.' In 1609 William Bermingham had livery, as son and heir of Patrick Bermingham of Corballies, deceased; and, in six years after the wardship of Patrick, the son and heir of this William, was committed to the Archbishop of Dublin and the Lord Chancellor. In 1617 Meyler *buoy* Bermingham, of Connogher, had a grant of the townlands, &c., of Dalgan and

* Of this noble Anglo-Norman family see more fully *O'Callaghan's Brigades*, vol. 1, p. 286, &c.

† *State Papers, temp. Henry VIII.*, pt. III. continued, p. 304.

‡ *Lynch, on Feudal Dignities*, p. 216.

other lands in Galway, with markets and fairs at Connogher. In the following year died James Bermingham of Ballyvullan, County Westmeath, leaving Edmund, his son and heir, then aged fifty and married. This Edmund had a grant in 1621 of a market at Miltown in said county, and, dying in 1636, was succeeded by John his son and heir, then aged thirty-five, and unmarried.

The attainders of 1642 present the names of William Bermingham of Ballynamallough, John of Raheen and Muckland, Piers and Gerald of Ballynakill, Luke of Parsonstown, Gerald of Dunfert, clerk, all in Kildare; Peter of Dromin in Wicklow, clerk; Edward of Culmine, and James of Bullogh, in Dublin; and the above Patrick Bermingham, junior, of Corballies, County Meath. At the Supreme Council of Kilkenny, Francis Bermingham, then Lord Athenry, sat as a Temporal Peer, while four Berminghams were of the Commons. This Lord was, consequently, in 1652, excepted, by Cromwell's ordinance, from pardon for life and estate. In 1677 an Edmund Bermingham had a confirmatory patent for 170 acres in Roscommon, as had Remigius Bermingham in 1681 for 5,262 in Mayo.

Besides the above Captains, the name appears on this List commissioned in three other Regiments. In King James's Parliament of 1689 Lord Athenry sat as one of the Peers, while the above Captain John Bermingham, who was Portrieve of Castlebar in its new Charter, sat as one of its Representatives. Near the close of this campaign, on the 19th of August, 1691, by the Articles for the surrender of the island and garrison of Bophin, "Lord Athenry and Colonel John Kelly, with all the inhabitants of said island, were permitted to possess and enjoy their estates therein, as they held them under the Acts of Settlement and Expla-

nation.”* The Attainders of 1691 include the names of the above Lord Athenry; of said Captain, described as John Bermingham of Castlebar, County of Mayo; George of Corballis, and Maurice of Ballymullane, in Meath; Walter and John of Garreene, in the Queen's County; Piers of Donadea, Andrew of Carrisborough, and Garret of Carrick, in Kildare; with Gilbert and Walter *oge* of Tullyvaughan in Galway; while a Captain Nicholas Bermingham was adjudged within the benefit of the Articles of Limerick.

On the establishment of 1710 the name of Francis Bermingham is noted for an annual pension of £200.

CAPTAIN EDMUND D'ARCY.

THE family of D'Arcy, writes Burke,† “ranks with the most eminent established in England by the Norman conquest, and amongst the peerages of past times. There are two Baronies in *abeyance*, one *forfeited* Barony, and three *extinct* Baronies, all of which had been conferred upon the House of D'Arcy, besides the extinct Earldom of Holderness.” The D'Arcys of Hyde Park are the chief and eldest existing line of this ancient race in Ireland, and to Sir Bernard Burke's memoir of that House the genealogical inquirer is best referred. Of this family, John D'Arcy, Knight, had been Chief Justiciary and Governor of Ireland in 1317, when a treasury grant of £100 was made to him towards his expenses in men and arms, on his journey into Connaught and Louth, to parley with O'Connor and Mac Geoghegan; and into Offaley and Leinster for a similar

* *Story's Impartial History*, pt. II., p. 201. † *Landed Gentry*, p. 306.

object with the O'Connors, O'Dempseys, O'Tooles, and O'Byrnes. In 1324 he was again Viceroy, and in 1326 had a grant of all the estates of Richard, son of Thomas, late Earl of Kildare, deceased, to enjoy same during the minority of his heir, appropriating a certain portion of the rents for repairing the Castles of Kildare, Cromyth, Esgrene, and other buildings and houses. In 1327 he was again Justiciary, as also in 1341; on the latter occasion, the appointment was made to him for life. He had large grants to him and his heirs male of manors and lands in the County of Westmeath, with Knight's fees and advowsons of churches; and, marrying twice, had by his first wife a son, who was ancestor of the D'Arcys, Barons D'Arcy and Moynell, and of the Earls of Holderness. His second wife was Jane, daughter of Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, and widow of Thomas Fitz-John, Earl of Kildare; upon which marriage he settled in Ireland, and became the founder of the family of Platten, from which the D'Arcys of Meath have descended. When Lambert Simnel shook the allegiance of Ireland, and was crowned King at Christ Church Cathedral in 1487, it is related that Sir William D'Arcy of Platten bore him out on his shoulders, after the ceremony, to the deluded multitude. Sir William was however pardoned in the following year, on doing homage to Sir Richard Edgecome. This pardon was very peculiarly worded as to 'William D'Arcy, late of Platten; otherwise William D'Arcy, late Sheriff of Meath, late Receiver-General of the revenues in Meath, Louth, Dublin, Kildare, and Drogheda, (then the extent of the Pale); otherwise William D'Arcy, Knight, Deputy-Treasurer for Gerald, son and heir of the Earl of Kildare, Treasurer of Ireland; otherwise William D'Arcy of Platten, Knight, otherwise William D'Arcy of Bathwyre, Knight.'

Roger D'Arcy was an earlier Royal favourite in the time of Edward the Third, when he had grants of sundry Royal Manors; and, in 1346, the custody of the Great Seal of Ireland was committed to him in the absence of the Chancellor; he was also for a year the King's Escheator. In 1389 King Richard committed to John D'Arcy the custody of the Castle of Rathwyre, with that of the lands of Rathwyre, Lynne, and Frewyn in Meath; Henry the Fourth yet more favoured this John D'Arcy by grants, in 1403, of the Manors of Mansfieldtown and Stantoun in Louth, forfeited by Bartholomew Verdon; the Manor of Philipstown in same County, with burgages and lands in Dundalk, forfeited by Christopher White; and the lands of Balregan and Rathhopkyn, forfeited by James White. This John D'Arcy having died within some few years after these grants, the King committed to John Keppock and John Bernwall the custody of all the manors, lands, &c., of which he had died seised, to hold during the minority of his son and heir. In 1415 William D'Arcy had livery of the manors of Martry and Platten in Meath; in ten years after which Henry the Sixth committed to the custody of John D'Arcy, two-thirds of the manors of Belgard and Fore, the estates of Edward late Earl of March, to hold during the minority of Edward, Duke of York, said Earl's heir; and in 1431 he had a grant of two-thirds of the said manor of Rathwyre, to hold on the same tenure.

In the time of Queen Elizabeth, Edmund D'Arcy died seised in tail male of Clonedaly and other lands in Westmeath, leaving Thomas his son and heir of full age and married. In 1614 Nicholas D'Arcy had a grant of the dissolved monastery of Killmakough, with sundry its possessions in lands, tithes, &c., in the County of Galway; also of water-mills on the river

of Galway and certain rights in the salmon fishery there, with parcels of the estates of the Abbeys of St. Augustin, St. Francis, and St. Dominick, in Galway; and of the Friaries of Beagh, Coulvernoge, Killmurry, and Rossvillie, in said county, certain premises in Athlone, the Castles of Clondoan and Kilkeedy, with a rectory, lands, and tithes in Clare. In 1636 died Edward D'Arcy, seised in fee of a castle at Redmondstown, with sundry lands there and in other parts of Westmeath, Richard D'Arcy, his son and heir, was then aged sixty and married. In three years after died John D'Arcy, seised in fee tail expectant, of the manor, castle, and lands of Dunmore, &c., in Meath, leaving Thomas, his son and heir, then twenty-eight years of age and married.

The Attainders of 1642 present the names of Nicholas D'Arcy of Platten, County Meath (who had attended the great meeting at the hill of Crofty), Francis D'Arcy of Ballymount, County of Kildare; and Christopher of Athlumney, County of Meath. Nicholas of Platten had, however, a decree of Innocence in 1666, and was further restored to his estates by patent of 1670. Patrick D'Arcy of the Galway line was one of the Confederate Catholics who sat at Kilkenny in 1646, and he was accordingly excepted from pardon for life and estates in Cromwell's Act of 1652.* In 1667 Nicholas D'Arcy had a confirmatory grant of 555 acres in the Queen's County, as had John D'Arcy, in ten years after, of 1691 in Mayo and Galway, and Peter D'Arcy of 81 in Mayo. In the Establishment of 1685, Sir William D'Arcy was set down for a pension of £400 *per annum*, while, in the New

* Dr. O'Donovan, in his notes on the "Tribe of Hy-Fiachra," in the *Transactions of the Irish Archaeological Society* maintains that the D'Arcys of Galway, were properly of Milesian lineage, O'Dorseys, and should not be confounded with the D'Arcys of Meath.

Charter of 1687 to the Borough of Galway, six D'Arcys were appointed Burgesses.

Besides the above Lieutenant, there appear on this Army List, Nicholas D'Arcy, a Cornet in Lord Dongan's Dragoons (afterwards wounded at Derry), and Thomas D'Arcy, a Quarter-Master in Sir Neill O'Neill's; while in Lord Gormanston's Infantry — D'Arcy was a Captain; as was James D'Arcy in Colonel Dominick Browne's. A short time previous to the battle of the Boyne, Killeshandra, which was garrisoned by one hundred and sixty Irish under the command of a Captain D'Arcy, was obliged to surrender to Colonel Wolseley.* Of those attainted in 1691 were Nicholas D'Arcy described as of Platten (who had been nominated an Alderman in King James's Charter to Drogheda), George D'Arcy, his son, and Thomas D'Arcy of Corbetstown and Porterstown, County of Westmeath. Various claims were preferred at Chichester House in 1700, as affecting the confiscations of Nicholas D'Arcy in Westmeath; as by Christopher D'Arcy for a term of years of Balleighter, in Westmeath, allowed: of Nicholas D'Arcy, as son and heir of Francis, and as administrator of his own brother, Dudley D'Arcy, for a portion of £400, alleged to be charged on Lynn, in the same county,—dismiss: of George D'Arcy for the fee of certain other lands, also dismiss: of Thomas D'Arcy late husband of Katherine D'Arcy, alias Hussey, for the amount of a mortgage and arrears of interest due to her off certain estates of said Nicholas of Platten; while George, Thomas, Elizabeth, and Bridget D'Arcy, children of Christopher and Catherine D'Arcy, claimed by their *prochein ami*, two thirds of the profits of said Estates, and all those latter demands were allowed.

* *Rawdon Papers*, p. 822.

LIEUTENANT BRYAN MAHON.

THIS officer was of a family that, as appears from the Patent Rolls of James, settled about that time in the County of Galway, and, as well from the date of its migration being contemporaneous with the planting of Ulster, as from the adoption of the same christian names in its succession, appears to have branched from the illustrious house of Mac Mahon, the dynast of Monaghan. The father of this officer, Bryan Mahon the Elder, of Loughrea, was in 1665 possessed of considerable property in that neighbourhood, the leasehold portion of which, having been held under Lord Bophin, was, on the attainder of that nobleman, the subject of claim before the Commissioners at Chichester House, on the part of his widow, Maggin Mahon, alias Power, who was afterwards interred with her husband in the family vault at the old Abbey of Loughrea. They left two sons; the elder James, became the ancestor of the Mahons of Beech-hill, County of Galway; the second, this Bryan, who was advanced to a Captaincy before his death, (which occurred in 1719), became a conformist, and was ancestor of the Baronets of Castlegar. His will bears date 8th of June in that year, and directs his interment 'with his ancestors in the abbey of Loughrea;' while he thereby devised his estates to his son and heir Ross Mahon, and his issue, in tail male; with similar remainders to his second son, James, and his third son Peter, in succession; and on failure of all such issue, remainder to Bryan and Thomas, sons of the above James Mahon of Beech-hill, in tail male successively.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

ALEXANDER, EARL OF ANTRIM.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	Archibald M'Donnell.	Randall M'Donnell.
Mark Talbot, Lieut.-Col.	Denis Callaghan.	— Makay
James Wogan, Major.	Francis Moore.	Con. O'Rourke.
Lord Iniskillen	{ Eneas M'Donnell. John O'Neale.	} Francis O'Neill.
Hugh O'Neill.	Bryan O'Neale.	Augustin M'Donnell.
Edmund Reilly.	Bryan Magrath.	Fran. Reilly.
Manus O'Donnell.	Bryan O'Neill.	John O'Cahan.
Ulick Bourke.	Terence M'Sweeny.	Eneas M'Donnell.
Daniel M'Donnell.	John O'Neill.	Turlough O'Neill.
Bryan M'Gennis.	John M'Donald.	John M'Manus.
Arthur Magill.	-----	-----
— M'Donnell.	— M'Manus.	— M'Donnell.
Ter. O'Neill.	— Sexton.	— M'Mahon.
— Vaughan.	— Moore.	— Vaughan.

Officer a la Suite.

Alexander M'Donnell, Captain.

COLONEL ALEXANDER McDONNELL, EARL
OF ANTRIM.

IN 1469 'Con, son of Hugh *buighe* O'Neill, gave the English of Lecale (County Down) a great overthrow at Beinn-Uamha, in which Murtoogh *roe* O'Neill, Lord of Claneboy, was taken prisoner, and Angus, son of Alexander Mac Donnell, Robert Savage, Lord of Lecale, and many of the English and Irish were slain; and Patrick White assumed the Lordship of Lecale, by the aid of O'Neill.* It was about this time that the McDonnells or McConnells, Lords of the Western Isles of Scotland, established a branch of their originally Irish family in Antrim, by the marriage of John McConnell with Sarah, daughter of Phelim O'Neill of Claneboy. He thereupon principally resided in Ireland, and the alliance seems to have given rise to a claim set up by the McConnells to Claneboy. John Mc Connell, junior, his heir, was knighted by King James the Fourth of Scotland; but afterwards, about 1494, rebelled against him, for which he and three of his sons were taken and executed at Edinburgh. The two eldest, *Alexander* and *Angus*, on the deaths of their kindred, fled to Ireland, where Mac Cahane gave his daughter, Catherine, in marriage to Alexander. James, the heir of that marriage, passed over to Scotland, leaving his brother 'Sorleyboy' to hold possession of the Glyns in Antrim. He, however, having been afterwards, about 1565, hardly pressed by the O'Neill, solicited and obtained his brother's assistance. O'Neill at once gave them battle with signal success, James was killed, and Sorley-

* *Annals of the Four Masters.*

boy taken prisoner;* they had a brother, Angus the younger, also killed on this occasion. Sorleyboy afterwards married Mary, daughter of Con *boccagh* O'Neill, by whom he had issue James, who was knighted by James the Sixth on visiting Edinburgh. Sorleyboy remained in Ireland, having been established on his estates by Queen Elizabeth, but his brothers returned to Scotland; and one of their descendants, Coll Kittach, the son of Archibald, was father to Alistar Mac Coll, who, as hereafter mentioned, was sent by the first Marquess of Antrim to join Montrose at Tippermuir. Coll Kittach himself, being left in charge of the Castle of Dunyveg in Isla, was entrapped into a surrender by Leslie and was handed over to the Campbells, by whom he was executed. He was hanged from the mast of his own galley, placed over the cleft of a rock, near the Castle of Dunstaffnage.†

An old family Manuscript of the Mac Quillanes, purporting to give a catalogue of the Orgillian Princes, descended from Colla Uais, mentions Mugdorne as the 38th on this succession, in whose time it says, "in 1580 Coll Mac Donnell came to Ireland, being the fifth lineal descendant from Donald, King or Lord of the Hebrides and of Cantyre. His clandestine marriage with a daughter of Mac Quillan, Lord of Rathmor-Mac-Quillan, now Dunluce, was the cause of a war between these two families; which was not terminated till 1610, when James the First of England unjustly deprived Mac Quillan of his lands, and divided them amongst his patentees, which lands are now some of the best improved in Ireland. To McDonnell, the son-in-law or brother-in-law of Mac Quillan, he gave the four great Baronies of Dunluce, Carie, Ballycastle, and Glenarm, with the island of Raghery; to Sir John Chichester he

* MSS. of the late Donald Gregory. † Gregory's *Highlands*, &c., p. 314.

gave the Barony of Belfast and town of Carrickfergus; to the Seymours and Conways part of Massareene; to the Skeffingtons another portion of Massareene; and several other persons he ennobled at that time or soon after, some of whom were not the most loyal subjects to his son Charles the First." Previous to this period, Hugh O'Donnell, chief of his nation, married a daughter of James McDonnell, Lord of the Isles, by whom he had the celebrated hero, Red 'Hugh O'Donnell,' in whose ensuing wars with the Queen, the McDonnells afforded him great assistance. James Mac Sorleyboy, before alluded to, was one of those who supported O'Neill at the battle of the Blackwater. The Four Masters contain many annals of this family, that cannot be brought forward here.

In 1613 King James, who had, in the first and second years of his reign, granted large possessions in Londonderry and Antrim to Sir Randal Mac Sorley Mac Donnell, including the Route, the Glynnnes, the Castle of Olderfleet, and the island of Raghlin (the latter island was assured to the patentee yet more explicitly by a subsequent patent) directed his mandatory letter for an Act of Parliament to secure to him all his said lands, &c., in Ulster, to hold to him and his heirs male by his wife Elly *ny* Neale, remainder to the heirs male of his body and to those of Alexander McDonnell, his cousin, and of Con McDonnell his late cousin successively, remainder to the right heirs of Sir Randal for ever. In 1615 the same monarch granted to said Sir Randal in more especial terms the Castle of Dunluce, to hold in tail male, remainder to his cousin Alexander McDonnell in tail male, remainder to his relation Coll McDonnell in tail male, with ultimate remainder to his (said Randal's) own right heirs. This grant was however on the express condition that the King and his heirs, or the Chief Governor of Ireland for the time being, in time of

any general war or rebellion, if they thought it fit or necessary, should resume and retain said Castle and make a garrison thereof, and, on peace being restored, should deliver back the possession again to the family. In 1618 this patentee, who was grandfather of the nobleman at present under consideration, was created Viscount Dunluce in the Peerage of Ireland, and in two years after advanced to the Earldom of Antrim. On the Attainders of 1642 appear of this name Randal, then Earl, and his brother the above Alexander, (but they were, by a clause in the Act of Settlement, restored to their estates, excepting tithes), while there were also then-attainted Maurice Mac Donnell of Rathconsillagh in Kildare, Edmund of Knockerisk, David of Ballyshaneduff; Dudley, Daniel, and James M'Walter Mac Donnell of Toolefarroges in Wicklow, Richard 'Donnell' of Palmerstown and Clement 'Donnell' of Swords in Dublin County, with Murtoagh McDaniel of Rynd, and Owen and Donough of Anaghally in Cork.

In 1644 the gallant Montrose, desirous to raise forces in Ireland to uphold the Royal cause in Scotland, commissioned Earl Randal, as *an Irishman by birth and a Scot by descent*, to effectuate the important object; and, for facilitating these levies, he directed the Marquis of Ormonde, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to procure a cessation of arms there between the Catholics and the Protestants, both parties being then considered alike favourable to the enlistment. Accordingly, when Montrose himself entered Scotland with but two companies, he was joined by 1,200 Irish recruits, commanded by Alexander McDonnell, whom Earl Randal (then advanced to a Marquisate) sent over to the cause. This Alexander or Alistair Mac Coll, son of Coll Kittach as before mentioned, was in the ninth degree of lineal male descent from John, Lord of the Isles and his wife Margaret, daughter of Robert

the Second, King of Scotland. He was killed about the year 1647, at the battle of Knockinnoss, near Kanturk, and was interred in Clonmeen Church-yard, the adjacent burial place of the O'Callaghans. He left two sons, Coll and Archibald; the latter was the Lieutenant in this Regiment, died a Captain in 1720, at the age of 73, and was buried in the secluded mountain Church-yard of Layde, on the coast of Antrim; as were his son Coll, who died in 1737; and Coll's son, Alexander, who died in 1793, *s.p.* Coll, the eldest son of Alister Mac Coll, had a son Coll, who was father of Alexander, who had three sons—1, Coll, whose issue all emigrated to America; 2, Michael, who was father of Randall, James, and Alexander; James, his second son, was an individual, whose national, literary, and scientific acquirements were for many years a paramount attraction in Belfast, and he was father of the Right Honorable Alexander Mac Donnell (resident Commissioner of the Board of National Education in Ireland) and of John Mac Donnell, Esq., M.D., a Commissioner of the Poor Laws; 3, John, the third son of the aforesaid Alexander, son of Coll, remained on the ancient family estate of Glenariff, in Antrim, and he had a son Randle, father of the present Alexander M'Donnell of Temple-street, Dublin, and of his brother John, a Captain in the Cape Mounted Rifles. All of Coll's line that have died are likewise buried in Layde.—The adjudications in favour of the '1649' Officers include the names of Lieutenants Alexander and Eneas Mac Donnell.

To return to Earl Randal: he died in 1682, when the Marquisate became extinct; but the other honors continued to his son, the above Colonel, who also had taken an active part in the Civil War of 1641, and was attainted therefor, but restored by the Act of Settlement. In 1646, being then

Earl of Antrim in his father's life-time, he sat as one of the Temporal Peers at the Supreme Council in Kilkenny; while James McDonnell of Muff (who was also buried at Larne) and Allen McDonnell of Muntagh were of the Commons. The Declaration of Royal Thanks in the Act of 1662, "for services beyond the seas," includes Lieutenant Charles and Ensign Alexander Mc Donnell. In 1668 Alexander Mac Donnell had a confirmatory grant of various lands in the barony of Glenarm, County Antrim, 33,545 acres; while, in ten years after, Sir James Mac Donnell, Baronet, passed patent for 1,620 in Mayo. In 1686 Earl Randal was appointed of King James's Privy Council, in which year another Alexander Mc Donnell was Sheriff of Leitrim. In 1688 a Colonel Mc Donnell garrisoned Boyle, and "prevented the transit of Protestants with goods and provisions towards the garrison of Sligo; which, on being requested to permit, he affected so to do, but afterwards declined to perform, though we (writes Mackenzie) looked upon him as one of the fairest reputation among the Irish in these parts. On the approach, however, of our party he drew all his Horse, Foot, and Dragoons within the walls of Lord Kingston's house and garden." *

On the 18th of December, in this year, Tyrconnel directed a letter from the Castle of Dublin to the aforesaid Earl Randal in the words following:—

'MY LORD,—Finding the people of Londonderry continue obstinate in their rebellion, and that there appears no likelihood of reducing them by fair means, I desire your lordship to give orders presently to all the companies of your Regiment to be in readiness to march at an hour's warning; it being my

* *Mackenzie's Derry*, p. 16.

resolution, in case I do not hear by Friday's post, that the City of Derry has submitted, to order them, with several other Regiments of Horse, Foot, and Dragoons, to march against it, and will soon follow them myself.—Three 'pacquets' came in this morning, but brought very little news; the King at Windsor 'in' the head of his army, which lies all along the Thames; the Prince of Orange is about Newbury.—The Queen and the Prince are at Whitehall.

I am, &c.,

TYRCONNEL.'

Pray see that your Regiment be, out of hand, put into order.

The original of this despatch is in the possession of Mr. Samuel Wright Knox of Coleraine.

Besides Colonel Alexander there were six other Mc Donnells holding commissions in this Regiment. In Lord Clare's Dragoon's Thomas 'Donell' was a Cornet; as was — Mc Donnell in Simon Luttrell's, and another — Mac Donnell was a Quarter Master in Maxwell's. The name was also commissioned in Lord Kenmare's Infantry; and a Mc Donnell was the Major of Colonel Cormuck O'Neill's; Charles Mc Donnell was a Lieutenant in the King's own. In Colonel Owen Mac Cartie's another was Lieutenant; as was Bryan in the Earl of Westmeath's and Francis in Colonel John Grace's; while the Rev. — Mc Donnell was Chaplain to Henry Luttrell's Regiment of Horse. The Parliament of Dublin in 1689 was attended by this Earl amongst the Peers; and amongst the Commons a Randal Mc Donnell (who held office in the King's Bench, as Clerk of the Crown and Prothonotary), sat as one of the representatives of the County of Antrim, as did Alexander Mc Donnell for the Borough of Jamestown, County of Leitrim.

During the subsequent siege of Derry, a Captain Mc Donnell was taken prisoner,* while a letter of the Duke of Berwick, dated 5th July, 1689, mentioning his having had a skirmish with the enemy near Trellick, adds that Captain Bellew and Major Mc Donnell commanded his vanguard on the occasion; and about this time an Alexander Mc Donnell was appointed by Lord Tyrconnel Governor of Galway; he, in the progress of the war, became a Brigadier-General. Colonel O'Kelly, in his *Excidium Macariæ*, says he was a "soldier of fortune, raised by merit from the ranks;" and Croker, in his brief notes on that little work, adds that he was otherwise called 'Mc Gregor,' and was of Drumsna, County of Leitrim. He married in 1685 the Lady Jane Nugent, a sister of Thomas Nugent, afterwards created Lord Riverston. In December, 1690, he was removed from the Government of Galway.† It is remarkable that in the Outlawries of 1691 he is styled Alexander Mc Donnell, *alias* Gregor, *alias* Boyde, of Clonin, County of Westmeath. At the same time were attainted in Antrim, Daniel Mc Donnell of Dunluce, Alexander and John of Glenarm, Archibald of Red Bay, with Randal styled of Dublin, and James of Ballybantray, Baronet; Augustine of Ballynamore in Leitrim, Charles of Ballyban in Roscommon, Walter of Ballycaskill and Coll of Cigie, the two last in Mayo. This Earl of Antrim was outlawed on three Inquisitions taken in Dublin, Derry, and Antrim; but, being included in the savings of the Articles of Limerick, he was restored to his estates, and died in 1699. At the Jacobite Court of St. Germain's, Captain 'Mc Donald' was one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber;‡ while, from the Despatches of

* *Walker's Derry*, p. 61.

† *Clarke's James II.*, v. 2, p. 423.

Clarke's James II., v. 2, p. 411.

Sir Paul Rycaut, it appears that in 1693 a large body of Irish exiles was sent from France, under the command of a Colonel Mc Donnel, for the service of the Emperor in Hungary.*

At Chichester House, in 1700, sundry claims were preferred as charges on Mc Donnell estates, some of which were allowed, as that in behalf of Randal then Earl of Antrim, who claimed, by descent from his uncle, certain lands which were forfeited by Sir James and Daniel Mc Donnell; while James Mc Donnell's claim, on behalf of five Mc Donnells, minors, for remainders in tail, to which they were successively entitled in various lands forfeited by Randall Mc Donnell, was also allowed. In 1721 an Act of the Irish Parliament was passed, further to secure the jointure of Rachel, Countess Dowager of Antrim, relict of Randal, late Earl of Antrim, deceased, and to provide a portion for the Lady Helena Mc Donnell, the only daughter of said Earl.

All that has been written above of the Mac Donnells in deference to the Colonel, regards an offshoot from the parent stock in Ireland, which had at a very early period settled in Scotland, and sent back thence, in the sixteenth century, the gallant and noble ancestors of the Mc Donnells that thenceforth flourished in Ulster, and of him who ranked Colonel of this Regiment. It is therefore due to those of the sept who pre-existed, and still are known in other parts of Ireland, and especially in the north-western part of Connaught, to trace the origin of the family. By the testimony of the native annals and genealogies its lineage is derived from Donell, who was himself descended from Heremon, the youngest son of Milesius, through a direct succession of ancestry, upon which are exhibited names that History

† See *Thorpe's Catal. Southwell MSS.*, p. 69.

is proud to record. Of these may be particularized Conn, styled 'of the hundred battles' in the language of the bards, by reason of his having reduced the provincial and petty provinces of Ireland, after many conflicts, to an acknowledgment of his supremacy. He died about A.D. 177. His grandson Cormac was early in life driven from his kingdom of Ulster and obliged to take refuge in Scotland. After a short sojourn there he returned with auxiliaries from that country, and fought successful battles against his old opponents at Faughart and Crinna. He was nevertheless indisposed to resume dominion under such disastrous auspices, and retiring to an humble dwelling near the ancient town of Kells in Meath, he there devoted the remainder of his life to the study of philosophy and religion. The pagan priesthood gathered round him, and in his conferences with them he induced such a foreshadowing of Christian theism, that St. Columba, in four centuries after his death, caused a chapel to be erected over his grave, as commemorative of the earliest Irish convert from paganism; and certainly from his time the influence of heathenism declined amongst that people. Cormac's grandsons, known as the three Collas, espousing their ancestor's resentment, invaded Ulster at the commencement of the fourth century, levelled the local palace of Eamania, withdrew all government from its site, and established their own on the more fertile district of Uriel (Louth and Armagh).

From Colla Uais, the eldest of these brothers, have come down, as the venerable Camden records, the noble families of the McDonnells or McConnells, both of Ireland and Scotland. The *Annals of the Four Masters* make frequent mention of those of Northern Connaught, and of the intercourse which existed between the McDonnells of the two

countries. In 1258 Mac Sorley McDonnell sailed round Connaught, with a fleet from the Hebrides, until he came to Connemara, where he captured a *merchant vessel* and seised on the cargo, which consisted of *wine, cloth, brass, and iron*. Jordan Dexeter, the Sheriff of Connaught, pursued Mac Sorley to the island at which he stopped, and near which his ships were anchored, and a conflict ensued, in which Jordan was slain with many others. Mac Sorley and his people returned to their own country joyfully and enriched. In the following year a daughter of Dugald, the son of Mac Sorley, was married to Hugh, son of Felim O'Connor. In 1397 Dugald McDonnell and Cathal *oge* O'Connor, having prevailed upon the chief of Tirconnel (O'Donnell) with his adherents, to aid them against their enemies, a battle was fought between the parties near Sligo, in which Marcus Mac Donnell and his son Donell with many other chiefs were slain. The site of this battle establishes the fact, that this Mac Donnell was of Mayo, and the O'Connor, of Sligo. In 1467 occurred a severe engagement between the Burkes (aided by the O'Briens) and the O'Kellys, in which 'Hugh *buy*, son of Turlough Mac Donnell, constable of the galloglasses, ten of the chiefs of Clan Donnell, and eight score of the Galloglasses, with many others beside, were slain.' In 1501, say the Four Masters, Gilla-na-Naemh, son of Cormac, son of Art McDonnell of Cloonkelly (a district on the confines of Mayo) was slain, and the same annalists record the death of *Colla* Mac Donnell, also of Cloonkelly, within fifteen years after. In 1593 Eneas McDonnell, who was the last head of the noble Abbey of Cong, in Mayo, surrendered its possessions to the Crown; about which time contests having arisen amongst the Burkes for the title of 'McWilliam,' the Mac Donnells of Mayo supported the claim of William Burke of Shrule.

In the lamentable absence of parochial registries in Ireland, and particularly in Connaught, legal evidences of family genealogies are hardly to be expected, nor would it be required for the object of these memoirs; but scattered links can be discovered in a class of records which the paramount vicissitudes of that country necessitated, as, inquisitions *post mortem*, outlawries, attainders and confiscations, grants of pardons and protections, &c., and when these are diligently tested by family traditions and ancient trust-worthy documents, a considerable advance to belief may be attained. In 1610 such inquisitions were held on Eneas and Maolmurry McDonnell of Mayo, while licenses of pardon were about the same time, on King James's Plantation scheme, most numerous taken out; amongst which were those to Maolmurry McDonnell of Rossee (Hollymount), to Donnell McDonnell, Knight, and to James McDonnell, Knight, both of the same locality; to James *duffe* McDonnell, to Owen and Rory McDonnell, to Connell *oge* and to Hugh *buy* McDonnell of Ballynaboe, to Connell, son of Manus, to Turlogh *roe* McDonnell; and to Maolmurry, son of Alexander McDonnell of Ballynamarogue, all in Mayo; while the plantation grants, in 1604 and immediately succeeding years, show what tracts of lands the Sept forfeited in this County, even before the great National attainders of 1642 and 1691. Grants thus alluded to passed as of parcels of the estates of 'Ranell' McDonnell, Myles, son of Phelim, Hugh *buy* and Geoffrey *duffe* McDonnell of Ballyallen, *slain in rebellion*, to John King, ancestor of the Viscounts Lorton;—parcels of the estate of John, son of Ulick McDonnell of Ballyvenin, *attainted*, to Michael Cormuck of Innismoyne, a quarter of Ower, part of the estate of Maolmurry McDonnell, *slain in rebellion*, to Alderman Nicholas Weston of Dublin;—parcel of the estate of

Turlough *roe* 'Mac Connell *alias* McDonnell,' *attainted*, to John Baxter;—of Allen McConnell to Sir John Everard; —of Alexander, son of Hugh *buy* McConnell of Ralackan, *attainted*, to Sir John King; while Strafford's Survey of the County in 1635 shows McDonnells to have been theretofore further seised of Clogher, Corneireigh, Drombraddan, Caronkillin, Kinlevy, Lisbragane, Carrowarra, with various other townlands. Some few and small grants had been made in 1612 *et seq.* to native residents, as to James, son of Lysagh McDonnell; to Farragh *oge* McDonnell, to Coll *duffe*; to Allen, son of Gillaspeg and to *Randle* McDonnell, all these being described as of the before-mentioned locality of Rosslee (Hollymount), (in the vicinity of which Mr. Christopher Chevers McDonnell, hereafter named, has inherited landed property). As the above numerous forfeitures anticipated those which overwhelmed this country in 1641, not a single McDonnell of Mayo appears upon the Roll of outlawries of that period.

In that year *James* McDonnell was one of the Committee appointed by the Confederate Catholics at Kilkenny to draw up a form of government for Ireland. On the Roll of Adjudications decreed after the Restoration, in favour of the Officers who fought in this country for Royalty, to the time of King Charles's decapitation, appear the names of Lieutenants Alexander and Eneas McDonnell; and, on the enrolments of Connaught Certificates in 1667 stand Cahir, James, Charles, and Sir James McDonnell. This last was a Baronet, and got from the Crown, in ten years after, a very extensive grant of lands in the Barony of Gallen, in Mayo, subject to the payment of £400 to John Bingham of Bellanalabe.

One of those genealogical certificates, which, in the times

of Catholic persecution in Ireland, was necessitated to introduce cadets from that country to foreign service, was obtained in December, 1732, on behalf of James McDonnell, who had been born in Mayo in 1693. It was, in the usual manner, avouched by the hands and seals of the Archbishop of the Province and the Bishops of the Sees wherein the applicant resided, or was known; in this case by the Archbishop of Tuam and the Bishops of Killalla and Ardagh; and from this document it appears that an ancestor of said James, having married a daughter of O'Ruarc, styled Prince of Brefney, had a son Coll Randle McDonnell, who, as shown by ancient pedigrees and correspondence, and by the will of the above James, became the husband of a daughter of O'Connor-Sligoe, an illustrious Sept hereafter noticed, and he seems identical with the Coll described as of Cigie, and attainted in 1691, as above. His son, Miles, married Honoria O'Malley, of another not less ancient Sept within Mayo, and he had by her five sons and one daughter: 1, Charles; 2, Randle (of whom hereinafter); 3, Eneas, a traveller, who wrote a history of Jamaica; 4, the above James, who, having obtained the aforesaid certificate, entered the military service of the Emperor of Germany, in which he early so distinguished himself, that Charles the Sixth constituted him a Grand Chamberlain, and conferred upon him in 1738, when he had risen to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, the title of Count, transmissible to his heirs male and female. His patent recites the capture of the celebrated Marshal Villeroi at Cremona by another member of this family, also a gallant officer in the Imperial service. 5, The fifth son of Miles was Bonaventure, a Catholic Bishop in Ireland, while the only daughter was married to ——— Garvey, ancestor of the family of Murrisk-Abbey.

Randle, styled of Rosbeg, the second son of Myles, born in 1686, married Jane Lynch of Partry, and died in 1766, leaving issue by her three sons and six daughters; 1, Joseph, of Carranacoon, of whom presently; 2, Charles, who married Jane Miller, and had by her five sons and one daughter; 3, Eneas, who married Harriet O'Donnell. Of the daughters the eldest became the wife of a James McDonnell, on whose death she married Thomas Tyrrel to her second husband, and by him had a daughter, Catherine, whose name is immortalized in the fine old Irish melody of 'Kathleen Tryall.'—The above Joseph of Carranacoon married Mary Lynch of Castle-Carra, in Mayo, by whom he had—1, John, hereafter noticed; 2, Miles, of Doo Castle, who married Mary Anne Hughes, and had issue—(i, Joseph Myles, late a member of Parliament for Mayo, who married Eleanor Lynch of Cartron, County Galway, and had issue by her; —ii. Myles, who married Catherine Lynch of Ballycurrane Castle; with two other sons and two daughters); 3, James-Joseph, who, having been unfortunately implicated in the rebellion of 1798, died an exile in America. Joseph of Carranacoon had likewise four daughters. John, the eldest son of said Joseph, married Celia, daughter of John Dolphin of Turoe, and had issue by her two daughters, Eleanor and Cecilia (the latter married Roderic O'Connor of Miltown, County Roscommon, Barrister, of whom see *ante*, vol. 1, p. 143), with a son, Joseph, who died unmarried in 1835. Eleanor, who became the wife of John Chevers of Killian, in the County of Galway, lately deceased, has issue by him as mentioned *post* in the Mount-Leinster memoir. Christopher, her second son, now (as there noticed) bears the additional surname of McDonnell.

It may be added in reference to the Mayo McDonnells,

that in the year of the great earthquake at Lisbon (1755), Anthony, Dominick, and Terence M'Donnell, of Urlare, in Mayo, were students at the Catholic College in that city, and the former perished in the awful visitation. In the following year Francis McDonnell was Prior, and Anthony McDonnell Sub-Prior of the Abbey of Burrishoole.

This memoir of the McDonnells of Mayo has been introduced *here* as, although many of that surname appear commissioned in this List, and especially in the Earl of Antrim's Regiment, none could be traced with any genealogical certainty to Mayo. On Colonel Oliver O'Gara's Regiment they should have held, and possibly did hold rank, but the return of its strength is defective on the College 'List,' and is wholly vacant in the British Museum copy. The circumstance of Coll, the ancestor of Mr. Chevers McDonnell, having been one of those attainted in 1691, and having been on such his outlawry described as of Cigie, in Mayo, suggests his having done service for King James.

The name of McDonnell is also distinguished as settled in Clare, in the Queen's County, and in Wicklow. See Dr. O'Donovan's notes on the Four Masters, *ad ann.* 1570.

CAPTAIN LORD 'INNISKILLEN,'

(ROGER MAC GUIRE.)

THE Irish county, now known as Fermanagh, of which Enniskillen is the chief town, was anciently the principality of the Sept of Mac Guire, who held it for centuries after the Invasion, independent of English government; and were, according to the Irish form, solemnly inaugurated at Lis-

naskea. In the time of James the First, however, Ulster, including their territory, fell into the power of the Crown by the Attainders of O'Neill, O'Donnel, Mac Guire, &c., and was subjected to the allocations and disposition of the Plantation. Nevertheless, Connor Roe Mac Guire, then the acknowledged Captain of his name, obtained from King James a re-grant of 12,000 acres of the confiscations of his ancestors, and was created Baron of Enniskillen, a title which passed in his descendants to the nobleman here introduced.

Of the earlier notices of this Sept it may be mentioned that when, in 1314, King Edward was about to prosecute the war in Scotland, he directed an especial letter missive to 'Laveragh Mac Wyr, duci Hibernorum,' seeking his aid on the expedition. In 1338, say the Masters 'died Roderic Mac Guire the hospitable, Lord of Fermanagh, a man who, in making presents of money, of clothing, of steeds, and other goods to the learned men and professors of Ireland, was the most liberal of the clan to his time.' When Edmund Mortimer, who had married the grand-daughter of Edward the Third, came over to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant in 1379, various native chiefs waited upon him, and amongst these the Mac Guire. In 1428 "Hugh, son of Philip Mac Guire, died at Kinsale, on his landing from Spain, where he had been performing the pilgrimage of St. James of Compostella. Thomas Oge Mac Guire, who had accompanied him, conveyed his body to Cork, where it was buried." In 1450 Piers (Peter) Maguire, Bishop of Clogher, died at Cleenish, and was interred at Lisgeole; and, in 1471, the aforesaid 'Thomas oge resigned his lordship, after having spent the greater portion of his life-time in performing acts of charity, hospitality, and noble deeds. He conferred the lordship on

his son Edmund, appointed his second son *tanist*, and left his third son *Rossa*, in the Bishopric of Clogher.' His death is thus commemorated by the Masters: 'In 1480 died Thomas *oge*, son of Thomas *more*, son of Philip, son of Hugh *roe* Mac Guire, the most distinguished of his time for alms-doing, piety, and hospitality, a man who defended his territory against invading foes, a founder of monasteries and churches, a donor of chalices, a man who was at Rome, and twice visited the City of St. James (of Compostella). He was interred in the monastery of Cavan, having selected that as his burial place.'

In 1503 'the Mac Guire, *i. e.* John, son of Philip, son of Thomas *more*, namely the *Giolla duv*, one of the most worthy of the chieftains of Ireland in his time, the most merciful and humane Irishman, and who best protected his territory and estate, the most valiant in war against opposing tribes and distant enemies, the most distinguished for good governments, laws, and regulations, both in church and country, died in his own fortress of Enniskillen, and was buried in the monastery of the friars at Donegal, he having selected it for that purpose; while in 1518 'Felim, son of Bryan, son of Conor *oge* Maguire, died, having returned from the City of St. James of Compostella, after a year's pilgrimage, and he was interred in the monastery of Monaghan.'

The influence of the Mac Guire in a later century is thus spoken of by Sir John Davis, in a report to the King's Council:—"Concerning Fermanagh, otherwise Mac Guire's country, that territory was never reduced to the Crown from the conquest of Ireland, either by surrender, attainder, or other resumption whatever, until Sir John Perrot's government; who caused Lord Conogher, father of Hugh Mao Guire, who was a principal actor in the late rebellion, and

slain in Munster, to surrender all the County of Fermanagh in general words unto the late Queen, and to take new patents back again of all the County in like general words to him and his heirs, whereupon was reserved a rent, &c." On the Plantation of Ulster, which was much influenced by this representation of the then Attorney-General, Bryan Mac Guire had a grant of various lands in the old district, created the manor of Inseyloughagease, with license for fairs and markets, to hold same for ever, as of the Castle of Dublin in common soccage, subject to the conditions of the Plantation. In 1610 Sir Connor *roe* Maguire had a pension granted to him of £333 6s. 8d. for his gallant services against the rebels at Tyrone, where he had eight horses killed under him. The entry adding that Queen Elizabeth had given to him the whole County of Fermanagh, which he surrendered on getting two Baronies assured to him by Royal grant, but afterwards gave up one to the crown to facilitate the Plantation. Of this pension £100 was made payable on his decease to his son for *his* life. Others of this Sept were fain then to take out patents from the Crown, while Dame Margaret Mac Gwyre, on the grant of a yearly pension of £100, surrendered all her right of dower off Fermanagh.

The Act for the attainders of the Ulster septs and lords (1612), makes express mention of Sir Hugh Mac Guire, as having then lately fallen in the field in rebellion. In 1616, however, the King's letter issued to accept a surrender from Connor *roe* Mac Guire, of an annual pension of £200 granted to him for his life, and of £50 after his death for one of his sons, which had been granted to him in consideration of the surrender of his right to Fermanagh, excepting the Barony of Maghera-Stephanagh, and to grant him thenceforth an annual pension of £250 English during his life, and others

of £50 each for any two of his sons, and also all fines and forfeitures in said barony. In 1618 died Brian Ever Mac Gwyre, seised of estates in Fermanagh, Cuchonagh Mac Gwyer was his son and heir, then aged 18 years. In 1626 this Cuchonagh's brother, Cormac Magwyre died in full age and married. In the previous year the aforesaid Conor Roe Magwyer of Maghera-Stephana died, leaving Bryan roe his son and heir, then aged 36 and married. In 1629 died John *gurtagh* Magwyre, Redmond his son and heir being then aged 15. The deaths of various other members of this sept are of subsequent record, in inquisitions, which give their names with those of their heirs, and the ages of the latter, but however important such details may be in many other cases, their partial omission in this is deemed excusable.

The Sept, it may be concluded, suffered yet more severely in the confiscations of 1642, by reason of the part they had taken with Lord Mac Guire; while, beyond their ancient district, were attainted Murrough and Thomas Mac Guire of Angestown, County of Meath, and Donogh Mac Guire of Castlemartin, County of Kildare. Cromwell's Act of 1652 excepted from pardon for life and estate 'Connor Mac Guire, Baron of Enniskillen;' while, on the other hand, the declaration of Royal gratitude, for services beyond the seas, recognises those of Ensign Connor Mac Guire, and of Patrick Mac Guire of Ballykilcunny, 'County of Enniskillen.' O'Callaghan says (*Brigades*, v. 1, p. 279,) that one of this Sept, on being compelled to leave Ulster, retired to the Parish of Mac Elligott near Tralee, whence his grandson passed to Vienna, and there, through the interest of a kinsman, he procured a commission for his son in the Imperial army. That son defended Dresden in 1760 against Frederick the Great, and ranked Colonel of a Regiment of four Battalions,

a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, and a Lieutenant-General of their Imperial Majesties' armies.

In 1661, on information that one James 'Mac Wyer, then Sub-Sheriff of the County of Westmeath and an Ensign in his Majesty's army, had nevertheless theretofore been a commissioned officer with the Irish *rebels* in 1647, and then commanded, under the said rebels, the castle of Castle-Rickard, and that his wife was a Papist, the Irish House of Commons prayed the Lords Justices forthwith to remove said James from all employment, civil and military; while in 1662 another vote of that House, 'on behalf of Cuchonagh Mac Gwyre, grandson of Bryan Mac Gwyre, who had in a very high and ample manner, testified his loyalty to the King and affection to the Protestant religion, not only by discovering the horrid rebellion begun in 1641, but in performing many other acceptable and memorable services and continuing all along, to his death, faithful to the Protestant cause in this kingdom, ordered that the estate of his said grand-father, having never been disposed of or set out to adventurers, should be settled and confirmed upon him and his heirs, and that a Bill be prepared for that purpose.'

In 1685-6 the Earl of Sunderland wrote by the King's order from Whitehall to the Earl of Clarendon, then the Irish Viceroy, recommending to his Excellency Dr. Dominick Maguire, then Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, and the other prelates of that communion in Ireland, "for patronage and protection upon all occasions;" and desiring his Excellency to recommend to the Prelates of the established church, and to the Sheriffs and Justices of the Peace there, not to molest the Roman Catholic clergy, in the exercise of their ecclesiastical functions amongst those of their own communion. The King further directed the payment of

certain sums out of the Irish Exchequer to the said Catholic Primate to be partly for himself, and other parts in trust annuities for certain other Roman Catholic Bishops.* The total sum so allocated for this hierarchy was £2,190 per annum, to be paid to the Primate, 'without any account impressed or other charges to be set upon him.'

Lord Enniskillen, though here ranked as but a Captain, was Lord Lieutenant of the County of Fermanagh, afterwards sat as a Peer in the Parliament of 1689, and ultimately commanded in this war a Regiment which he had himself raised. He fought at Aughrim, where fell Colonel Art Mac Guire of Tempo, 'one of the chief noblemen of Ulster, and a stout warrior.' Another Infantry Regiment, alluded to hereafter, was led by Colonel Cuchonagh Mac Guire, the Deputy Lieutenant of Fermanagh; as he was its Sheriff in 1686; while in the Earl of Clancarty's Infantry Alexander Mac Guire was a Captain.

The attainders of 1691 present the names of Lord Enniskillen, Cuchonagh of Lisnaskea, County of Fermanagh (of whom hereafter), Alexander, also of Lisnaskea, Thomas of Mullintoose, County Antrim, James of Ballinecurvin, County Cork, and Dominick Mac Guire, 'commonly called Primate of Ireland.' After the capitulation of Limerick, Lord Enniskillen accompanied the Irish Refugee Army to France; but, having no Regiment assigned to him there, he retired to St. Germans, where he died in October, 1708, aged 67. He was succeeded by his brother Phillip, as the sixth Lord Enniskillen, who, by his wife, the daughter of Sir Phelim O'Neill of Kinard, and sister to Brigadier Gordon O'Neill, had a son Theophilus, the seventh Lord Enniskillen; the son

* *O'Callaghan's Macariae Excidium*, p. 308.

of which latter nobleman, by his lady, Margaret O'Donnell, of the Tyrconnel line, was named Alexander, and accounted eighth Lord Enniskillen. He was an Officer of the Irish Brigades, and, about the middle of the last century, a Captain in Bulkeley's Regiment.*

A Maguire appears, commissioned as a Lieutenant, in Colonel Owen Mac Cartie's Infantry.

The above Colonel Cuchonagh Mac Guire was cut down at the pass of Aughrim, leaving by his wife (a Magennis of Castlewellan) three sons, of whom the two youngest died unmarried; the eldest, Bryan, was restored to a part of his estate and died in 1700. His son, Robert, succeeded him, but, dying without issue, his younger brother, Hugh, a Colonel in the Austrian service, became the representative of this ancient family, for but a short interval; he also died in 1763, without issue; and according to Sir Bernard Burke Edward Maguire of Gortoral House in Fermanagh, D.L., is the direct lineal descendant of the Chief.

CAPTAIN MANUS O'DONNELL

THE researches of O'Callaghan, as set forth in his recently-published *History of the Irish Brigades*, vol. 1, pp. 212, 231, 376, 405, and those of Dr. O'Donovan in the *Appendix* to the *Four Masters*, vol. 3, are so fully illustrative of this noble Sept as to make it preferable to restrict their memoir here to

* *O'Callaghan's Irish Brigades*, vol. 1, p. 278, where much is written of other Mac Guires, distinguished in foreign service, and especially of John Sigismund Maguire.

the more prominent features of their lineage, which, according to the native Annalists, was derived from Niall of the nine hostages, whose glorious achievements have made him the coveted progenitor of the oldest Septs. Conall Golban, say they, was his fifth son, and endowed with that district in Ulster called from him Tir Connell. In the eleventh century, when surnames were first adopted in Ireland, the ruler of this country took that of O'Donnell, and his lineal descendants, down to the time of James the first, were inaugurated its chiefs on the rock of Doon.—In 1244 the O'Donnell was specially requested by King Henry the Third, who styled him King of Tyrconnell, to join the Irish armament then convened for service in Scotland. In 1257, say the Four Masters, “a brilliant battle was fought by Geoffrey O'Donnell Lord of Tirconnell, against the Lord Justice of Ireland, Maurice Fitzgerald, and the English of Connaught, at Credrain Cille, in Roscede, in the territory of Carbury, north of Sligo, in defence of his principality. A fierce and terrible conflict it was, in which bodies were hewed, horses disabled, and the strength of both sides exhausted; the men of Tirconnell maintained their ground, and completely overthrew the English forces in the engagement, and defeated them with great slaughter, but Geoffrey himself was severely wounded, having encountered in the fight Maurice Fitzgerald in single combat, in which they desperately wounded each other. By this fortunate victory the English and the Geraldines were driven from North Connaught. . . . Donogh, the son of Cormac O'Donnell, was slain in the thick of the fight; the people of Tirconnell then returned home, in consequence of the dangerous wounds of O'Donnell, for otherwise he would have pursued the defeated English to the Moy. On Geoffrey's return home he demolished the Castle

of Caoluisce, which had been erected by the English to keep the people of Tirconnell in subjection." Geoffrey O'Donnell "was confined by his wounds at Lough Bestagh for the space of a year after the battle of Credrain. When O'Neill (Bryan) received intelligence of this, he collected his forces for the purpose of marching into Tirconnell, and sent messengers to O'Donnell demanding sureties, hostages, and submission from the Tirconnellians, as they had no lord capable to govern them after Geoffrey. The messengers having delivered their commands to O'Donnell, returned back with all possible speed. O'Donnell summoned the Conellians from all quarters to wait on him, and they having assembled at their lord's call, he ordered them, as he was not able to lead them, to prepare for him the coffin in which his remains should finally be conveyed, to place him therein, and to carry him in the very midst of his people; he told them to fight bravely as he was amongst them, and not to submit to the power of their enemies. They then proceeded in battle array, at the command of their lord, to meet O'Neill's force, until both armies confronted each other at the river called Suileach (Swilly); at length the Tyronians were defeated and driven back, leaving behind them many of their men, horses, and much property. On the return of the Conellian force from their victory, the coffin in which O'Donnell was borne was laid down on the place where the battle was fought, where his spirit departed from the mortification of the wounds he had received in the battle of Credrain; and his death was not dishonourable, for in all his expeditions he was victorious over his enemies. When O'Neill received intelligence of the death of O'Donnell, he again sent messengers to the Conellians, demanding hostages and submission from them; upon which the Conellians held

a consultation to determine what they should do, and to decide to what chief they should yield obedience and submission, for they had no acknowledged lord to command them after the death of Geoffrey. While thus deliberating they beheld Donald *oge*, the son of Donald *more* O'Donnell, who had arrived from Scotland, a noble and intelligent youth in his eighteenth year, on whom the Connellians conferred the chieftainship. This was a proper election, for he was by right their own lawful lord.' (He was, according to native heraldry, the 20th in lineal descent from Niall.) The Conellians informed him of their choice, and at the same time communicated to him the message they had received from O'Neill, at which he expressed his indignation and contempt; and on that occasion he made use of that excellent old saying in the Albanan-Gaelic which they used in conferring with the messengers, viz., that every man should have his own country! Similar to the return of Tuathal Teachmar over the seas from Albain (Scotland), where the chieftains of Ireland were expelled by the Aithech-Tuatha (Attacota), was the return of Donal *oge* O'Donnell from Albain, in supporting the rights of Princes, in reconciling chiefs, and in defending his own territory from foreigners, from the day he was inaugurated in his lordship to the day of his death."

In 1262 this Donal *oge* 'marched with a force first into Fermanagh, from thence to the rough district of Connaught (*i. e.*, Leitrim), and as far as Granard of Teffia (in Longford); and in all the places through which he passed the people paid him tribute and yielded him submission, after which he returned home victoriously.' The Four Masters indeed are elaborate on his achievements in this and subsequent years. In 1313 his son Hugh had a similar Royal summons to the war in Scotland; he died in 1333, as the Four Masters relate, 'Lord

of Tyrconnell, Kinell Moain, Inisowen, Fermanagh, North Connaught, and Brefney, and heir to the Crown of Ulster; the most dreaded and formidable to his enemies of any of the Irish in his time, a man by whom most of the English fell, and also of the Irish who were opposed to him; one, whose government, laws, and regulations, were superior to any of his neighbouring chiefs. . . . He died in a monastic habit, and was buried with great honour and solemnity in the monastery of Easroa (near Ballyshannon). The Chief of this sept in 1394 was one of the Dynasts of Ulster, that rendered homage to Richard the Second in the Dominican Friary of Drogheda; but Nial *garbh* O'Donnell, who was the Chief in 1422, and some succeeding years, maintained constant hostilities against the English, until having been taken prisoner in 1434, he was delivered to Sir Thomas Stanley, the Lord Justice, who sent him, in 1439, a captive to the Isle of Man; in order that he might be redeemed from the English, and a hundred marks were offered for his ransom; but he died while in captivity. Naghtan O'Donnell, his brother, was appointed his successor.* In 1474, says the same annalists, 'the monastery of Donegal was founded by Hugh *roe*, i.e., the O'Donnell, son of Nial *garbh* and his wife Fionnuala, the daughter of Conor-na-sron O'Brien of Thomond. It was dedicated by them to God for the benefit of their souls, and for the purpose of forming a burial place for themselves and their posterity.

In 1483 'a great alliance was formed between Hugh *roe* O'Donnell and O'Neill, the former collected all the force of Tyrconnell and of North Connaught, and O'Neill with all his joining, they proceeded in battle array to Traghbally of Dundalk, which they plundered as well as the surrounding

* *Annals Four Masters.*

country. The Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice, went in pursuit with a great army of the English and overtook them, but they were defeated with great loss; on O'Donnell's side, Mac Quillan and the son of Torlogh Carrach O'Connor were killed. O'Donnell afterwards marched to Louth, where he received presents and payments from the inhabitants for protecting and sparing their town. Thence, returning through Tyrone, he spoiled and burned the country, in every direction, through which he passed, until he arrived at the great river (*seems* the Blackwater). His forces cut and cleared their way through very dense and impassable woods, which were along the banks of that river, so as to make an easy pass for his forces; he then commanded his men to construct strong wooden bridges across the river, by which the whole of his forces, both horse and foot, crossed the stream, without either a man or horse being drowned; after which they let the bridge down the stream, and their enemies could do nothing but behold them from the opposite side. O'Donnell then returned home with triumph and victory.' In twelve years after, Con, son of the above mentioned 'Hugh *roe* O'Donnell laid siege to Sligo, which Owen O'Connor with the clans of M'Dermott and M'Donough sought to relieve, but O'Donnell, aided by Owen O'Ruarc, Tanist of Brefney, confronted him at Ballysadare, when at the very commencement of the action, the O'Donnell (Hugh *roe*), who had just returned from Scotland, remaining but a night at his fortress of Donegal, proceeded to aid his son, and his presence secured the victory.'

In 1494 Hugh O'Donnell, the recognised Prince of Tyrconnel, was received with great honour by James the Fourth of Scotland, at Glasgow;* and Pinkerton, in his

* *Comp. Thea. Scotice.*

Scotland, mentions a correspondence between those individuals as extant. In 1499 this Hugh 'went on amicable terms towards the English, to pay a visit to the King of England's representative,' after which he led a hostile expedition into Moylurg, and compelled the M'Dermott to restore to his custody the celebrated *cathail*, containing the psalter of Columbkille, with much prey, property, and tribute. Soon afterwards he joined the Lord Justice in that attack on Clan-ricard which led to the battle and their victory at Knocktow. He died in 1505 at the advanced age of 78, and was buried in the Monastery of Donegal. In the early part of that year he had gone on a pilgrimage to Rome, going and returning through London, where he was on both occasions entertained with great honour by King Henry the Seventh.

At the justs, with King Henry the Eighth, held in 1511 at Westminster, in honour of the birth of a Prince, Hugh *dubh*, the son of Hugh *roe* O'Donnell received the honour of Knighthood; yet this monarch is shown soon after to have taken umbrage at the friendly intercourse which was maintained between the O'Donnells and the Kings of Scotland.* Nor would such jealousy seem wholly groundless, as, according to the Masters, this Hugh *dubh*, also on the invitation of the King of Scotland, 'sailed for that country with some attendants, and, having arrived there, received great honours and presents from the King. Having remained there with him, he advised the King not to come to Ireland, as he intended, and O'Donnell returned home, after having encountered great perils at sea.' In 1516 the Castle of Sligo was taken by him, under interesting circumstances, detailed by the Masters, who commemorate with glowing eulogy his death

* *Ellis's Letters*, 2nd ser., vol. 1, p. 224.

in the monastery of Donegal, 'having previously taken upon him the habit of St. Francis, repented his transgressions and faults, and done penance for his sins and the frailties of his life; and he was buried in the same monastery with great honour and solemnity, which were his due. A man to whom rents and tributes had been paid by other territories, over which he had jurisdiction and power, such as Moylurg, Maghera-Connaught, Clan-Conway (in Galway), Costello-Gallen, Tyrawley and Connaigne-Cuile (in Mayo), as well as in East O'Cahane's County (Derry), the Routes and Claneboy.'

In 1529 Roderic O'Donnell was Bishop of Derry. In three years after, O'Donnell covenanted with Sir William Skeffington that, if the King wished to reform Ireland, of which it would seem the Irish chief entertained some doubt, he and his people would gladly be governed by the laws of England.* In 1537 *Manus*, son of the above Hugh *dubh* O'Donnell, succeeded to the Chieftry. Dr. O'Donovan, in his memoir before alluded to, says that this Manus married four times, and had by two of these wives a numerous issue. In 1567 Hugh O'Donnell was knighted by Sir Henry Sydney; in the following year he became chief of his Sept, and was father of Hugh *roe* O'Donnell, who was treacherously carried off from Donegal in the time of Sir John Perrot's government, and, to the discredit and injury of the English interest, was confined in the Castle of Dublin, whence he twice made his escape. On the last occasion, he kindled a war in his native territory, which expelled the English from the Castle of Donegal, and regained his whole country from them, with such acts of implacable hostility as the recollection of his own suffering stimulated. He was in truth an extraordinary

* *Davis's Hist. Rel.*, p. 52.

man, of talents, courage, literary acquirements, and personal attractions that projected him to the admiration of his age. Betham, in the first part of his *Antiquarian Researches*, furnishes very fully, from an Irish manuscript, his history and achievements. In 1601, with the flower and strength of Ulster, he flew to co-operate with the Spaniards in the siege of Kinsale, but was obliged to give up the cause by the precipitancy of the Spanish commander. The result is touchingly narrated by the Four Masters:

“ After the Irish and the small party of the Spaniards, who were along with them at that time, of the King of Spain's people, had been defeated by the English at Kinsale, O'Donnell, *i.e.*, Hugh *roe*, was seized with great anger and anguish of mind, and could not repose for the space of three days and three nights afterwards, so that he despaired of relief: and the resolution he came to at the end of that time, through the recommendation of O'Neill, though he advised it with reluctance, was to depart from Ireland and go to Spain, to King Philip the Third, to request more forces and succour from him; for he was of opinion that the King of Spain was the most likely person to relieve him, and likewise the most disposed to aid all those who fought on behalf of the Roman Catholic religion; and moreover, on account of his alliance with the Irish, from their having originally come from Spain to invade Ireland, as recorded in the book called ‘ *the Book of Invasions*.’ Having determined on that resolution, the persons he selected to accompany him were Redmond, the son of John Burke, Captain Hugh Mostyn son of Robert; Flahery son of Fithil O'Maolconry, a worthy Father of the Order of St. Francis, and some others of his own faithful friends. When that resolution was made known to all in general, most mournful and melancholy were the clapping of hands, the

excessive sorrowful weeping and the loud lamentations and wailings, which prevailed throughout O'Donnell's camp; and they had cause, for they did not ever again behold their leader and Lord of their country, to rule over them as Prince in the island of Eire. He took shipping at Castlehaven, and, after a voyage of eight days, debarked at Corunna, where was the Tower of Breogan, whence the sons of Milesius had made their expedition against Ireland. O'Donnell considered his being landed there a favourable omen, and made a solemn visit to the Tower, after which he proceeded to the King, who was then at Zamora in Castile. His mission was not however successful. He died in 1602, and was buried with great magnificence at Valladolid. The independence, which the Irish chieftains so long upheld in Ulster was closed in 1606, when a vessel, entering Lough Swilly, carried off thence the Earl O'Neill with his Countess, namely Catherine, daughter of Magennis, her three sons Hugh the Baron, John and Bryan; Art oge, son of Cormac, son of the Baron; Ferdorcha, son of Con, son of O'Neill; Hugh oge, son of Bryan, son of Art O'Neill; the Earl O'Donnell, *i.e.*, Rory the son of Hugh roe, deceased, with Cathbar his brother, his sister Nuala, and his son Hugh, who wanted three weeks of being a year old; also Cathbar's wife, Rose, daughter of the O'Doherty, and their son Hugh, aged two years and a quarter, together with a great number of his faithful friends. . . . It was on the festival of the Cross that they embarked, a distinguished company; for it is most certain that the sea has not borne nor the wind wafted from Ireland in the latter times, a party in any one ship, more eminent, illustrious, and noble than they were in point of genealogy, or more distinguished for great deeds and valorous achievements, and would that God had granted them to remain in their patri-

monies, until their youths should arrive at the age of manhood. Woe to the heart that meditated, woe to the mind that planned, woe to the council that determined on the project, which caused the party, who went on that voyage, to depart, while they had no prospect to the end of their lives of returning safe to their hereditary estates." Leland says that Hugh *roe*, on his retirement to Spain, was in that country every where received 'with all that pomp and magnificence, which is paid to blood Royal only.' The expatriation of those once powerful dynasts of Northern Ireland left the most valuable part of Ulster, upwards of 800,000 English acres, at the disposal of the Crown, which exercised its power in the memorable Plantation of that Province.

King James, early in his reign, granted to Roderic O'Donnell, 'brother to the arch-traitor Hugh O'Donnell, lately deceased in Spain,' the title and dignity of Earl of Tyrconnel, with remainder to his heirs male; and, in defect thereof, to his brother Galfred or Caffry O'Donnell and his heirs male, with the title of Baron of Donegal to his heir apparent; making, at the same time, a more substantial grant to him, on like entails, of the territories or countries in the precinct of Tyrconnel, in as large and ample manner as his brother Hugh *ruath* O'Donnell, attainted, and dead in Spain, or his father Hugh Mc Manus O'Donnell, or his grandfather Manus Mc Donnell, or any other of his ancestors had enjoyed or possessed the same; reserving to the Crown all churches, abbeyes, tithes, and certain castles; also excepting all manors, lands, and estates which the Earl or any of his ancestors at any time possessed within O'Doghertie's country, and reserving also to the Crown the power of erecting forts on the premises so granted.*

* *Rot. Pat. 1, Jac. 1, in Canc. Hib.*

The Act of 1612, for the attainder of the Earl of Tyrone and his 'accomplices,' included in its desolating penalties the above Caffry O'Donel, brother to the then late Earl of Tyrconnell, of Caffersconse, County of Donegal; Caffry oge O'Donel of Strafollis, and Donell oge O'Donel, late of Donegal in said County. It is however recorded that, in 1628, Caffry, son of Hugh, son of Gilladuff O'Donnell, died seised of part of Outerglyny in Donegal, Turlough, his son and heir, being then of full age and married. Some few years previously a pension of £400 *per annum* had been assigned to the Countess, wife of the late Earl of Tyrconnel, on which is retained, in *Ayscough's Catalogue*, the comment, 'This annuity was granted in lieu of her jointure, which was of much more value. By her patent she should have been paid out of the customs; she hath got no payment for some time, but hath often petitioned for it. This pension is all her maintenance.' The Kilkenny Assembly of the Confederate Catholics in 1646 was attended by Hugh O'Donnell of Ramelton. In 1655 died John O'Donnell, an officer in foreign service, considered the head of the family in his time; he was father of Hugh the celebrated Balldearg hereafter alluded to.

Of this Sept was Daniel O'Donnell, who, in December, 1688, was appointed Captain of a Company in the Royal service, and in 1689 was authorised to rank and act as a Colonel. After the capitulation of Limerick, he passed over to France, where he succeeded Colonel Nicholas Fitz-Gerald in the command of his Regiment. He served with this corps in France, Germany, Italy, and Flanders, and, having attained the rank of Brigadier, retired to St. Germain-en-Laye, where he died in 1735, in the seventieth year of his age.*

* *O'Callaghan's Irish Brigades*, vol. 1, p. 221.

The achievements of Brigadier Baldearg *ruadh* O'Donnell in this war are of peculiar interest. The Irish, placing faith in an ancient prophecy, were willing to believe that he would deliver their country from the English yoke. "He was," (writes Colonel O'Kelly in the *Excidium Macaricæ*, pp. 125-6, &c.) "heir presumptive to the second Prince of Ulster, that O'Donnell who, at the close of Queen Elizabeth's reign, retired into Spain, where he died without issue. His brother also died there, but leaving one son, who was carried off by sickness in the flower of his age; whereupon Baldearg, being next of kin, went into Spain, where he was received with honour by the King, and established in the dignity and employment theretofore filled by his kinsman. It was at this time that he made his will, full particulars of which have been kindly communicated by Dr. O'Donovan, in translation. It was executed at Madrid, on the 9th April, 1674; and he thereby appointed his brother Connell, heir to his House and property, with remainder to his issue male, remainders to Dominick, Hugh, John, Neill, Michael, and Daniel O'Donell successively in tail male; and, in failure of all their such issue, to Manus O'Donell and the heirs male of his body; failing which, to whoever can prove himself to be the next heir male to the testator, and in default of all these, he desired that his fortune should be applied to found a Jesuit Convent in Spain for Irish students.—Of this testament Baldearg appointed the then Catholic Primate, Dr. Oliver Plunket, the Earl of Tyrone, his own brother (said Connell), and two others, *de h. 658* Executors. In this instrument the Testator styled himself 'Hugh O'Donnel, Earl of Tyrconnel, (born in Donegal in Ireland, and lawful son respectively of the late John O'Donnel and Catherine O'Rourke his lawful wife), now being in this capital (Madrid) and about, as Captain of Cavalry in the service of His Majesty, to set out for Catalonia,' &c., &c.

* Probable that this was James, son of Baldearg. Age son of Baldearg brother of Connell. Earl of Tyrconnel. Why should the Testator have mentioned in his will a son of Baldearg?

After serving several years in the Spanish wars against France, when he heard of the Prince of Orange's invasion of England, and James's return to Ireland, he solicited from the Spanish court permission to quit service there, in order to serve his own King and country; but, being unable to obtain his discharge, by reason that the Irish and their King were then strictly leagued with Louis the Fourteenth, he left Spain without any license, and arrived at Kinsale after the engagement on the Boyne. The King recommending him to Tyrconnel, he gave him the command of the new levies raised by the inhabitants of Ulster, who were then retired into Connaught; but afforded him neither arms nor maintenance; and, observing soon after that O'Donnell grew popular among the old Irish, and especially with the natives of Ulster, who superstitiously believed him to be the prophesied deliverer of Ireland, he took from him some of the new legions, whom he incorporated in the standing army, leaving him and the rest without any manner of subsistence, but what they were forced to extort from the country. He also encouraged the nobles of Ulster, and even the officers of his own Brigade to oppose him, in order to suppress his aspiring mind, and render him contemptible to the people; but his chiefest aim was to breed jealousies between him and Brigadier Gordon O'Neill, who was descended from the first Prince of Ulster; for he apprehended (and perhaps he had reason) that if the forces of Ulster, all composed of old Irish, were united together, they might easily obstruct his design to reduce Ireland under the jurisdiction of William the Third, in order to preserve there the English interest, which is held so sacred by those of England, and even by some natives of Ireland deriving their extraction thence (whereof Tyrconnel was himself one). O'Donnell was at that time

posted at Jamestown, to defend the Shannon on that side; and, when De Ginkell forced over a passage at Athlone, he had orders sent to him in all haste to march straight to Galway; but, to satisfy Tyrconnel and those of his party, who loudly declared that to entrust a person, of his credit among the ancient Irish, with a place of that consequence, was in effect to abrogate the Royal authority in Ireland; the first orders were countermanded, and he was bid to dispose of his men into several posts for the defence of the western parts of Connaught."

After the fatal day of Aughrim, Baldearg was ordered to gather in his scattered force with the object of strengthening Galway. The enemy, however, had taken measures to prevent his throwing succour into that town. Its surrender decided Baldearg's course, and in August, 1691, he, according to Story,* negotiated with De Ginkell's agent to go over to the cause of King William, provided he might have the men, he brought over with him, admitted to pay, in order to serve his Majesty in Flanders or elsewhere, and that himself should be created Earl of Tyrconnel, a title to which he claimed an ancestral right; he likewise required that £2,000 should be given to him. "The General," adds Story, "thought it politic to consent to some of O'Donnel's propositions, and from the following Christmas he and Colonel Henry Luttrell received each a yearly pension of £500. Of his doings in September, 1691, in the country between Sligo and Boyle, see the *Annals of Boyle*, vol. 1. Ultimately, "with about 1200 of his own men, he joined 800 of the Williamite Ulster forces, and then joined Lieutenant-General Arthur Forbes, Earl of Granard, with 5,000 more Williamite

* *Story's Impart. Hist.* pt. II., p. 182.

X

At the battle of Aughrim, a Major O'Donnell was killed. The Attainders of 1691 present the names of Andrew and Thomas O'Donnell of Maheraneawley, and James Donnell of Ballynehinny in Armagh ; the above Manus, described as of Boylagh in Donegal, Esq.; Caffry, Hugh, Turlough, and Eugene of the same locality; Daniel *oge* of Castlelaven, with Cormack and Bryan O'Donnell of Forhugh, all in

† *Clarke's James II.*, vol. 2, p. 434.

X
Brylson
of 18 Sept 1589

Donegal. The Captain Manus here under consideration was the grandson of another Manus, who was a Colonel in the army of the Confederate Catholics under Owen Roe O'Neill. This Captain married a daughter of Maguire of Tempo, by whom he had issue three sons, Charles, Manus, and Hugh. His will was proved in the diocese of Tuam in 1737, but it cannot now be found. Charles O'Connor in his '*Dissertations on the Ancient History of Ireland*,' published in 1753, says, these three sons of Manus were all then living and 'worthy of such a parent and of such ancestors.' Charles the eldest of this issue died in 1770, leaving three sons. His eldest son, Manus, born in 1713, entered the Austrian service at an early age, as Dr. O'Donovan relates, and was created a Count by the Empress Maria Theresa. He died in 1793 at the age of 80, as appears by the family tomb at Straid Abbey in Mayo, leaving by his wife only one daughter. Con, the second son of the above Charles, died unmarried. Lewis, the third son, also engaged in the Austrian service, but having married in the County of Mayo, he died there, leaving three sons, the youngest of whom, Lewis, according to Dr. O'Donovan, succeeded to his father's property on the deaths of the two elder without issue. He died and was buried at Ostend in 1841, leaving issue one son, Charles, and three daughters. Manus the second son of the officer whose name heads this notice died in 1797, without male issue. Hugh, his third and youngest son, styled of Newport, having married Miss Browne of Brownestown, had issue by her five sons and three daughters. Of those sons four died unmarried. Neal, who was the third son, was created a Baronet in 1780; and, dying in 1811, left Sir Neal, his eldest surviving son, third Baronet, from whom the honour has descended to the present Sir Richard Annesley O'Donnell.

Dr. O'Donovan has, in an appendix to his Edition of the *Four Masters*, drawn up forty-four pages exclusively illustrating, by most valuable details, the special branches of this noble house, as well in Ireland as in Spain and Austria; and from its authority much of this O'Donnell memoir has been derived. Maximilian Count O'Donnell, of Vienna, is considered the present head of the Austrian O'Donnells.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR MAGILL.

THIS seems to have been one of the families introduced into Ulster by the Plantation. In 1642 was attainted John Magill, described in his outlawry as of Naptown, County of Dublin; he was, however, a considerable landed proprietor in Down, and, on the holding of the Commission respecting the confiscations of that period, was adjudged an 'innocent Protestant.' In 1660 he was Sheriff of that County, and, as relied upon in his petition to the Irish House of Commons in 1665, he had relieved several of his Majesty's Officers and good subjects, while he alleged that he was of English extraction, a Protestant from his youth, and always opposed to the 'rebels' in Ireland. His innocence was thereupon fully recognised by the House; and, in the following year, he obtained a confirmatory grant of various lands in Down, subject to certain existing leases and mortgages; and soon after a more full and disencumbered title to 7,113 acres in that county (which, having descended to his grandson John Magill, were created the Manor of Gill-ford); he was attainted in King James's Parliament of 1689, but, as that denunciation was ineffective, his descendants continued to inherit his estate

to the time of Queen Anne, and the name is yet on the Roll of Magistrates in three or four Ulster Counties. In 1667 Captains Hugh and James MacGill had confirmatory patents of lands in Wicklow and Longford, as trustees for the (1649) officers. On the attainders of 1691, this Arthur Magill is styled of the City of Dublin, Esq., and also of Carneidlanagh in Antrim. In Colonel Cormuck O'Neill's Infantry, — Magill was an Ensign.

CAPTAIN VAUGHAN.

OF this surname, three, John, Cormuck, and Connor Vaughan, described as of Callebeg, County Cork, were attainted in 1643; while in 1696 Charles Vaughan of Moneyvansheare, in said county, was outlawed, together with Edward Vaughan of Galway, and Thomas of the same place, merchant. On the roll of those who had adjudications as of the '1649' Officers, appear the names of Captains Henry, James, and Thomas Vaughan.

LIEUTENANT SEXTON.

PIERCE SEXTON of Ballyneclogh and Robert Sexton of Ballygolleroe, in Kildare, were attainted in 1642, as was Patrick Sexton, styled of Kilbride, in Wexford, in 1691, most probably the above officer. The name is of record in Ireland from the fourteenth century. At a later period it was chiefly located in Limerick; where, in 1640, Christopher Sexton had livery of premises, as brother and heir of Nicholas Sexton (see also *ante* vol. 1, p. 166).——Captain Randolph 'Sexton' was one of the '1649' Officers.

ENSIGN CON O'ROURKE.

THE earliest Irish Annalists record the high antiquity of this Sept, giving them the title of Kings of West Brefney, a territory which, in modern parlance, comprised the whole County of Leitrim, with the Barony of Tullaghagh, County of Cavan, and a portion of that of Carbury, County of Sligo; the same authority sets down some of the race as Kings of Connaught on the first use of the surname. Tiernan O'Rourke was King of Brefney and Conmacne at the time of the English invasion, an event which is popularly attributed to the seduction of his wife by Dermot Mac Murrough. His death is thus recorded by the Four Masters at 1172, 'Tiernan O'Rourke, Lord of Brefney and Conmacne, for a long time a very powerful chieftain, was treacherously slain at Tlachgoe (near Athboy), by Hugh de Lacy and Donal, son of Annadh O'Rourke, one of his own tribe. He was beheaded and ignominiously carried to Dublin; his head was placed over the town gate, and his body was gibbeted, with his feet upwards, on the north side of the city, a woeful spectacle to the Irish.' His wife, the unfortunate Dervorgilla, died in 1193, at the Monastery of Mellefont. In 1376, say the Masters, died Teigue O'Rourke, Lord of Brefney, when Tiernan, his son, assumed the Lordship.

In 1580, according to the same authority, 'The O'Rourke, *i. e.* Bryan, the son of Bryan, son of Owen, having resisted the English in the harvest of this year, Sir Nicholas Malby marched to attack him; O'Rourke thereupon sent all his women and people over Slieve-an-Erin, and demolished the Castle of Leitrim, before the coming of Sir Nicholas. He

afterwards burned and plundered the woody district between the rivers Suck and Shannon. Nevertheless, on the occasion of Sir John Perrot's Conciliation Parliament, "thither went the chief of Gairbhthrian (*i. e.* the rough districts) of Connaught, namely O'Rourke, Captain of West Brefney, *i. e.* the aforesaid Bryan;" but this unfortunate chief, having hospitably received the crew of some of the Armada vessels, which were cast on his shores, incurred the jealousy of Queen Elizabeth, and was by the Lord President driven into Scotland, where he was seized by the government there, delivered to Elizabeth, and afterwards executed in London as a traitor.*

In 1604 King James granted to Thadeus or Teigue O'Rourke, "only legitimate son of Sir Bryan O'Rourke," various Lordships and Manors in "O'Rourke's territory, County of Leitrim," which had previously belonged to Sir Bryan O'Rourke, and which had been by him, according to the policy of the day, surrendered by Sir John Perrot, with the object of obtaining a re-grant thereof in tail male. King James's grant is stated to comprise 166 quarters of land, with castles, manors, advowsons, &c., the patentee to hold same thenceforth at knight's service when required, and presenting to the Lord Deputy yearly at Easter, "a fair chief horse, and a piece of gold with the words '*serviendo guberno*' engraved thereon."† At the supreme Council of Kilkenny in 1646, Hugh O'Rourke of Cooncrena was one of the Commons. The Act of Explanation (1665) saved the rights of this Ensign Con O'Rourke to his estates in the County of Leitrim; and in 1680 Brian O'Rourke had a confirmatory grant of 405 acres in Mayo.

Besides the Officer here noticed — Rourke was a

* *Leland's Ireland*, vol. 2, p. 322. † *Pat. Roll in Chancery*, temp. Jas. 1.

Captain in Fitz-James's Regiment of Infantry, and Michael Rourke an Ensign in Colonel Henry Dillon's. The Attainders of 1696 comprise the names of Brian, son of Francis O'Rourke of Galovrea, Brian *oge* O'Rourke of Carnegreve, Terence, son of Brian O'Rourke of Lallagh, — Rourke, son of Con O'Rourke, and Thady and John O'Rourke of Dungebb, all in the County of Leitrim.

The name appears frequently distinguished in the service of foreign Potentates of Europe; as in Count Owen O'Rourke of the Austrian army in the time of Maria Theresa; Count John,* a commander in the armies of Russia, Poland, and France, between the years 1760 and 1780; and another Count Owen, who was married to a neice of Field-Marshal de Lacy.

* See of him, *Walker's Hibernian Mag.* for 1782, p. 144, &c.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

RICHARD, EARL OF TYRONE.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	{ John Power. Richard Fitzgerald.	} David Power.
Thomas Nugent, Lieut.-Colonel.	John Power.	Garrett Russell.
Richard Neagle, Major.	-----	-----
James Magrath. Edward Butler.	} James Bryan.	Denis Bryan.
Joseph Comerford.	Lewis Bryan.	Peter Aylward.
Valentine Walsh.	Thomas Nugent.	{ Thomas Russell. Thady Connor.
James Power.	{ Theobald Throgmorton. John Winston.	} John Power.
Francis Cruice.	Jenico Preston.	{ Thomas Bedford. John Walsh.
Lord Castleconnel.	-----	-----
John Byrne.	Andrew Rice.	-----
Lord Cahir.	John Madden.	Thomas Power.
Piers Walsh.	Nicholas Murphy.	Piers Dobbins.
Dominick Ferriter.	Edmund Fitzgerald.	William Carroll.
Andrew Rice.	John Ronan.	-----
Hugh M'Namara, Granad.	Michael Murphy.	-----
Edmund Fitzgerald.	-----	-----
Nicholas Stafford.	Thomas Power.	Francis Garvan.
Joseph 'Neagle.'	Robert Walsh.	Robert Barry.
	William Walsh, <i>Chaplain.</i> —— Comerford, <i>Surgeon.</i>	

COLONEL THE EARL OF TYRONE.

ON the invasion of Ireland the Earl, commonly styled 'Strongbow,' conferred upon Robert le Poer the territory of Waterford, excepting therefrom the City and the cantred of the Ostmen, or Danes,* whom the invaders found settled there, and in good policy encouraged as merchants. At the close of the thirteenth century, when the Earl of Desmond refused to attend a parliamentary summons, the Lord Deputy raising the King's standard, marched into Munster, seized his possessions and executed Eustace le Poer, one of his chief adherents.† Amongst the Irish Magnates and Captains who, in 1314, accompanied Edward the Second from Ireland in his expedition against Scotland, were John le Poer, Arnold le Poer, and Peter le Poer, Knight. In 1320 Meyler le Poer was Bishop of Leighlin, as was Robert Poer, of Waterford and Lismore in 1446. In 1375 Nicholas le Poer was summoned to Parliament as Baron le Poer, as he was on three subsequent occasions; Richard his son was created Baron of Curraghmore. Sir Henry Sydney in reporting his inspection of the Province of Munster in 1575, writes of this locality and its Lord: 'The day I departed from Waterford, I lodged that night at Curraghmore, the house that Lord Power is baron of; where I was so used and with such plenty and good order entertained as (adding to it the quiet of all the country adjoining, by the people called Power's country, for that surname has been, since the beginning of the Englishmens' planting inhabitants there), it may

* *Sir John Davis's Hist. Rel.*, p. 60.† *Idem*, p. 89.

be well compared with the best inhabitants of the English Pale. And the lord of the country, though he be of scope of ground, a far less territory than his neighbour is, yet he lives in show far more honorably and plentifully than he or any other, whatsoever he be, of his calling, that lives in this Province.' This nobleman had a subsequent grant of license to hold fairs and markets at Kilmacthomas; and at the time of his death, in 1607, his eldest son being a minor, his wardship was committed to his mother Helen, Countess of Ormond. In 1609 John, son and heir of William Power of Tramore, deceased, had livery of his estate; as had William, son and heir of Peter Power, late of Kilballykilty. In 1614 King James granted to Sir William Power, otherwise le Poer of Kilbolan, and to the Lady Ellen his wife, the manor of Kilbolan, with markets, fairs, courts, leet and baron, with large tracts in Cork, Kerry, and Limerick Counties; and in 1617 Walter, son and heir of Ed. Poer of Ballinmelally, County Waterford, had similar livery of his estate. The attainders of 1641 include David, the son of John Power described as 'of Prowhus, Edmond *alias* Naghton Power of Dromenyne, and Robert Power of Castletown, all in the County of Cork. The Supreme Council of Kilkenny in 1646 had David 'Poer' of Clonmore and John Power of Kilmacdan amongst its members. Colonel Milo and Major Roger Power appear amongst the '1649' recorded Officers, while the declaration of Royal gratitude in the Act of Settlement particularly notices Mr. David 'Powre' of Kilbolan, and Captain Edmund Power of Inch, County of Cork.

In 1673 Richard, the above Colonel, and lineal male representative of the Lords of Curraghmore, was created Viscount of Decies and Earl of Tyrone. At the close of the year 1681 however he incurred the fearful suspicion of the

English Parliament, as one connected with the 'horrid Popish Plot,' and a motion was made in the Commons that he be impeached of High Treason;* he however was placed in 1687 on the establishment for a pension of £300 *per annum*, sat in the Parliament of 1689, and in September 1690 was one of the Irish parties, who negotiated the terms for surrendering Cork to Colonel Churchill,† subsequently Duke of Marlborough. He died soon after, as did John the second Earl, in 1693 unmarried, when the honours devolved upon his brother James, who, having married, died in 1703, leaving the Lady Catherine Poer his heiress; but the Earldom expired with him. In 1711 Anne, Countess of Tyrone, widow of Earl James, in behalf of herself and daughter (said Lady Catherine, then a minor), obtained the authority of an Act of Parliament to enable her, during her life, or such as may on her decease be the guardian of said Lady Catherine, to make leases for 31 years of the estates devised by the late Earl James to her and her daughter. This Lady Catherine, having in 1717 married Sir Marcus Beresford (the descendant of Tristram Beresford, who came over on the Plantation of Ulster, as manager for the Corporation of Londoners, commonly styled the Irish Society), he was raised to the Peerage in 1720, as Baron Beresford of Cavan and Viscount Tyrone, and, in 26 years after, was created Earl of Tyrone. His descendant was further advanced in 1789 to the Marquisate of Waterford.

Besides this Colonel, John Power was Lieutenant-Colonel in Lord Kilmallock's Infantry; as was James Power in Sir Michael Creagh's. The name was also commissioned on

* *Memoirs of Ireland*, 1716, p. 34.

† *Story's Impartial History*, pt. I, p. 142.

Tyroconnel's Horse, on Sir Francis Carroll's Dragoons, and on Lords Kenmare's, Clancarty's and Galway's, Edward Butler's and Dudley Bagnall's respective Regiments of Infantry. In the Parliament of 1689, while the above Earl sat amongst the Peers, John Power was in the Commons, one of the representatives of the County of Waterford; as was John Power of Kilbolan for the Borough of Charleville. The Attainders of 1691 include this Earl of Tyrone with the aforesaid John Power of Kilbolan, three others in Cork, four in Carlow, three in Galway, one in Clare, and thirty-one in Waterford. On the formation in France of the Brigade Regiment styled 'of Dublin,' this John Power was appointed Colonel, while another John Power, the Lieutenant-Colonel it would seem of Sir Michael Creagh's, had the same rank under him.

In 1703 John Power, 'commonly called Lord Power,' petitioned Queen Anne, setting forth that "during the late calamitous times he was kind and serviceable to divers Protestants, especially in Limerick during the siege, he being then Mayor of the city; that he had gone to France and was in the army there, when encouragement having been given to him by the late King William, he quitted that country, though offered a Major-Generalship if he remained; that the sudden death of that King retarded his interest, but her Majesty having given him license to return, he gave up his son to be educated a Protestant, the Queen allowing a yearly maintenance for his education; and that she gave himself an appointment to go and serve the King of Portugal, her ally. That, during his absence from the kingdom, he was outlawed as for treason, though, as he relied, he had neither real nor personal property that could accrue to the Crown by his outlawry. That however, by a recent Act of Parliament such

attainder could not be cleared away, but only by another Act, the benefit of which he therefore prayed. In the Civil Establishment of 1727 the name of Henry Power, commonly called Lord Power, appears for a grant of £550 *per annum*, although a Report of the Irish Commons' Committee in 1715 said, that this pension was granted to a person of suspected principles in London. This Henry, as appears by another petition in 1717, of Sir Marcus Beresford (the husband of Lady Catherine) claimed her estates as next *heir male* of her father. The attempt was however denounced as 'bold and dangerous.' The claimant died in 1742, and was buried in the vault of St. Matthew's, Ringsend, County Dublin.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH COMERFORD.

ORTELIUS's Map locates this family in the Barony of Shelburne in Wexford, it was established also in the adjoining Counties of Waterford and Kilkenny. In 1358 John 'Quemerford' was one of those whom the King appointed to assess and collect a subsidy over the latter county in aid of the war against Art Kavanagh. In that century Patrick Freny (French) died seised of premises in Kilkenny, to a portion of which Ellen Freny succeeded as one of his co-heiresses; she afterwards married Richard Comerford senior, who was father of Richard the younger, whose son and heir Thomas Comerford died in 1558, seised of the manor, castle, and town of Ballyburr, leaving Richard his son and heir, then aged 24 and married. It was by a daughter of this Richard that John, brother of the last Earl of Desmond,

had an only son Gerald, who retired with his father to Spain, where, after the death of Earl James, they bore the title of Counts of Desmond in succession, until Gerald's death in Germany, *s. p.*

In the Corporate History of Waterford this name appears frequently on the roll of Mayors from 1432 to the Revolution. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth Garret Comerford was one of the Counsellors appointed by the Lord Deputy, Sir Charles Blount, to be assistant to the Lord President of Munster in the discharge of his arduous duties; his doings in which trust are repeatedly noticed in the *Pacata Hibernia*. He ranked as second Justice of Munster, and was in 1603 advanced to be the second Baron of the Irish Exchequer. In the following year, he died seised in fee of the manor of Incholegan, with the advowson thereto belonging, in the County of Kilkenny; leaving Fulke Comerford his son and heir, then of full age but not married. This Fulke died in 1622, Gerald, his son and heir being then only eleven years of age. In 1607 Thomas Comerford, of Callan, had a grant of sundry messuages and gardens in that town or within its liberties; and in 1617 Thomas Comerford had livery, as son and heir of James Comerford of Ballymacka in Kilkenny; he was subsequently seised of Garryricken, and died in 1635, leaving James junior, his son and heir, then aged 21. In 1624 Richard Comerford of Denginmore in the County Kilkenny died, seised of the manor of Blackcastle in Meath, with sundry other castles and lands, &c., Edmund his son and heir died in five years after, Thomas, his son and heir, being then of full age and married. Pierce Comerford, described as of Mangin, County of Wicklow, is the only individual of the name who appears on the Roll of the 1642 attainders. At the Supreme Council of the Confederate

Catholics (1646, &c.), Dr. Patrick Comerford, then Roman Catholic Bishop of Waterford, sat as one of the spiritual Peers, while Edward Comerford of Callan was of the Commons.

On this Army List, besides the above Captain Joseph, there are commissioned, in Colonel Thomas Butler's Foot, Michael Comerford a Lieutenant, and James and Garret Ensigns; and in Colonel Dudley Bagnall's, John Comerford was an Ensign. On the Attainders of 1691 are four, of proprietors within the County of Kilkenny, with Thomas Comerford of Enniscorthy. During the wars of the Spanish Succession, John Comerford was distinguished as Colonel of an Irish Regiment of Infantry in the Army of Philip the Fifth; and there were several gallant officers of the name, belonging to the Irish Brigades in the service of France.

CAPTAINS VALENTINE AND PEIRS WALSH.

'THE earliest representatives of this name in Ireland were,' writes O'Callaghan,* 'two noble men in the time of Henry the Second, viz., Philip Walsh distinguished for his gallantry in 1174, in a naval engagement against the Danes at Cork, by boarding the ship of their Admiral, Turgesius, and slaying his son Gilbert; and David Walsh, who signalized himself in the following year at the crossing of the Shannon, when Raymond le Gros attacked Limerick. From this Philip and David sprang the Walshes of Castlehowel in the County of Kilkenny, (where a range of mountains is still known by their name); of Ballykileavan in the Queen's County; of

* *Brigades*, vol. 1, pp. 180-1.

Ballyrickmore in Waterford; of Graughlabeg in Tipperary; of Oldcourt and Old Connaught in Wicklow, and of Carrickmines in Dublin Counties.

In the reign of Edward the Third, John, son of Bartholomew 'the Walsh,' had letters of pardon and protection dated at Kilmallock; as had John, son of Richard, son of William Walsh at Clonmel. Gregory Walsh of Anath was in 1356 the assessor of a subsidy off the County of Cork, about which time William Walsh, dying seised of Killmorin in that County, David his son and heir succeeded thereto. Thomas Walsh was then appointed to assess a hosting on Tipperary. A remarkable appeal of John Walshe 'of the island,' in 1376, from the Consistory of Cork to the Prerogative of Cashel, is of record in the Rolls of Chancery. In nine years after King Richard 'granted' to Nicholas, son of John Walsh, and to Philip *lesagh* Walsh, that they 'might chastise' the malefactors of their sept, and parley with the King's enemies in the County of Kilkenny. In 1401 Peter 'Walsche' was a *Justice in eyre*, as was Nicholas Walsche in 1409. Another Nicholas was Sheriff of the County of Waterford in 1414; at which time Roger Walsh was one of three commissioners appointed 'to enquire concerning the underground obstructions, that affected the course of the Poddle river, and caused the Cathedral of St. Patrick's to be flooded and wasted.' In 1431 Henry, son and heir of William Walsh deceased, petitioned the King, setting forth that his father, said William, had, some years previously, a grant of the lands of Ballyhawley, &c., in tail male, and he prayed a confirmation of such his inheritance. In 1441 Henry Walsh, styled of Carrickmayne (probably the Henry of the last notice) had a Treasury 'liberate' for his services and great expenses, in resisting the enemy on the marches of the County Dublin

In 1587 the Queen, by letters under the Privy Seal, commanded that Nicholas Walsh, who had been Chief Justice of Munster, and was then Second Justice of the Bench in Dublin, should be sworn of Her Majesty's Privy Council. He was subsequently, in 1603, promoted by King James to be Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. A little genealogical manuscript in Trinity College, Dublin (F. iii. 27),* gives some links of the pedigree of the Walshes of Killencargy, County of Wicklow, and of Kilgobbin, Carrickmines, and Shanganagh, County of Dublin, for many generations. Amongst the 'Englished Irish,' reported in the time of James the First to be sojourning, after the siege of Kinsale, in the King of Spain's dominions, were "William Walsh, Nicholas 'Wise,' Captain Thomas Preston, James Gernon, Walter De la Hoyde (who served the ancient Irish in the last war), George De la Hoyde, Captain Bathe, Thomas Stanyhurst, John Bathe, &c." In 1593 died Theobald Walsh of Carrickmayne, and Richard, then his son and heir, died in 1619, leaving Theobald, junior, his son, aged 16 years. In 1599 Sir Nicholas 'Welch' was one of the Councillors appointed by the Lord Deputy to be assistant on the President of Munster, and his services there are detailed in the *Pacata Hibernia*. Early in the reign of James the First, Sir Oliver Lambert, Knight, Privy Councillor, had a grant of (*inter alia*) estates of Richard and Oliver 'Walshe,' in the King's County, both of whom, as the patent alleges, were 'slain in rebellion against Queen Elizabeth.'

In 1603 James, son and heir of Robert Walsh, late of Waterford, had livery of his estates; as had Walter, son and heir of Robert Walsh, late of Castlehowell, in Kilkenny, in

* *Daniel Molynaux's Collections.*

1605. In 1605 the above Chief Justice, Sir Nicholas Walsh, obtained by patent various estates in Kilkenny and Waterford, same being thereby limited to himself and his wife in tail male, remainder to Nicholas Walsh, junior, the 'natural or reputed' son of said Sir Nicholas, in tail male; remainders to James, son of Edward; and to Richard, son of James Walshe respectively, with other remainders over. In 1608 Richard, son and heir of Theobald Walsh of Carrickmines, deceased, had livery of his estates; while James Walsh had a grant, in three years after, of the Castles of Shanganagh and Connagh, with lands there as well as in Corkagh and Little Brea. An Inquisition taken at Kilkenny in 1639, found that Walter Walsh, then late of Castle-hoyle in that County, had in 1613, together with his wife, settled his estates to the respective uses of James Walsh and Edmund Walsh, both of whom had died before holding the Inquisition, and that after the death of said Edmund, Piers Walsh succeeded to the inheritance, as his son and heir, and that he died in 1637, leaving Edmund his son and heir, then aged nine years. In the reign of James the First Thomas Walsh was promoted by the Pope to the See of Waterford, where, as reported to the government, he was 'relieved by his friends and by a stipend he received for ministering sacraments and preaching.' Dr. James Walsh, appointed to Ferns at the same time and by the same authority, 'lives by private tithes and by the help of his friends.'

The Walshes attainted in 1642 were William of Angestown in Meath; Oliver, Christopher, and Laurence of Moortown, Nicholas of Kildrought (Celbridge), John of Castledermot, clerk, and Richard of Kilcullen-bridge, all in the County of Kildare. Piers of Loyglass, Edward, Edmund, and Henry of Clonmannin, Michael and William of Park,

and John of Killincarrig (these last all in Wicklow County:) with Theobald and John of Carrickmines, Patrick of Tyrrelstown, and John of Newtown-Coolock in Dublin. At the Kilkenny Assembly in 1646, Thomas Walsh, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, was of the Spiritual Peers, while Michael and William of Park, County of Wicklow, with John of Ballybechaine, and John of Wallford, were of the Commons. An Inquisition, taken in 1687, finds that John Walsh, of the old stock at Shanganagh, died in 1671, seised in tail-male of Kilturk, 'Connagh,' Cork, and Little Bray; that he held same directly under the King by military service, and that Edward Walsh is his son and heir. On the subsequent death of this Edward without issue, these estates passed to his brother, John, in whose time by a private Act of the Irish Parliament (11th Anne, chap. 4) the Shanganagh and Cork or Corkagh parcels were sold for the payment of debts. In 1668 Walter Walsh had a confirmatory grant of 829 acres in the Queen's County, 370 in Dublin, 687 in Cork, and of the Castle, manor and lands (200 acres) of Kilbegge in Wexford; while in 1679 John Walsh passed patent for 1,793 acres in Tipperary, to hold to him, his heirs and assigns, and to the heirs of Patrick Walsh, who was grandson of David Walsh the proprietor in 1641. Ensigns George and Robert Walsh were of the '1649' Officers.

Besides the above two Captains in this Regiment, with Robert Walsh a Lieutenant, and John Walsh an Ensign thereon; in Lord Galmoy's Horse, Lewis and Oliver Walsh were Cornets; in Tyrconnel's Michael Walsh was a Quarter-Master; in Colonel Cormuck O'Neill's Infantry, James was an Ensign; in Colonel Charles Cavenagh's, — Walsh was also a Captain, as was another Walsh in the Earl of Westmeath's; and in Colonel John Grace's, Robert Walsh was a

Captain and Adam Walsh an Ensign. This Robert, described as 'of Cloneshy,' was one of the Representatives of the County of Kilkenny in the Parliament of 1689 at Dublin. —Both the above Captains, Valentine and Peirs, were of the aforesaid Sept, distinguished as 'Walsh of the Mountains.' The former was attainted in 1691, described as of Piltown, County of Waterford, as was Piers, of Guning, County of Kilkenny, with ten others in the latter County, five in Wexford, two of Wicklow, and two of Dublin. The only Walsh estate, on which a claim was made at Chichester House, was that of Robert Walsh in the County of Kilkenny, whereon Mary his widow claimed the fee of tithes and glebes found to be forfeited by him, but which she alleged were hers, under the will of Piers Walsh, *her* father.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS CRUISE.

OF this Anglo-Norman family, which had, on the conquest of England, settled in Cornwall, a branch came to Ireland with the invaders of Henry the Second's time, and obtained grants, from the successful 'Strongbow' and Prince John, of various estates in the Counties of Dublin and Meath; those in the former included the glen of the Naul, on the boundary of each. At its head a member of this family erected that castle whose ruins faintly testify its former importance, and in which his descendants resided down to the time of Charles the First. In 1225, when the dissensions of the O'Connor family distracted Connaught, Hugh O'Connor seeking the aid of the English 'was not disappointed, they promptly and cheerfully responded to the call, and their expedition proved profitable

to them, for great was their booty and small their loss. They were on this occasion commanded by William Cruce' and the sons of Griffin.* Stephen 'de Crues' was the individual seised of the Naul in the time of Richard the First and King John. His lineal descendant, Hugh 'de Crues' married the heiress of Sir Henry Tyrrell, to whom the Chief Serjeantcy of Leinster was granted by Prince John; and by this marriage, according to the construction of the law at that period, Tyrrel's estates, with the serjeantcy, passed to this Hugh, and his filling such office at the time is proved by a roll in the Tower of London. His grandson, Nicholas 'de Cruys,' had license to enfeof his son Robert in the estates and serjeantcy; soon after which, Robert dying, King Edward the Second, in 1320, committed to the Royal Escheator the custody of his estates, &c., to hold during the minority of his son Richard. In 1346 Thomas, son of a Peter de Cruys, was commissioned with the Baron of Slane and others, to parley with the disaffected Irish of Meath, and induce them to allegiance. Walter de Cruys was about the same time confirmed by Edward the Third in his seisin of the manor of Balrothery, which his father had held before him; while another branch of the family was then seised of the manor of Stillorgan, at the south side of the Liffey.

By an inquisition taken in 1356, it was found that the King's Escheator, acting on the aforesaid authority of 1320, had seised upon sundry lands which were held by military service of De Cruys's manor of the Naul; that Richard, then a minor, having subsequently attained age, acquired same, and died seised thereof in 1338, leaving John de Cruys his heir, who died in 1359, similarly seised of the manor of the

* *Annals of the Four Masters.*

Naul, as well as of other lands in Cruisetown and Altemash, which last he held of the Lady Elizabeth de Burgo, as of her manor of Kella. Margaret, the only child and heiress of this John, had previously married Simon Cruise, and thus kept the estates, &c. in the same name and family. That Simon acquired the serjeantcy also, and acted in discharge of its duties, is proved by a record of 1376 in the office of the Chief Remembrancer, Dublin. In that year a John Cruys, who appears to have been a son of this Simon, was elected a confidential envoy to England, to communicate with the government there on the state of Ireland, and he received £20 as remuneration for his expenses of travel and sojourn. In 1380 he was summoned to a Parliament convened to meet at Baltinglas; in two years after was appointed one of the guardians of the Peace for the Counties of Dublin and Meath; in 1385, filled the office of *Justice in eyre*, and in the same year had a treasury liberate for his expenses and services in a military expedition against the O'Tooles and other 'Irish enemies,' on which occasion he was badly wounded. In 1386 the King's Escheator was ordered to give possession of the manors of Clonmore and Mansfieldstown in the County of Louth to (as it would seem) this John and Matilda his wife. In the following year, he and John D'Arcy, then Sheriff of Meath, had similar commission with that which was given to Thomas de Cruys in 1346.

In 1394 John Cruys was summoned to a great council; in the following year he had an order on the treasury for twenty marks, on account of his services at divers councils, and for his expenses in furnishing men-at-arms and archers, during the wars in Wicklow, Westmeath, and other places; and in 1399, by a writ reciting that, whereas John Cruys, 'chevalier,' held 160 acres at Thorncastle (Boosterstown near Dublin), the

rent of which to the Crown he was unable to discharge, by reason of the premises being subject to be burned and laid waste by adjoining Irish enemies of the mountains; it was thereupon directed that he should be exempted from any such payments during his life. In 1404 he, being then styled Knight, was empowered, jointly with five other Commissioners, to assemble the magnates, 'proceres,' and commons of the County of Dublin, when their services might be required; and, in two years after, he had committed to his custody the manor of Rathwyre, with the advowson of the church there. An inquisition of 1408 finds that this John had died seised, in his own right and in right of his wife, of the manors of Merrion, Thorncastle, Killsallaghan, Rathmore, Donaghpatrick, and Ballgyhen, with portions of those of Duleek, Dundalk, and Kenlis, of which Thomas, who was their son and heir, became afterwards possessed; while a James Cruys, who married Catherine Plunket, had livery from the Crown of the inheritance of the Naul, *with the office of Chief Serjeant*.* It is of record that, on some untrue suggestions to the Crown, this office was afterwards conferred on a Walter Goulding, who, and his descendants for four generations, usurped the office, until in the time of Edward the Sixth (1552) Walter, described as the descendant and heir of the above James Cruys, proceeded to recover the office before the Lord Deputy and Privy Council, when, "after the production and examination of divers and several ancient and authentic writings, deeds, licenses, and inquisitions; and, after allowing a long time to the counsel for the Crown, to show any title in the King, when passing the patent to Goulding, it was decreed and adjudged that the said Walter Cruys' ancestors were all,

* *Lynch's Feudal Dignities*, p. 104, &c.

under the grant from King John, lineally seised and possessed of said office, and that said Walter should be immediately restored to the possession thereof, and enjoy same according to said grant of King John. Accordingly it was found on inquisition of 1610, that Christopher, son and heir of Walter de Cruys, had been seised of the manors of Naul, Grallagh, and Cruisetown in the Counties of Dublin and Meath, and also in his demesne as in fee of the *Chief Serjeantcy of the County of Dublin*, "which office was granted to his ancestor by the most serene Prince John, formerly King of England, to be held from him and his successors by military service; that said Christopher died in that year (1610), and was succeeded by his grandson and heir, Christopher, son of George Cruise, who continued seised thereof to the time of the civil war, when he forfeited on attainder the manor of the Naul and other lands in the County of Dublin, with the Castle and 500 acres, which were granted to Charles, Viscount Fitz-Harding.*

With him were then attainted Walter Cruise of Cruisetown, County of Meath, and Peter Cruise of the Naul. The latter was transplanted on a Connaught debenture, into that Province, and from him are the western Cruises principally descended. Their previous existence, however, in Clare is shown by an annal of the Four Masters at 1584, where is stated that, when Sir John Perrot was on his memorable circuit, to persuade or compel the gentry of that devoted Province to compound for titles to their estates, "he was waited upon at Quin Abbey (in Clare), where he stopped, by — Cruise, then Sheriff of the County." In five years after the same annalists record an engagement between the Burkes and the people of Inchiquin, in which Thomas, the

* *D'Alton's Hist. County of Dublin*, pp. 487 & 494.

son of Christopher Cruise was slain." In 1646 Walter Cruise of Arlonan was one of the Supreme Council at Kilkenny. In 1668 a confirmatory grant of lands in the County of Louth to Mary and John Fowke contained a saving of the right of a Christopher Cruise to a mortgage thereon; while, in 1679, Garrett Cruise had a confirmatory grant of 121 acres in Roscommon.—In Lord Slane's Regiment of Infantry ——— Cruise was a Captain.

The Attainders of 1691 broke the fortunes of many of the name, and in particular of Patrick Cruise of Taberath, County of Meath, and Patrick Cruise of Dublin, M.D.; from whom, as well as from the above mentioned Walter of Cruisetown, are descended the Cruises of Rahood, Belgart, Drynam, &c., in short all the Cruises of Leinster, as well as some in Munster. Drynham had been the estate of the Russells, but, by the marriage of Andrew Cruise of the old Naul line with Bridget, the daughter and heiress of Bartholomew Russell, in 1771, *ante* p. 31, it passed to that family. Robert Russell Cruise, the great grandson of that marriage, now represents those two lines.

CAPTAIN DOMINICK FERRITER.

THIS family is of Irish record from the time of Edward the Third. "It was," writes the Reverend Mr. Rowan to the compiler of these papers, "a family established at Dingle in the County of Kerry, and conspicuous in the troubles of 1641, &c., when a member, Piers Ferriter, was taken prisoner and executed by Cromwell's commander, Brigadier Neilson, at Killarney." Besides this officer, Edmund Ferriter stands upon the Army List a Captain in Colonel Nicholas Browne's

Infantry; neither name, however, appears on the subsequent Attainders, but only those of Maurice Ferriter of Ballynalug, and Peter Ferriter of Ballyoughter in the County of Kerry.

CAPTAIN NICHOLAS STAFFORD.

THIS name is of record in Ireland from the earliest period after the English Invasion. In 1408 Maurice Stafford, who had served the King in Munster, where he was taken prisoner by Turlogh Mac Brene, and kept in captivity until he paid largely for his ransom, had a grant from the Crown of certain lands in Kilkenny; he was afterwards commissioned as a *Justice in eyre*. In 1411 Philip Stafford was one of the influential gentry of the County of Wexford elected, to raise a gratuity for the prior of Kilmainham, by reason of *his* services within said County. In 1599 Francis Stafford was on the Council appointed to be assistant to the Lord President of Munster in conducting the government of that disturbed Province; while a Captain William Stafford, with one hundred Infantry, and a Lieutenant Thomas, were distinguished there in that service as shown in the *Pacata Hibernia*. In 1600 Dr. *Nicholas* Stafford was appointed by the Queen, Bishop of Ferns, in the enjoyment of which See he died in 1604. In 1606 King James the First granted to William Barker the wardship and marriage of *Nicholas* Stafford, son and heir of Richard Stafford of Ballinakaherne, County of Wexford, deceased; for a fine of £17 16s. 8d., and an annual rent to the same amount, with the usual allowance for his maintenance and education in Trinity College;* and

* *Patent Roll, 3 James I., in Canc. Hib.*

in 1612 John Stafford had livery of his estates, as son of Nicholas Stafford the younger, who was son and heir of Nicholas, the elder, late of Ballinakaherne, in Wexford, deceased. In 1624 died Richard Stafford, seised of the manor of Rahayle and sundry other lands in Wexford, James, his son and heir, being then but 16 years old. In six years after Hamond Stafford of Ballyconnor, in the same County, died leaving Hamond junior, the son of his son Denis, his heir, then of full age. In 1632 the above John Stafford of Ballinakaherne, being seised of the manor, castle, and lands there, settled same on the marriage of his son and heir Nicholas, with Mary daughter of Peter Cornwall of Drymnagh, to which estates said *Nicholas* succeeded in 1638 on the death of his father.

A manuscript book of obits in Trinity College supplies links of the pedigree and descendants of the Staffords of Wexford for four generations. At the Supreme Council of Kilkenny in 1646, Richard, son of Richard Stafford (evidently of the Ballinakaherne line) was one of the attending confederate Catholics. In 1677 William Stafford, of Lisneroe in Mayo had a confirmatory patent for 1,017 acres in that County, as had Patrick Stafford for 258 in Clare. In the following year died, at a very advanced age, 'Martha, daughter of Mr. Francis Stafford (of an ancient English family) and wife of Sir Henry O'Neill of Clanboys. She was buried at Carrickfergus.' Of Dean Alexius Stafford, a secular priest of this County, who celebrated mass in Christ Church daily during King James's sojourn in Dublin, mention has been made before (*ante* p. 6). He was one of the Representatives of the Borough of Bannow in the Parliament of 1689, as was the above Captain Nicholas Stafford of that of Fethard in Wexford. After James's flight to France, — Stafford,

Esq., was one of his Court at St. Germain. The Attainders of 1691 include this Nicholas, described as of Fethard and Kilcoran, County of Wexford, with Marcus Stafford of Gowran, Peter of Fassetown, and John of Roscam in the same County. The aforesaid William Stafford appears also to have forfeited estates in Mayo, on which sundry mortgage claims were preferred at Chichester House.

LIEUTENANT JOHN WINSTON.

HE is described, in the inquisition on his attainder, as 'of Ballycashin, County of Waterford,' and in the patents consequent upon the Acts of Settlement, one passed in 1669 for a small allotment in Waterford, to Elizabeth Winston and William her son. The name appears to be a corruption from Wynchedon or de Wynchedown. Richard de Wyncedoun is on Irish records of the time of Edward the Second. In 1345 John Wynchedon was one of three leading men assigned to treat on peace with Mc Dermot and his men, and to reclaim them to friendship;* the name was then also established in Cork. In 1377 Richard Wynchedon was farmer of the Royal lands in that County.† He was afterwards one of the *Justices in eyre* in Munster, while John Wynchedon was appointed to several offices of trust in the same province, and he was also one of the *Justices in eyre* there in 1407.

* *Rot. Pat.* 19 & 20, *Edw. 3*, in *Canc. Hib.*

† *Rot. Claus.* 51, *Edw. 3*, in *Canc. Hib.*

LIEUTENANT JOHN 'RONAN.'

THE O'Ronans or Ronaynes were a Sept long settled in Munster and parts of Leinster. At the time of the English Invasion, two of the name presided over Irish Bishoprics; Kinad O'Ronan over Glendaloch, and Mel-Brendan O'Ronan over Kerry (*i.e.*, Ardfert). The Attainders of 1642 present only the name of Owen O'Ronayne of Ballybeg, County of Kildare; while in 1646, Francis O'Ronayne of Kilkenny was one of the Confederate Catholics there assembled. The Attainders of 1691 include the above Lieutenant, described as of Hilltown, County of Waterford, with William Ronayne of Killhadnett, Philip of Carganassy, James of Ronayne's-Court, William his son, and John of Youghal, all in the County Cork; Thomas of Dungarvan, with James, Stephen, and Nicholas of Limerick. At the Court of Claims in 1700 William Ronayne sought and was allowed the fee of certain Youghal and County of Cork estates, which had been forfeited by James Ronayne of Ronayne's-Court; and at same time were allowed claims of Hamilton Montgomery and Grace, otherwise Ronayne, his wife, and those of Anstace, Elizabeth, and Margaret Ronayne, minors, by their guardians, as charged on said estates. James Ronayne also forfeited plots and tenements in Kinsale. In certain forfeitures of Nicholas of Youghal, Amos Strettell and Edward Webb, on behalf of themselves and all the Quakers of Ireland, claimed a remainder for years.

ENSIGN PETER AYLWARD.

THIS family name is recorded on the Irish Rolls from the time of Edward the Second; and is located, on Ortelius's Map, in the Barony of Upper-third, County of Waterford.

In 1356 John 'Eilleward' was one of the influential gentry of this County, who elected Peter, son of Roger le Poer to its shrievalty, and he was subsequently intrusted with some state commissions. On his death, in 1355, Andrew 'Eylward,' his son and heir, had livery of his estates, as also of certain other lands which he held of John, son of Peter Eylward, as of his manor of 'Faileyge.' In 1357 William Eylward was empowered to collect a subsidy off the barony of Dunlost in the County of Kildare. In 1388 Richard Eylward died seised of Falyk (Faithlegg), when Richard his son became entitled thereto. In 1566 and 1577, Peter Aylward was Mayor of Waterford, as was Nicholas Aylward in 1592, Sir Peter Aylward in 1627, and John Aylward in 1650. In 1602, the Lord Deputy, on his return from Munster, after the successful termination of the war in that Province, calling at Waterford, knighted there Richard Aylward and Edward Gough, "two ancient and well deserving citizens."* A confirmatory patent of 1666 to Francis Jones affected to convey to him certain lands in Wexford, the estate of Richard Aylward; but for which he, Aylward, had three years previously obtained a decree of innocence. The patent therefore saved his right, but left him to his remedy

* *Pacata Hibernia*, p. 503.

in law. In 1677 Peter, son of John Aylward, had a confirmatory grant of 2,483 acres in Galway, as had Nicholas for 911 in the same county. The Attainder of the Officer under present consideration, describes him as 'Pierse' Aylward of Aylwardstown County Kilkenny (of which place Leonard Aylward was proprietor in 1626), and of Faithlegg, County of Waterford. John Aylward of Robinstown in the former County, is the only individual of the name on the Roll of Attainders in 1642.

Another of this surname was Captain in Colonel Edward Butler's Infantry.

ENSIGN FRANCIS GARVAN.

A LIEUTENANT John Garvan was one of those '1649' Officers who obtained an adjudication for his services, soon after the Restoration.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL RICHARD NUGENT.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
Richard Nugent, Colonel.	— Nugent.	— Nugent.
— Nugent, Lieut.-Col.	— Tyrrell.	— Petit.
Tho. Nugent.	— Grady.	— 'Metreson.'
— Miledy	— Dalton.	— Burke.
— Nagle.	— Geoghegan.	-----
— Plunket.	— Nugent.	— Kennedy.
Ma. Nugent.	— Hurleston.	— Warren.
Patrick Missett.	— Dowdall.	— Dease.
Robert Nugent.	— Farrell.	— Reilly.
— Dease.	— Nugent.	— 'Dais'
Fergus Farrell.	— Farrell.	— Nugent.
George Dowdall.	-----	-----
Matthew Nugent.	— Nugent.	— Nugent.

CAPTAIN PATRICK MISSETT.

THIS surname was established in Ireland in the time of Henry the Second, when de Lacy created its chief, Baron of Lune, within his Palatinate of Meath, with landed possessions, which passed by the marriage of three co-heiresses to the families of Vernail, Loundres, and Talbot. William de Missett was one of the witnesses to a grant of lands and churches by Archbishop Laurence O'Toole to the Priory of the Holy Trinity in Dublin. At the close of the fourteenth century Walter 'Meset' was one of the influential gentry, selected to assess his barony to a state subsidy. The Attainders of 1691 describe the above Captain as of Pluckstown in Meath, with his relative James Missett of the same locality; they also name Bartholomew of Naas and Robert of Robertstown, County of Kildare, the former a Lieutenant, and the latter an Ensign in Sir Maurice Eustace's Infantry, while another of this name was a Lieutenant in Lord Slane's. Of the Kildare Missetts the Attainders of 1642 record three, viz., James and Laurence Missett of Castlemartin, and George of Kilcullen Bridge in that County.

LIEUTENANT — HURLESTON.

THIS surname does not appear on the Rolls of Attainder, nor has it been found on any Irish records.

ENSIGN — PETIT.

SOON after the English Invasion Hugh de Lacy, the great Palatine of Meath, granted to William Petit a most extensive territory round Mullingar, of which he and his successors ranked as Palatine Barons. This William had also a patent exempting him from being sued any where but before the King. In 1191 he was Lord Justice of Ireland. In 1227 Ralph le Petit succeeded to the See of Meath. In 1301 — le Petit was summoned by the King to do service against the Scots, and in 1319 Robert Petit was advanced to the Bishopric of Clonfert. In 1373 Meyler and Laurence Petit were summoned to a great Council, held in Dublin. In 1400 Alexander Petit, Bishop of Meath, was interred at Trim. In Queen Elizabeth's Parliament of 1585, Redmond Petit was one of the Representatives of Mullingar. The forfeiting Petits in 1642 were Garret, Thomas, William, and Adam, and their confiscations then comprised 3,000 Plantation acres. Those outlawed in 1691 were Edward Petit of Baltrasney, Lucas of Irishtown, and Thomas of Taghmon, all in Westmeath.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

JENICO PRESTON, LORD VISCOUNT GORMANSTON.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
Lord Gormanston, Colonel.	— Preston.	— Dillon.
Richard Eustace, Lieut.-Col.	— Preston.	— Bourne.
Oliver Fitzgerald, Major.	Gerald Fitzgerald.	Thomas Fitzgerald.
— D'Arcy.	— Barnewall.	— Plunkett.
— Gernon.	— Carroll.	— Merryman.
— Barnewall.	— Warren.	— Stokes.
— D'Arcy.	— Dunne.	Roger Gernon.
Hugh Gartlan.	— D'Arcy.	Thomas Gartlan.
— 'Crom.'	— Reilly.	— King.
— Hussey.	— Stokes.	— Harris.
— Beatagh.	— Beatagh.	— Beatagh.
— Hacket.	— Dillon.	— Taaffe.
Matthew Barnewall.	James 'Hoger.'	— 'Mannin.'
— Holmea.	— Bourka.	— Warren.

COLONEL JENICO PRESTON, LORD
GORMANSTON.

THIS name is found on Irish record from the time of Edward the Second, when the name of Richard Preston appears on a commission. In 1317 that monarch granted to William de Prestoun, burgess of Drogheda, certain premises in the County of Louth, which had come to the Crown, by the forfeiture of Hugh de Lacy, Knight, who had abetted the Scottish invasion. Roger de Preston was a Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland in 1326, and was, in 1358, advanced to be Chief thereof. In the previous year, it was "agreed and granted by the Lord Justice, Chancellor, and Privy Council at Dublin, that Robert de Preston, son of the Judge, and then (1357) the King's Sergeant, should, for the King's benefit and profit, accompany the Lord Justice towards the parts of Leinster and Munster, to plead and defend the pleas of the Crown, and should receive four shillings per day wages, for himself and a man and horse at arms." This individual was knighted in 1361 by Lionel, Duke of Clarence, and obtained a grant in fee of the manor of Gormanston. He was likewise Lord of Preston in Lancashire, filled the office of High Chancellor of Ireland, and was summoned to the parliaments of 1374, 1377, and 1381, and to a Great Council in 1382. In 1385 the King granted to John Breeden, clerk, the custody of two-thirds of the estates in Louth and Meath, of which Richard de Preston had died seised, to hold during the minority of his son and heir, Thomas, with the reversion of the remaining

third held by Margaret, the widow of said Richard, and then the wife of said John Breeden. About this time William Prestoun was a *Justice in eyre*. On the death of Christopher de Prestoun, chivaler, in 1405, the King committed the custody of his estates to Janico Dartas, Knight. In the last year of the reign of Henry the Fifth, Christopher de Preston, with eight other proprietors of the County Meath, was appointed to assess said County, in twentieths, hundreds, and thousands, for a hosting of marches, to be set 'to repel the Irish enemies or English rebels, wherever they presume to enter.' A writ, of 1434, reciting, that the town of Nobber, which is the key of the county of Meath, had been then lately burnt by Irish enemies, empowered Christopher Preston to summon, for three days in each quarter of the year, during three years, all the domestics and labourers within said town and within the barony of Moygallion, to labour on the repairs and re-construction of the fosses and fortress there. In 1478, Sir Robert Preston, great-grandson of the former Sir Robert of 1361, was constituted Lord Deputy, and, in the same year, was elevated to the Peerage by the title of Viscount Gormanston. In 1494 he held a Parliament in Drogheda, and his son, Sir William Preston, the second Viscount, was Lord Justice of Ireland in 1515.

In 1611, Jenico, Viscount Gormanston, had a grant of sundry premises in the Counties of Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, and Wicklow, theretofore possessions of religious houses. His son, Viscount Nicholas, on the breaking out of the civil war of 1641, caused the resident Noblemen and Gentry of the County of Meath to assemble at the Hill of Crofty, near Gormanston: the Lords Fingal, Slane, Louth, Dunsany, Trimleston and Netterville, with upwards of 1,000 of the leading gentry, responded to his invitation. See *ante*

vol. 1, p. 121. He was accordingly in the following year attainted, with Robert Preston, also described as of Gormanston, — Preston of Rogerstown, County of Meath, James of Grangemore, and Richard of Kilkelan, County of Kildare. The Assembly of the Confederate Catholics at Kilkenny in 1646 was attended by three members of this House, Thomas, James, and Robert Preston of Gormanston. The former, styled Colonel Thomas, had been General in the army of the Confederate Catholics of Ireland, and was created Viscount Tara in 1642, he was therefore, by Cromwell's Act of 1652, excepted from pardon for life and estate, together with Nicholas Viscount Gormanston.

In 1653-4 Alderman John, son of Hugh Preston of Bolton, in Lancashire, was Mayor of Dublin; he had married Mary, daughter of John Morres, of Bolton, by whom he had seven sons and three daughters; five of his sons and two of his daughters died infants. Phineas, the eldest, survived and married Letitia Hamond of Chertsey, by whom he had issue. Samuel, the Mayor's second son, married Margaret, daughter of Theophilus Sandford of Moyglare, in Meath, while Mary, the eldest and only surviving daughter of the Mayor, became the wife of Nehemiah Donnellan, by whom she had issue, James and John. The Mayor married a second wife, Katherine, daughter of — Ashburnham, and relict of Sir John Sherlock, knight, by whom he had no issue. — His third wife was Anne, daughter of Richard Tighe of Dublin, by whom he had John and Nathaniel Preston. The Mayor himself died at Ardsallagh in 1686, and was buried in Christ Church, Dublin.*

In 1662 Sir Francis Hamilton and Sir James Cuffe

* *Funeral Entry, B. T.*

petitioned the Irish Commons, stating that they had been forcibly ejected from the town and lands of Gormanston by Jenico Preston, commonly called Lord of Gormanston; and the Speaker was thereupon authorized to direct the Sheriff of Meath to repair to the house of Gormanston, and deliver to the petitioners the possession thereof, as well as of the lands so detained. In 1669, however, this Jenico had a confirmatory patent for the Castle, town, and lands of Gormanston, with 5,425 acres in Meath, 1,244 in Dublin, 865 in Leitrim, and 65 in Kildare; as had the aforesaid Alderman John for 12,677 acres in Meath and Queen's County; while in 1677 Sir George Preston had an extensive confirmatory grant of fisheries throughout the course of the Shannon. In 1674 was interred in St. James's Churchyard (once the chief burial ground of the Catholic aristocracy of Ireland) 'Thomas Preston, Viscount Tara, son of Anthony Preston, Viscount Tara, who was son of Thomas Lord Tara, who was a son of Viscount Gormanston.' The aforesaid Viscount Thomas had been killed three days previous to his interment, by Sir Francis Blundell, of the King's County, knight, and his brothers; whereby this title became extinct. The Blundells were however acquitted, and received his Majesty's pardon,* but Sir Francis was, on political grounds, attainted in King James's Parliament of 1689.

In February, 1685-6, Lords Gormanston and Ikerrin, on behalf of themselves and several other Lords and Gentlemen, petitioned for reversals of their fathers' outlawries imposed on account of the late civil war. "Several of the petitioners," wrote the Earl of Clarendon to the Earl of Sutherland, "have served the King very well since, and, by the late King's

* *Lodge's Peerage*, vol. 3, p. 82.

favour, have been advanced to hope titles and be restored to their estates; and certainly they (as many as are alive at least) ought to be restored in blood as well as to their estates. The children of many of them are in his Majesty's service, and therefore may deserve to partake so much farther of his Majesty's favour; but the best way of doing it will be the question, for it is a case of greater consequence than may at first appear."* The King subsequently assented to Lords Gormanston and Ikerrin bringing writs of error to reverse their fathers' outlawries, and directed that the cases of others should be considered at Council,† while Lord Gormanston was himself at the same time made a Privy Councillor. When, however, the intentions of making such applications transpired, caveats were immediately entered against granting any such writs of reversal; the opposition naturally arising from the persons who, under the Acts of Settlement, were in actual and for some time recognised possession of lands, the ancient property of those Lords, &c.‡ In November, 1688, previous to King James's abdication, a Lord Preston was his Secretary of State; and in the January following, after that Monarch's flight, that Nobleman received a letter from him, which led to subsequent suspicions of his being engaged with Lord Clarendon and others in a conspiracy for a counter-revolution in favour of James, for which he was afterwards arraigned, tried, and condemned.§

The noble Colonel of this Regiment sat in the Parliament of Dublin, while another Jenico Preston was a Lieutenant in the Earl of Tyrone's Infantry. When King James meditated advancing towards Dundalk, soon after his arrival

* *Singer's Correspondence of Lord Clarendon*, vol. 1, p. 267.

† *Idem*, p. 399. ‡ *Idem*, p. 487. § *Idem*, v. 2, pp. 211, 251, 319, *n.* and 331.

in Dublin, "a brigade of Guards, consisting of two battalions, together with Gormanston's and Creagh's Regiments, each of which made a good battalion, came to the camp, about the Bridge of Affane, by eleven o'clock at night, and the rest next morning, before noon.* This Regiment afterwards fought at the battle of Cavan, at the Boyne, at Limerick, and at Aughrim. In 1691 Lord Gormanston was attainted on five Inquisitions. At the Court of Claims in 1700 Anthony Preston, 'called Lord Viscount Gormanston,' and Mary his wife, claimed and were allowed the benefit of a trust term for 500 years, created to secure a charge of £3,000 for said Mary, and a remainder in tail for Anthony, off Lord Gormanston's forfeited estates. A Nicholas Preston also claimed and was allowed a remainder for his life, as was Captain Robert Preston a remainder in tail, expectant upon several other remainders in being, as attaching to said estates: while James Butler, Esq., and Margaret, Lady Viscountess Gormanston, his wife, claimed in her right an annuity of £500 *per annum*, with an arrear of £3,400 as due thereoff. The aforesaid Robert Preston had a previous grant, in 1696, of the office of one of the Pursuivants of State.

[LIEUTENANT-COLONEL RICHARD EUSTACE.]

THIS officer does not appear on the present Army List, the appointment having been made subsequent to its issue. The name is here inserted from Dr. King's Appendix. He was of Barretstown, in the County of Dublin; while on the British Museum Copy of the Army List, Peter Barnewall is set down as Lieutenant-Colonel of this Regiment.

* *Clarke's Mem. of James II.*, v. 2, p. 379.

CAPTAIN HUGH AND ENSIGN THOMAS GARTLAN.

THIS name does not appear on either of the great National Attainders.

CAPTAIN — HOLMES.

NEITHER is this surname recorded in the Attainders. Lieutenants Alexander and Ensigns James and William Holmes are named on the Rolls of Adjudications for the '1649' Officers.

LIEUTENANT DUNNE.

OF this surname were attainted in 1642 John Dunn, senior, of Athy, and Andrew Dunn of Rathmore, in Kildare, with James Dunn of Trim. The outlaws of 1691 were Terence Dunne of Ballynakeel, Daniel and Francis Dupne of Tenna-hinch, both in the Queen's County; Arthur of Ballyferbole, and John of Strambo in the same County, with Patrick of Tullyfaris in Wicklow, and Thomas of Cork; one of those, most probably the last, was a Lieutenant in Lord Kilmallock's Infantry, while two others of the name were Captains in Colonel Charles Moore's.

In 1614 Barnard Dunn died seised of Brittas, one Castle, with various townlands in the Queen's County; Barnard Dunn, junior, was his son and heir, then aged 24 years and unmarried. Some years after a Barnabas Dunn, of Ballyna-

kill, having died seised of sundry other lands with rectorial tithes and glebes in said County, Charles Dunn of Brittas succeeded thereto. The O'Dunnes were in truth an ancient Sept of Hy Riagain, a territory comprising in area the present Barony of Tinnahinch (as stated *ante*, p. 94), where the Four Masters make frequent mention of their Chiefs. This ancient Irish surname has been however latterly not unfrequently anglicised into Doyne.

LIEUTENANT AND ENSIGN STOKES.

THIS surname does not appear upon the Roll of Attainders of the period; while another Stokes was a Lieutenant in Lord Slane's Infantry. Nicholas 'Stockes' of Balheary, in the County Dublin, was a forfeiting proprietor in 1642. Sir Bernard Burke in his *Landed Gentry* has a memoir of the family of Stokes of Tralee, in which he speaks of its founder in Ireland as an officer, who came from Devonshire to Limerick in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. 'His son,' writes Sir Bernard, 'married in 1622 a daughter of O'Connell of Iveragh, by whom he had a son, Edward Stokes, who married a daughter of — Lacy of Ballingarry;' and as those Limerick Lacys are herein shown to have been devoted adherents of the Stuarts, it seems reasonable to infer that either of the officers who so appear on this List was a son of said Edward, from whom has lineally descended a numerous existing line, of which George Day Stokes of Mount-Hawk, County Kerry, is the eldest son. One of his brothers, John Day Stokes, has served twenty-eight years in India in various military, civil, and political offices, including the command

of a division of the Madras army, was Military Secretary to the Governor-General, Commissioner in the Nizam's territories, and during several years was British Representative at the Court of Mysore. His brother, Oliver Day Stokes, is a Captain on the half pay of her Majesty's Madras army, and another brother, Patrick Day, is a Major and Staff Officer in the Queen's service. Fifteen nephews of these gallant officers hold commissions in the British Army and Navy—a thoroughly military family.

ENSIGN MERRYMAN.

NOTHING worthy of note has been ascertained of his family.

ENSIGN — HARRIS.

AN Edward Harris, described as of Clonligea, in Wexford, was attainted in 1691, as was William Harris of Ballybola, in the same County.

Before this era Sir Edward Harris, knight, theretofore Chief Justice of Munster, was in 1625 appointed one of the Judges of the King's Bench in Ireland; subsequent to whom flourished Walter Harris, the able editor and continuer of Sir James Ware's valuable contributions to the civil and ecclesiastical history of this country. — A Lieutenant Edward Harris, one of the '1649' Officers, was probably the Edward of Clonligea attainted as above.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL HENRY DILLON.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	Hubert Dillon.	Edmund Dillon.
Walter Burke,	Paul Rutledge.	Thomas Dolphin.
Lieutenant-Colonel.		
John Morgan,	—— Dillon.	—— Dillon.
Major.		
Luke Dillon.	Francis Martin.	Bryan M'Dermott.
Theobald Dillon.	Bryan O'Connor.	Thomas Dillon.
Thomas Daly.	Peter Daly.	John Molloy.
Edward Fitzgerald.	Murrough Melaghlín.	Redmond Fitzgerald.
Hugh O'Donnell.	Terence Sweeny.	Michael Rourke.
Edmund Reynolds.	Morgan Reynolds.	Ferdinando Reynolds.
William Bourke.	Patrick Bourke.	Edmond Daly.
Lucas Powell.	Alexander Plunkett.	Edmund Dowell.
Thomas Dillon.	Thomas Dillon.	Christopher Dillon.
—— Burke.	—— Rorke.	—— Daly.
James Lally	Gerald Lally.	Thomas Costello.
Patrick M'Gawley.	Edmund Tyrrell.	Philip M'Gawley.
Robert Dillon.	Christopher Dillon.	Phelim Hart.
Christopher Dillon.	Bartholomew Dillon.	Hubert Farrell.
George Browne.	Thady Naughton.	Rowland 'Bourk.'
Walter Blake.	Valentine Blake.	Nicholas Lynch.
William Brabazon.	Gilbert Talbot.	Miles Laughlin.
Hugh M'Dermott.	Richard Fitzgerald.	Michael M'Dermott.
John D'Alton.	Luke Sheill.	Andrew D'Alton.
Terence M'Donough.	Thady M'Donough.	Cornelius M'Donough.
John Dillon.	Miles Bourke.	Richard Dillon.
Robert Fitzgerald.	Robert Fox.	Philip Fox.
John D'Alton.	Richard D'Alton.	John D'Alton.
Walter Phillips.	James Lynam.	Myles Swyny.
Gerald Dillon.	-----	Charles Costello.

Staff.

The Colonel, Lieut.-Colonel, and Major as above, with
 —— D'Alton, *Adjutant*; —— Dolphin, '*Maal des Logis*.'
 —— Dillon, *Chaplain*; —— Deignan, *Chirurgien*.

Officers a la Suite

—— Dillon, —— Lynch, —— Maguire, and —— Flaherty.

COLONEL HENRY DILLON.

THIS name is of record in Ireland from the time of the Invasion, and a portion of Western Meath and Annaly, afterwards styled 'the Dillons' country,' was, together with the manor of Kilkenny West (theretofore forfeited by Hugh de Lacy), and the fishery and weirs of Athlone, assured by patent from the Crown to Henry 'Dilloun' during pleasure: he was at the same time constituted Constable of Athlone, and, in two years after, was empowered to treat with and reform the Irish felons within the liberty of Trim. His descendants were Palatine Barons of Kilkenny-West, and subsequently ennobled in the Irish Peerage as Earls of Roscommon, Viscounts Dillon and Barons of Clonbrock, severally.

In the sixteenth century the name is frequently projected on the Roll of judicial officers in Ireland. In 1532 Sir Bartholomew Dillon was appointed Chief Justice of the King's Bench. In 1554 Robert Dillon, of Newtown, near Trim, was named a Justice of the Queen's Bench, and advanced, in 1559, to the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas. In 1560 Richard Dillon of Proutestown, County of Meath, became a Justice of the Queen's Bench; and in 1570 Sir Lucas Dillon was Chief Baron of the Exchequer. In 1581 Robert Dillon of Riverston, in Westmeath, was second Justice of the Common Pleas. He died in 1597, leaving Bartholomew his son and heir, then aged twenty-four and married; who died in 1633, leaving Andrew Dillon, his son and heir, then aged twenty-six years. In 1590 Gerald Dillon was a Justice of the Queen's Bench; and, in two

years after, Thomas Dillon, theretofore Chief Justice of Connaught, was appointed a Justice of the Common Pleas. In 1628 died Edmund Dillon, seised of Ardsghill and other lands in Longford, leaving Richard, his son and heir, then aged thirty and married; and in 1638 Robert, Lord Dillon, was one of the Keepers of the Great Seal.

From the above Henry 'Dilloun' of Kilkenny-West sprang Sir Theobald, the founder of the noble house of Costello-Gallen, who, in 1608, had a grant from the Crown of the manor, castles, and lands of Killenfaghny; the castle and lands of Ballynekilly; the manor, castle, and lands of Portleek; the castle, town, and lands of Ballyvolan in Westmeath; the manor, castle, and lands of Gally; the manor, castle, and lands of Castlemore; the castles, towns, and lands of Kilcoleman, Bunfadda, Ballindoe, Monyn, Ballaghlane, Rathalvine, &c., in the Counties of Roscommon and Mayo. About the same time Robert Dillon of Cannarstown passed patent for half of 'Lisoy,' the castles of Annagh and Lisdossan, Drumrany, Kilcornan, &c., all with extensive landed appurtenances, situate in the County of Westmeath, to hold *in capite*. This Robert died previous to 1611, when it was found by Inquisition that he had died seised of the castle of Fowlerstown, half the townland of 'Lisoy,' a ruined castle at Waterston, the adjacent island of Inchony in Loughree; a castle at Annagh; another at Carrick, near Annagh; castles at Lisdossan, Killenedreagh and Ardnegreagh; at Killenquin and lower Baskin, with a most extensive tract of country, much of which he held under said Theobald Dillon. In 1618 died Peter Dillon of Gortmore, leaving Maurice his son and heir, then aged twenty-four and married.

In 1619 died Richard Dillon of Proudston, seised of various premises in the barony of Scrine, leaving Gerald his

son and heir then aged twenty-seven and married. In the same year died another Gerald, styled of Balgeith, leaving James his son and heir, then aged twenty-two and married. At the close of that year George Dillon died, seised of various premises at Stameen, also in Meath; leaving Luke his son and heir, then aged forty-seven and unmarried. In 1623 died Christopher Dillon of Ballylaughan, Knight, Luke his son and heir being then aged thirteen years; and in 1621-2 the above Sir Theobald was ennobled by the title of Viscount of Costello-Gallen, within three years after which he died 'at an advanced age, and leaving,' says Sir Bernard Burke, 'so numerous a progeny that he assembled at one time in his house at Killnefaghney above a hundred of his descendants.' Of this offspring it may be mentioned that [James, his eighth son, was Lieutenant-General and Governor of Connaught and Athlone for the Royal cause; he was therefore proscribed under the Usurpation, whereupon he took refuge on the Continent, and is recorded to have served as a Major-General in the French Army as well as in that of Spain. Upon the Restoration a pension of £500 per annum was assigned to him.] Sir Theobald was succeeded in his title by his grandson and heir, Lucas, the second Viscount, who died in 1629; when, as a manuscript in T. C. D. records, his remains were conveyed in a *coach* from Kilnefaghny, where he died, to Athlone, in whose Abbey he was interred. His only son, Theobald, the third Viscount, died an infant, whereupon the title reverted to his Uncle, Thomas, the fourth Viscount.

In 1626 Peter Dillon, of Bellaneloughduff, died, leaving Henry, his son and heir, then aged twenty-two and unmarried. In two years after Edmund Dillon of Ardnegreagh died, leaving Richard his son and heir, then aged thirty and married; as did Redmond Dillon of Ardbarra in 1629, leaving Peter

his son and heir, then aged forty and married. This Peter died in the following year, leaving Robert his son and heir, then aged fifteen. Robert Dillon, of Hilton, in Meath, died in 1634, leaving John, his son and heir, then aged sixteen and unmarried; and in the following year William Dillon, of Lissenoide, died, leaving Henry his son, then aged thirty and married, who died in 1636, leaving William Dillon his son and heir, then aged eleven years. In 1638 died another William Dillon, of Boroesse, leaving Edmund his son and heir, then aged twenty-one and unmarried, as did Redmond Dillon, also styled of Boroesse, leaving Edward his son and heir, then aged thirty-eight and married; and in September, 1640, Hobert Dillon died seised of the Castles of Killen-inyn, Crevagh, &c., John, his son and heir, being then aged 43 years. This enumeration of obits has been given in deference to honours of this name yet in abeyance.

To return to Thomas, the fourth Viscount Dillon, he was attainted in 1642, and driven, with his four sons, into exile on the Continent, where Charles, his eldest son and then heir apparent (but who died before his father), is related to have been a General Officer in the service of France as well as of Spain, and to have been Governor of Tournay, in Flanders. On the Restoration, Viscount Thomas returned to his native country, when he was himself restored to his extensive estates in the Counties of Mayo, Roscommon, and Westmeath. In March, 1641, died James, the first Earl of Roscommon, leaving seven sons—Robert, Lucas, Thomas, Christopher, George, John, and Patrick; amongst whom, and their issue male, the Earldom has since descended until the death of the last Earl, whence proofs of succession have hitherto failed to be established. The Attainders of 1642 include, with the aforesaid Viscount Thomas, eighteen others of this name, viz.,

Andrew Dillon of Riverston, William of Flintstown, Henry of Betaghstown, Thomas and Michael of Rathoath, in Meath; Dermot Dillon of Longtown, in Kildare; Luke of Kilhugh, in Dublin County; and Francis of Ballymorris, in Wicklow. Of the Confederate Catholics assembled at Kilkenny in 1646, &c., were Edmund and John Dillon of Streamstown, James of Clonegassel, and Lucas of Lough Glyn. Those excepted from pardon for life and estate, by Cromwell's Act of denunciation, were James Dillon of Roscommon, and James Dillon, brother of the Viscount of Costello-Gallen.

The grants to members of this noble family after the restoration were:—In 1666, to Captain George Dillon, of 3,414 acres in Kerry; to Captain Arthur Dillon, granting Lismullen and other lands in Meath and Louth. In 1669 Colonel Cary Dillon passed patents, partly in trust for the 1649 officers and yet more for himself, for extensive estates in Clare, Galway, Roscommon, Kilkenny, Tipperary, Meath, and King's County. In 1677 Richard Dillon had a grant of 460 acres in Galway and Roscommon, as had Gerald Dillon of 3,008 in Mayo, Roscommon, and Galway. In 1679 Francis Dillon acquired 421 acres in Roscommon; John Dillon, in 1680, passed patent for Lisheane (Lissian), 204 acres, in Mayo. In this latter year, Theobald Dillon, of Lough Glyn, William Brabazon, and Ellis Dillon, otherwise Brabazon, had a grant of 4,723 acres in Roscommon and Mayo, to hold to the use of said Theobald and Ellis for their lives; remainder to their first son in tail male, with similar remainders in tail to their other sons, down to their tenth; remainder then to Theobald Dillon, of Kilmore, for life; remainder to his eldest son, Robert, in tail male; similar remainders in tail to this Theobald's other sons down to the tenth; remainder to his right heirs. In 1683 James Dillon, heir of Luke Dillon, had

a grant of Dangan-o'Berne, with 1,168 acres in Roscommon. The Theobald, here styled of Kilmore, was the seventh Viscount Dillon, having succeeded to the title in 1682, and he appears on this Army List (as before) the Lieutenant-Colonel of Lord Clanricarde's Infantry. He raised two Regiments for King James's service; one,—that under present consideration,—commanded by the above Colonel Henry Dillon, his eldest son and successor in the title, one of the Representatives of the County of Westmeath in the Parliament of 1689, and afterwards Governor of Galway. The second Regiment so raised by Viscount Theobald was put under the command of his second son, the Honourable Arthur Dillon, and was that afterwards assigned to form part of Mountcashel's Brigade.

In 1686 Dillon, Lord Roscommon, together with Tyrconnel, the Lords Limerick and Gormanston, Justin Mac Cartie, Richard Hamilton, Nicholas Purcel, and others, signed a proclamation of amnesty, as emanating from the Council Chamber; whereby it was declared "that none of his Majesty's subjects of this Kingdom shall at any time hereafter be sued, vexed, or disquieted, either by indictment, information or otherwise, in his Majesty's name or at his suit, for or by reason of any treasonable, seditious, or other words whatsoever spoken, or that may be pretended to have been spoken by any of them, before the decease of his late Majesty and his now Majesty's accession to the crown.* (This Lord Roscommon, however, it is to be remarked, was, at his own request, presented in December, 1688, by the Earl of Clarendon to the Prince of Orange at the Prince of Denmark's,† and he was accordingly attainted in King James's Parliament of the

* *Singer's Corresp.*, vol. 1, p. 519.

† *Idem*, v. 2, p. 237.

following year, with Isabella, Countess Dowager of Roscommon, and Sir John Dillon of Lismullen.)

In December, 1686, Lord Clarendon wrote to the Earl of Sunderland, in reference to filling a vacancy on the Irish Bench, and those competent to fill it:—"There are Mr. Garret Dillon, Mr. Nangle (Nagle), and Mr. Browne; these three are Roman Catholics. Mr. Nangle I know has no mind to be a Judge, nor I believe will Mr. Dillon, he being in very great practice; he is a very honest gentleman, and it is not fit for me to omit the best men."* This latter was raised to a Serjeantcy at the close of the ensuing year. In the Parliament of 1689, Theobald, Viscount Dillon, of Costello-Gallen, sat amongst the Peers, whilst of the Commons were John Dillon, one of the Representatives of the Borough of Roscommon; this Honorable Colonel Henry, one of those for Westmeath; and the aforesaid Prime-Serjeant Gerald for the Borough of Mullingar. It may be here mentioned that the above Theobald, Viscount Dillon, married Mary, a daughter of Sir Henry Talbot of Templeogue, County of Dublin, and was afterwards attainted; but the outlawry was reversed in favour of his son and successor, Henry, the eighth Viscount, the Officer under present consideration. Theobald's second son, Arthur, entered the military service in France, as hereinafter noticed.—The above named Prime-Serjeant Dillon was seised in fee of divers estates in the Counties of Mayo and Roscommon, which he devised in 1690 to Theobald, his then only son, in tail-male, with remainders; but he was himself attainted. He followed King James to France, where he had two other sons, James and Claude, who both died there, intestate and unmarried

* *Singer's Corresp.*, v. 2, p. 122.

Theobald, the aforesaid eldest son, however, survived his father, continuing to be a Catholic until his death. In 1720 he married Mary, eldest daughter of Richard Malone, by whom he had Nicholas, his only son, and three daughters. Theobald lived to 1763, his son Nicholas being then with him in France, but he, on his father's death, which occurred in that year, came over and conformed; in four years after which he died intestate, unmarried, and without issue.*

Besides the sixteen Dillons in this Regiment, Gerald Dillon was a Captain in Lord Abercorn's Horse; — Dillon a Cornet in Sir Neill O'Neill's; in Lord Gormanston's Infantry — Dillon was a Lieutenant; another a Captain in Lord Galway's; in Colonel Oliver O'Gara's, Charles Dillon was an Ensign; while Lord Dillon was Lieutenant-Colonel in the Earl of Clanricarde's Infantry. In July, 1691, after the battle of Aughrim, the latter was Governor of Galway. On the 26th of that month he capitulated, "marching out," says Story, "with the Irish garrison, having not above 2,300 men, and those but indifferently armed and worse clothed." It may be added that a Major Dillon was one of the hostages given by that Governor for the due performance of the Articles on the Irish side.† On the 9th of September following, Lough-Glyn Castle, commanded by Colonel Theobald Dillon, surrendered to the summons of King William's party; and in the memorable month of October following, Colonel Garret Dillon, the Prime-Serjeant, was one of the executing parties to the civil Articles of Limerick.

The Attainders of 1691 record the names of Arthur, Henry, Lucas, and Christopher Dillon of Killenfaghney; Gerald and Theobald Dillon of Portlick; John Dillon of

* *Pleadings in Chancery.*

† *Hardiman's Galway*, p. 162.

Roscommon; Arthur, Christopher, and James Dillon of Lough-Glyn; James Dillon of Lissian; Tobias of Ballydrumney; Robert of Flintstown; Edward of Tullaghanageeragh; Peter and Thomas of Bally-Cloghduffe; Hubert and Redmond of Walterstown; Robert of Tully; Richard and John of Leccaskin; Peter of Killininny; Henry (*buy*) of Ardbuckney; Bartholomew of Calliaghtown; Peter of Hybaskin; Richard, son of Thomas, of Athlone; Martin of Huntstown in the County Dublin; Edward Dillon of Mullins; Edward Dillon, Junior, of Drumrany; Walter of Killornan; Richard and William of Lissenode; Honor, relict of John Dillon, with many others. At the Court of Claims in 1700, Redmund Dillon, a minor, claimed and was allowed a remainder in tail, after the decease of Margery Dillon, in various lands in the Baronies of Kilkenny West and Rathconrath, forfeited by Pierce Dillon; while said Margery claimed her jointure thereoff.—Edmund Dillon was allowed a reversion in fee in Mayo lands, forfeited by Christopher Dillon; off which Margaret Dillon, his widow, sought and was allowed her dower; while Richard Bourk and Mary Bourk, *alias* Dillon, also obtained a certain amount of jointure off the same property.—Garret Dillon was allowed a mortgage on Peter Dillon's forfeited lands of Granaghan, &c.—Mary, Catherine, and Elizabeth Dillon, minors, claimed by their guardian and were allowed portions of £150 each, off lands in the Counties of Dublin and Meath, forfeited by Martin Dillon. Robert Dillon, also a minor, was allowed a remainder in special tail therein; while Matthew Dillon, in full age, sought and obtained a similar remainder.—Gerald Dillon was allowed a fee in Portlick, &c., County of Westmeath.—Henry Lord Dillon claimed the fee of lands in the County of Roscommon, as purchased for his benefit by John

Dillon, the forfeiting proprietor, his trustee; he also claimed an annuity, a chiefry, a term for years, and an estate tail in several estates in Mayo, Galway, and Westmeath, forfeited by Gerald Dillon, all which claims were allowed; as was the claim of a Thomas Dillon to a trust estate in fee, held by said attainted Gerald for his benefit.

Arthur Dillon, before mentioned as the second son of Theobald, the seventh Viscount Dillon, passed into France with a Regiment raised by that nobleman, and consisting of two battalions of 1,600 men and two companies; and as most interesting particulars of him and of his Regiment, with notices of several other distinguished officers of that name on the Continent, are recorded in *O'Callaghan's Irish Brigades*, it shall here only be stated that in 1703, when serving in the Tyrol, Dillon and his Irish forces were ordered to clear the mountains on the northern side of the lake of Garda. "The passages were closed with entrenchments constructed by Austrian Engineers, and guarded by the peasants and regular militia. On viewing them, they were found impregnable in front, while in the rear steep precipices lifted their summits to the clouds, accessible only to the wild animals of the Alps. There the eagle built his nest, the chamois bounded from cliff to cliff, and the bouquetin gambolled in the wantonness of his freedom; but man had never been seen on these summits. The Irish scaled them, and, appearing in the rear of the entrenchments, so terrified the armed peasantry and the few regular troops who were with them, that after a few discharges they abandoned their position with the utmost precipitation. Dillon caused several fires to blaze on the summit of the mountain, in order to magnify his detachment into a large body in the eyes of the garrison and inhabitants of Riva; whereupon the citizens, apprehen-

sive of the horrors of the city being taken by storm, shut their gates and sent a deputation to Dillon with the keys. He entered in triumph, and his detachment was regaled with refreshments, and possessed themselves of several pieces of cannon and considerable ammunition."* Dillon's was not less distinguished in 1704 in Piedmont and Savoy. In the following year he was made a Field-Marshal, was appointed Governor of Toulon, signalized himself in Lombardy, was constituted Knight of the Holy Ghost, and raised to the rank of Lieutenant-General. In the early part of 1707, he served in Dauphinè; subsequently in the campaigns of 1710, 1711, and 1712, under the Marshal Duke of Brunswick, and last in 1714. He lived, however, until 1733, when his death took place at St. Germain en Laye, at the age of 63, he having three years previously resigned his Regiment to his eldest son, Comte Charles de Dillon. He had married a niece of Lieutenant-Colonel Dominick Sheldon (of whom see *ante*, vol. 1, p. 68), and by her had, besides daughters, five sons; the two eldest of whom were successive Viscounts Dillon. To pursue the achievements of this '*nom celebre dans les troupes Irlandaises*,'† would be here irrelevant.

The Muster Roll of Dillon's Regiment, as composed in 1791, is a speaking record of expatriated Irishmen.

The Colonel, Theobald Dillon.

Lieutenant-Colonels, O'More and O'Toole.

Captains, Barry, Mac Dermott, Mac Dermot, Greenlaw, Coghlan, Dillon, O'Keeffe, Fennell, Walsh, Hussey, O'Ferrall, Shee, Sheldon, Fagan, Fitz Maurice, Pindan.

Lieutenants, Mac Closkey, O'Mara, John O'Neill, Doran,

* *O'Connor's Milit. Mem.* v. 1, p. 278, &c.

† *Voltaire's Siecle, Louis XIV.*, v. 4, p. 102.

Francis M'Dermott, Redmond, Kean Mahony, Joseph O'Neill, Warren, Langton, Clifford, Conway, Jordan, Cokeran, John Walsh, Christopher Fagan, Mac Namara, Barnewall, Patt Fitzsimon, John Mahony, O'Sullivan, Tarleton, Theobald Walsh, Charles Walsh, Michael Bellew, and O'Dunne.

In the following year the Colonel led out this force, described as a superb brigade of Cavalry and Cuirassiers, from Lisle, under orders to invest Tournay; but the privates, infected with a republican jealousy to their Colonel, as an Aristocrat and a Royalist, rose up in mutiny and shot him dead. By a decree of the Convention, however, says Mr. O'Reilly, in his *Reminiscences of an Irish Emigrant*, vol. 1, p. 175, 'the children of this Colonel Theobald were adopted by the country; and, twenty years later, one of his sons served as an officer in the Irish Legion. After the disbanding of Dillon's Brigade there remained in France of this Regiment, at Arras, the following officers of Irish descent:—O'Moran, O'Ferrall, FitzGerald, Pindan, Warren, Hart, Plunkett, Tarleton, Michael Bellew, Doyle, Nagle, Delany, Christopher Fagan, Andrew Elliott, Mac Cormick, Reed, Morris, Mac Dermott, Hussey, Shee, Barnewall, Corkeran, O'Neill, and Waters. In 1794 was guillotined another of this family, a victim to Republican Equalization—Arthur, second son of Henry, the eleventh Viscount Dillon, who had ranked as a General in the French service, and had succeeded his murdered brother in the hereditary command of the Regiment raised by their grandfather.

An obituary of 1782 states the death at that time of John-Talbot Dillon, Knight and Baron of the Holy Roman Empire, born in London, the son of Francis Dillon, whose father, William Dillon, lived to the age of 102, and died then

only in consequence of a fall from his horse. This veteran had, at the advanced age of 70, married a young lady, aged but seventeen, of the family of Plunkett, by whom he had several children. He was of the Dillons of Proudston, a branch of the Earls of Roscommon. His son Thomas sold the paternal estate about the year 1730, passed over to England, and settling in London married Mary Wingfield, only daughter and heiress of Mervyn Wingfield of Godwins, in Suffolk, descended from Sir Anthony Wingfield of Henry the Eighth's time. Their son, the above John Talbot Dillon, married a lady from Liege with a prospect of a fortune, but she, dying without issue, the expectation of the fortune was defeated. About that time the Emperor Joseph conferred upon his father, said Francis, who had been previously knighted by the Emperor Francis, the title of a free Baron of the Holy Roman Empire, with all privileges and immunities; remainder to the heirs male and female of said Francis and Mary. The children named in the patent were this John-Talbot Dillon the eldest son, Francis, a Captain of Cuirassiers in the Imperial army, and William Mervyn Dillon. John Talbot, having survived his wife, resided for some years in Vienna; after which he removed to England. By his mother, says the Obituary, he was allied to the houses of Norfolk, Northumberland, Carlisle, the late Earls of Castlehaven, the present Lord Audley, the Earls of Louth, and Viscount Powerscourt. He published *Travels in Spain*, chiefly confined to its natural history. Sir William Henry Dillon, knight, the son of Sir John Talbot Dillon, entered the navy at an early age, in 1839 received the good service pension, and died in September, 1857.

MAJOR JOHN MORGAN.

THIS surname is of record in Ireland in the person of Reginald Morgan in 1320. In 1612 George Sexton had a grant of the wardship of Patt Morgan the Younger, heir of Patt Morgan the Elder, of Garrynadine in Roscommon; while in 1616 Robert Morgan had a grant of various rectories and ecclesiastical dues in Wexford. Three of the name were attainted in 1642, and at the battle of Newberry, fought in the following year, a Colonel Morgan was killed on the Royalist side. Lieutenant Charles and Quarter-Master Henry Morgan appear on the Roll of adjudications for the '1649' Officers. In 1666 another Robert Morgan, a captain, had confirmatory grants of 4,980 acres in Munster, and 5,410 in Connaught, as had John Morgan in the following year for 1,587 acres in Galway, 234 in Mayo, and 634 in Clare; and in 1669 Sarah, relict of James Morgan, and Catherine, their daughter, had a grant of 187 in Down.

In King James's Parliament of 1689 Sir John Morgan, Baronet, was attainted. Besides the above Major there were commissioned in the present Army List, John Morgan a Lieutenant in the King's own Infantry, and another of the name was an Ensign in Fitz James's, while at Aughrim fell a Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan. Those of the name attainted in 1692 were Joseph of Cookstown and Edward of Drogheda, merchant.

CAPTAIN EDMUND REYNOLDS.

THE family of Reynolds is anglicised from Mac Ranall, a Sept who held the territory of Monter-Iolis, comprising the southern part of the County of Leitrim, with the northern part of Longford, including within its ambit the Castles of Rinn, Lough-Scur, and Leitrim, and the religious houses of Fenagh, Lough-Scur, and Leitrim. The native annals record their too frequent feuds with the O'Ruarcs, the rival tanists of Brefney; yet, in 1419, Geoffrey Mac Ranall assisted, as Chief of his Sept, at the inauguration of Art, son of Teigue O'Ruarc, as king of that Territory. In 1535 Mac Ranall, Archdeacon of Kells, was deputed by the unfortunate Lord Thomas Fitzgerald (the Silken Lord), to solicit aid in his insurrection, from the Pope and the Emperor Charles the Fifth.* In the seventeenth century, Anne Ware, a younger sister of Sir James Ware, the justly venerated antiquarian, was married to Humphrey Reynolds of Lough-Scur, who, in 1610, had license for markets at Clone in Leitrim and at Downamona in Mayo. In 1642 — Reynolds of Newcastle, County of Dublin, was attainted; and in 1646 Charles Reynolds, described as of 'Jamestown,' sat amongst the Confederate Catholics in Kilkenny. In the latter year O'Ruarc, "Chief of Brefney, with his Sept, Bernard Mac Ranall, Captain of his Sept, Conrad Mac Ranall and Cornelius Mac Ranall, with their adherents, repudiated the political settlement then proposed, commonly called 'the Peace of Ormonde.'"[†] The Act of Explanation (1665) contained a

* *Clarke's James II.*, v. 1, p. 176.

† *De Burgo, Hib. Dom.*, p. 879.

proviso for restoring James Reynolds of Lough-Scur to all his lands, for which he had in 1666 a confirmatory patent, comprising Lough-Scur Castle, manor, &c., with 6,661 acres in Leitrim, and upwards of 1,000 in Roscommon Counties; while, in several other patents of the day, were contained savings of his rights in the County of Roscommon, as also of those of Humphrey Reynolds. Major John Reynolds was one of the '1649' officers, whose claims for past services were recognised on the Restoration.

The above Captain Edmund Reynolds was one of the Representatives of the County of Leitrim in the Parliament of 1689; and, besides him, there appear in commission upon the present Army List in this Regiment, Morgan Reynolds a Lieutenant, and Ferdinando an Ensign; while in Colonel Oliver O'Gara's Infantry, Turlough Reynolds was an Ensign. Those attainted of the name in 1691 were, with the above Edward (styled of Leitrim), John Reynolds of Blundelstown, County of Dublin, Charles of Dublin, Fardagh of Castlefore, Loughlin and Bruin of Lisnagann, with Connor and Thady of Ballinaboy (all in the County of Leitrim). On Edmund's attainder, a portion of the ancient estate of Rathmore was considered confiscated as his, but at Chichester House the fee thereof was claimed by and allowed to Bridget Reynolds, *alias* Long, 'his widow,' she deriving title by descent from her father, Patrick, and through her brother, Christopher Long.

The late George Nugent Reynolds, a popular poet of some few years past, was considered the last male representative of this Sept in Leitrim.

CAPTAIN LUCAS POWELL.

THE Powells are of Welsh extraction the most respectable, descended from Howell ap Rhys of Pinkelly in Caermarthen-shire. On the plantation of Ulster, William Powell, described as then of Castlepark, within the manor of Tutbury, in Staffordshire, had a grant of upwards of 2,000 acres in Armagh, which were erected into the manor of Ballyworran. James Powell, of the Carmarthenshire line, was Clerk of the Council in the reign of Charles the First, and Historiographer Royal in that of Charles the Second, while it must not be omitted that a Mary Powell was the wife of the immortal Milton. In 1641 a William Powell claimed title to the Vicarage of Laraghbryan, against Lady Talbot; it was, however, adjudged to her by an order of the Irish House of Commons. Amongst the Royalists who were in 1652 tried by court-martial in St. Patrick's Church, was a Thomas Powell. In 1666 Gyles Powell had a confirmatory grant of 3,410 acres in Limerick; while Captain Edward Powell was one of the '1649' Officers. In 1688 Sir John Powell was a puisne Judge of the Irish King's Bench, who, in the following year, was transferred to the Common Pleas.* At the battle of the Boyne, a Lieutenant Powell, 'of the Guards,' was killed.† The Attainders of 1691 have of this name only Edward Powell, described as of Rathcormac, County of Cork.

* *Singer's Corresp.* vol. 2, p. 273.

† *Clarke's Mem. James II.*, vol. 2, p. 399.

CAPTAIN JAMES LALLY.

ANOTHER of this surname was a Lieutenant in the King's Own Regiment of Infantry.—An interesting old manuscript has been forwarded in aid of this work by Mr. Browne of Moyne; it is entitled, “Extracts from the Genealogy of the most illustrious House of O'Mullally or O'Lally of Ireland, collected from the old Irish MS. Books of Pedigrees, as well as from the records preserved in the offices of the Exchequer, the Rolls, and the Auditor-General in said kingdom, by William Hawkins, Esq., King of Arms, &c., under the seal of his office.” This compilation deduces the family from Amlavus O'Maollalla, said to be Chief of Tulla-hy-Maolalla, and descended in the thirteenth generation from Maolalla, who, at the close of the tenth century, was ruler of Moen-nioge, now Clanricarde; from which period the annals recorded are sad evidences of the feuds that existed between the tanists of this house and the De Burgos. They do, however, more peacefully relate the death of an O'Mullally in 1487, ‘the most eminent man for wisdom in Hy-Maine,’ and in 1523 Dr. Thomas O'Mullally or Lally is noticed presiding as Archbishop of Tuam, at a synod there held.

In 1541 Melaghlin Mac Dermot O'Mullally submitted himself, his vassals, and land, by indented articles of agreement, to Sir Anthony St. Leger, Lord Deputy; and delivered his eldest son John, then twenty-five years old, as a hostage for performance on his part. Melaghlin had married Margaret, the daughter of Cormac, son of Roger Mac Dermot, Chief of Moylurg; and their son, said John, distinguished himself with his galloglasses at the siege of

Boulogne in 1544. He married a daughter of Hugh O'Madden, Chief of Silanchia, and his brother, William O'Mullally, was Archbishop of Tuam in 1573, by the Queen's appointment. In 1585 this Prelate was nominated on a commission for the pacification of Connaught, and died in 1595. In 1604 'Isacke' Lally of Tullenedaly sued out a license of pardon and protection; in Cromwell's time, however, James O'Mullally, the great grandson of John, forfeited a considerable part of the family estate; he had married Elizabeth, daughter of Gerald Dillon of Feamore in the County of Mayo (brother of the first Viscount Dillon of Costello-Gallen), and died on the old soil of Tullindally. His brothers Donald and William, following the fortunes of Charles the Second, were outlawed, and the remainder of the Lally estates in the Baronies of Dunmore and Kilconnell, County of Galway, were thereupon confiscated. The grandson of the last-named James O'Mullalley, was another James a Captain (the officer under present consideration) afterwards Colonel, who was killed at Montmelian. Thus far, almost in the words of the aforesaid Manuscript Pedigree, the authenticity of which is vouched by "Lally Marquis Tolland, Peer of France, Minister of State, in Paris, 29th October, 1817." Its authority is, however, impugned by Dr. O'Donovan.

The Captain James Lally, here under consideration, sat as Representative of Tuam in the Parliament of 1689, in the roll of which he was expressly styled of Tullindally. When Theobald, the second Viscount Dillon (writes O'Callaghan*), raised in 1690 and sent over to France the Regiment subsequently known as Dillon's Regiment to form

* *History of the Brigades*, p. 121.

part of Mountcashel's Brigade, having appointed his son Colonel thereof, though then not twenty years of age, he conferred the rank of Colonel, as commandant of the second Battalion, on his cousin James Lally de Tollendal; who, with his brothers, Gerald, William, and Mark Lally, mainly contributed to form that second Battalion from several independent companies. In the blockade and siege of Montmelian, in November, 1691, this James was killed. Besides him in Colonel Henry Dillon's Infantry, Edmund Lally was a Captain, and another James Lally was an Ensign in Lord Galway's. The Attainders of 1691 have but the names of James and Gerald. The Tollindally so confiscated was sold in 1703 to Edward Crew, styled of Carrowkeel, County of Galway, it being described as "the castle, town, and lands of Tullynadaly, &c., in the Barony of Dunmore, County of Galway;" subject, however, to a legacy to Michael Lally, and portions to Bridget Lally and to Mary Jordan, *alias* Lally.

Gerald Lally, the attainted brother of James and his companion in exile, married in France Marie-Anne de Bressac, a lady connected with some of the noblest houses in that kingdom, and they were the parents of Thomas Arthur Lally, the Count Lally, styled from a devotion to the *natale solum*, 'de Tollendal.' He was born in Dauphinè in 1702, and was, according to the custom then in France, entered a soldier on his birth. He obtained a company in Dillon's Irish Brigade at the age of nineteen, and at twenty-five was, on Cardinal Fleury's selection, sent to negotiate some important state affairs with the Court of Russia; a mission in which he acquitted himself so well, that he gained the confidence of his master and a recommendation from the Czarina. In 1743 he fought at Dettingen. In 1744 a

Regiment was drafted from an Irish Brigade for his command, hence styled 'Lally's Regiment,' down to its reduction in 1763. At the battle of Ypres, in May of the following year, this body of men was signally distinguished: *Colonel Lally* and several of his officers were wounded. He, however, as *Voltaire* relates,* "took with his own hand" many English officers, whereupon the King caused him to be appointed a Brigadier-General. In the succeeding July (1745), when, by the aid of *Walsh*, a merchant in *Nantes*, who was an Irish refugee, *Prince Charles Edward* embarked in the last effort to recover the crown of his ancestors, *Colonel Lally* attended him, shared all the dangers and hardships of that campaign, and was, as *Voltaire* also expresses it, the soul of the enterprise. The Duke of Cumberland caused him to be seized as a spy, but by influential interposition he was discharged on the terms of quitting England within twenty-four hours. "His hatred of the English and his courage," says *Voltaire*, "led to his having been selected some years after to command the expedition required to uphold the French Company established for traffic in India."

The details of this appointment and the circumstances connected with it are given fully by that historian; enough here to say that, when he was appointed to this command in 1755, it was avowed that he should have forthwith a force of 3,000 men and £250,000 in money, with three ships of war; to which the French India Company might add such vessels as they could arm. The equipment was not, however, sent out until two years after, and then so curtailed in every particular, that *Lally* declined taking charge of it until peremptorily ordered so to do.—The

* *Siecle de Louis XIV.*, vol. 4, p. 181.

capture by the English in 1761 of Pondicherry, of which he was Governor, closed his career and that war in India. He was taken prisoner by the English, removed to Madras, and thence transported to England; where, having learned the weighty accusations and charges that were raised against him in his own country, he sought and obtained leave to return thither to meet and confute them. Repairing to Fontainebleau, he wrote to the Duke de Choiseul, 'I have brought hither my head and my innocence, and shall await your orders.' These orders were of unexampled severity. His property was seized, and himself incarcerated in the Bastille for fifteen months before he was brought to trial. "Is this the reward of forty years' service?" he cried, as he passed at the age of 64 to the Conciergerie—to judgment. He was sentenced to die, and having been guarded to the place of execution and gagged, was beheaded in 1766, some hours previous to that which was fixed by his judges. His remains were buried in an obscure church of Paris. Thus died the Count Lally de Tollendal the Elder, the victim of court intrigues to screen the faults of others.—He left by his wife, Felicité Crofton, a son, Gerard de Lally, born at Paris in 1751, and who ranked 'Comte et Marquis de Lally Tolendal, Peer of France.' In the generous reverence of his father's reputation, he was successfully labouring in 1789 to obtain, from the Parliament of Rouen, a reversal of his condemnation and an acknowledgement of his innocence, when, the Revolution breaking out, paralyzed his efforts, and obliged him to seek an asylum in Switzerland. But Gerard was a zealous Royalist, and he it was who, on the memorable 20th of July in that year, presenting the unfortunate King to his people, delivered the eloquent and pathetic address which is extant in the journals and history

of the time. His loyalty driving him again into exile, he retired into Switzerland; from which place, nevertheless, he returned to Paris in 1792, with the vain hope of saving the King's life, but he was promptly arrested and imprisoned in the Abbaye; whence making his escape to England, he resided for some years at Richmond, until, on the Restoration of the Bourbons in 1814, he was made a Privy Councillor by Louis XVIII., with whom he retreated to Ghent on the return of the exiled Emperor in the following year. On the second Restoration he was created a Peer, and soon after died.

CAPTAIN PATRICK MAC GAWLEY.

THE Mac Gawley's, or more correctly Mac Awleys, were Chiefs of Calrigia, a territory on the borders of Westmeath and King's County, comprising the present parish of Ballyloughloe in the Barony of Clonronan; while, according to Mac Geoghegan, the Sept also possessed part of the Barony of Kilcoursy in the King's County. They trace their lineage from Manie, the fourth son of Niall of the Nine Hostages; and a venerable pedigree, long preserved in the family, verified in 1702 by William Hawkins, Ulster King of Arms, and printed *in extenso* at Prague in 1736, details the succession from him to Awley of the 13th century, and thence to the present representative. In this pedigree the respective matches of each tanist with the septs of O'Rourke, Mac Geoghegan, Fitz Patrick, O'Byrne, O'Kelly, O'Carroll, O'Ferrall, O'Brien, O'Kennedy, O'Mulloy, O'Connor-Faly, O'More, O'Melaghlin, &c., through centuries, are confidently

given. The Four Masters commemorate the death of Aireachtach Mac Awley, then Chief of Calrigia, in 1187. In 1460 Manus Mc Awley, its chief, married Una O'Mulloy, daughter of the Lord of Fearcal. In 1527, say the same annalists with undisguised candour, Aulaff Oge Dhu Mac Awley, the Chief of Calrigia, was slain by the Clan Colman; but previous to his death he had his revenge, for he slew at the same place Fiochadh Mac Geoghegan. In 1615 James Magawley had livery, as son and heir of Christopher Magawley, of Donegane in Westmeath. In 1632 died Murtagh Magawley, seised of two castles and sundry lands in said county. Awley Magawley, his son and heir, was then aged forty and married. In two years after died James Magawley, seised in fee of the Castle of Ballyloughtoo, &c., leaving Henry, his eldest son, then aged fourteen, with six other sons, Richard, Hugh, Gerald, Thomas, Edward, and Christopher, all living at the time of their said father's decease. This Henry appears to have married Maria, daughter of John Brown of the Neal; and a very detailed pedigree in the ascending line of this Henry, through twenty-four generations, to Byrne, son of Maurice, whom it mentions as having been baptised by St. Patrick, is incorporated in a Funeral Entry in Birmingham Tower. Henry had by this lady five sons; the above Captain Patrick, Henry, John, Philip, and Gerald. Francis, third son of said Patrick by Johanna, daughter of John Leicester of Kilcormack, married Bridget Delamer, by whom he had Awley Mac Awley, who, in the early part of his life, was in the service of Maria Theresa. His son was the late Count Francis Philip Mac Awley, who married in 1808 Clara, daughter and sole heiress of the Count Cerati, and was in 1815 the chosen Prime Minister of the Ex-Empress Maria Louisa. He died in 1835,

when his son Valerio, Count Magawley (Cerati), succeeded to the representation of this ancient Sept.

Francis had, by said Bridget Delamer, three other sons, Henry, attainted in 1691, but who afterwards became a Franciscan friar, and died in 1711; John, who also became a friar, in Bohemia, and died in 1720; and Philip, born in 1675, and who, notwithstanding his tender years, was, for a short time, engaged in this war, an Ensign in this Colonel Henry's Regiment, but he left Ireland in 1690 for France, with that which his young relative, Colonel Arthur Dillon, brought over to the Continent. Philip signalized himself in the service, and died in 1735. The Mac Gawleys attainted in 1691 were the above Patrick, styled of Tullavoad in Westmeath; Garret, George, James, and Peter Mac Gawley of Carne; Dominick of Noughwell, Hubert of Augh Villas, with James and Henry of Dungan, all in said County; Richard of Kilcline in Meath; Thomas of Lisnaskea in Fermanagh, and Thomas 'Mac Gaulie' of Rathfriland in Down (the last two appear to have been of Scotch descent and Plantation introduction). Christopher Mac Gawley, of Williamstown in Westmeath, was also attainted, but obtained, on claim, the benefit of the Articles of Limerick, as did likewise Captain Patrick, who had attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the war. At the Court of Claims in 1700 Christopher Mac Gawley and Jane his wife claimed an estate tail in Westmeath lands forfeited by James Mac Gawley, but their prayer was disallowed; while a Patrick Mac Gawley sought and obtained a long leasehold term, and a mortgage affecting Westmeath lands, as well those of said James as of Henry Mac Gawley.

CAPTAIN WALTER BLAKE.

THE founder of this family in Ireland, says Sir Bernard Burke in his *Baronetage*, was Richard Blake, *alias* Caddell, who accompanied Prince John in 1185 into this Kingdom, and subsequently obtained large grants in Connaught. His descendant and namesake was commanded in 1303, as Sheriff of Connaught, to levy a debt due to the Crown by David de Burgo. In 1309 John le Blake and Gilbert le Blake sued out writs of right connected with lands, as did Richard le Blake in the following year. In 1355 Walter Poer Blake was one of the influential proprietors of Waterford, who, according to the law of the day, elected Peter, son of Roger le Poer, into its Shrievalty. In 1387 when Robert de Vere, Marquess of Dublin, ruled Ireland under the extraordinary grant from King Richard, that favourite, having committed the salmon fishery of the town and river of Galway, as then in the possession of the Crown, by reason of the minority of Roger, son and heir of Edmund Mortimer, late Earl of March, to Richard Panys of Bristol, especially prohibited Richard de Burgo and Henry Blake, burgesses of that town, from opposing the exercise of this right. A branch of the family was then settled in the County of Kildare (where it gave name to the locality of Blakestown) as was another in Meath. In 1487 Robert Blake was Bishop of Clonmacnoise, by the Pope's provision.

In the time of Queen Elizabeth died Luke Blake of New Ross, leaving Mark his son and heir, who died in 1604, when Luke, junior, his son and heir, was aged only five years; the latter died in 1623, leaving John Blake his brother and

heir, of full age. In 1612 Robert Blake of Galway, had a grant of the Castle, mill, and lands of Ballynacourt, the Castle and site of Castlemoyle, the Castle, town, and lands of Cartra, the Castle or fort of Ardfry, with sundry lands and chief rents in Galway, a Castle, town, and sundry townlands in Mayo; while, in 1616, Valentine Blake had a patent for markets and fairs at Clonyn in the last County. In 1618 died Richard Blake of Wardstown, in Meath, seised of a Castle and other premises there; he left no male issue, whereupon Alison, daughter of Peter Blake, his brother, then aged fourteen, succeeded to the estates. In 1640 John Blake, *alias* Caddell, presented a petition to the Commissioners of the Transplantation of Connaught, wherein, after stating that "he and his ancestors, whose heir he is by lineal descent of eleven generations, as proveable by many ancient and authentic documents, 'is and have been seised of their inheritance of the Castle and two water mills of Kiltorrigh, and a moiety of the lands thereto belonging, and of two quarters and a-half in Slew-Clare, parcel of Kiltorrigh, and of the moiety of the Castle and four quarters of land in Killtullagh, and of divers messuages and lands, within the Liberties of Galway and Athenry; and that the petitioner and his ancestors did plant thereabout, being an ancient English family, and there continued without change of language, manners, or habit, and without once matching with any Irish family, since the ninth year of Edward the Second,' and that said premises have been ever English land, exempt from Irish jurisdiction or exactions, as free as any within the Pale, same having been then purchased from Thomas 'Hobridge' by the petitioner's ancestor, Richard Caddell, called '*the black*.' To this memorial was annexed a proof of the respective links of the petitioner's pedigree, whereupon

the said Commissioners reported, 'upon all which we conceive that the estate of inheritance, now held by the said John Blake, of the premises, was in his said ancestors, whose heir male he is, before his Majesty's title accrued to the said County of Galway.'* Francis Blake, of this old Galway family, was one of the Confederates at the Supreme Council of Kilkenny, of which Assembly Sir Richard Blake, the founder of the family of Ardfry, was Speaker. In 1668 Walter Blake had a confirmatory grant of 3,748 acres in Mayo, and 2,803 in Galway, and in 1677 had an increased grant of 2,523 acres in these Counties; while in the latter year Martin Blake had a similar grant of 1,895 acres in Galway; Andrew Blake of 2,532 in the same County; and Andrew, son and heir of Walter, of 3,376 acres in Galway and Mayo. In 1679 Peter Blake passed patent for a moiety of the castle, town, and six quarters of Aughrim, 535 acres, and upwards of 1,000 more in Galway. In 1681 Robert, son and heir of Richard Blake, had like grants of 12,000 acres in Galway, Mayo, and Meath; as had Marcus Blake of 1,189 acres in Mayo.

Besides the above Captain Walter, there appeared commissioned on this List—in Lord Bophin's Infantry, Richard Blake a Captain with John Blake his Ensign; Peter a Captain and another Peter his Ensign; and Richard a Lieutenant with Nicholas Blake his Ensign; while, in Colonel Dominick Browne's Infantry, Valentine 'Blacke' was a Lieutenant. In King James's New Charter to Galway in 1687, fourteen of this name were set down upon the Roll of Burgesses. Eight of the name were attainted in 1691, and amongst them the above Walter, described as of Galway.

* *Hardiman's Iar-Connaught*, pp. 194-5.

He was in truth Sir Walter Blake of Menlough; and, though he was one of the Representatives of the County of Galway in the Parliament of 1689, he was yet, says Sir Bernard Burke,* 'the first Catholic gentleman that joined the standard of the Prince of Orange, and obtained a commission from his Highness to raise a Regiment which he maintained and clothed at his own expense.' He was, however, formally attainted in 1691, as was also John Blake of Ardfry; but Sir Walter was adjudged within the articles of 1698 and 1699, as were Lieutenant Blake of Drum, and Richard Blake of Ardfry. The latter was one of the burgesses named in the New Charter to Galway, but not having taken up arms for either party, his own burned Ardfry and destroyed his property, in consequence of which De Ginkell promised him relief that he afterwards obtained; but, being a papist, much difficulty was interposed to his getting possession of his lands.† Francis and Martin Blake, who were also of King James's party, obtained pardons under the Great Seal. At Chichester House Sir Walter Blake claimed and was allowed a fee in estates in the County of Clare, forfeited by John Blake of Ardfry; while on other estates of said John, Isidore and Patrick Blake, minors, by their uncle and guardian Thomas Lynch, sought respective remainders; as did Mary Lynch, otherwise Blake, his widow, her jointure. In 1697 Geoffrey Blake, of Drum in Galway, petitioned the Irish Parliament for relief by Bill against his father, Walter Blake a papist, who threatened to disinherit him as he (Geoffrey) had become a Protestant.—Joseph Henry Blake, the representative of the Ardfry line, was in 1800 ennobled by the title of Lord Baron Wallscourt.

* *Peerage*, p. 90.† *Thorpe's Catal. Southwell MSS.*, p. 38.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM BRABAZON.

SIR BERNARD BURKE remarks in his *Peerage*, that Jacques le Brabazon appears in the Roll of Battle-Abbey, as one of the Knights who accompanied the Conqueror to England; from which time members of this family are distinguished on English record, as Knights, Justices, and Representatives in Parliament. In 1534 Sir William Brabazon was Vice-Treasurer and Receiver-General of Ireland; at which time the Lord Chief Justice Aylmer wrote of him to Lord Cromwell, King Henry's prime minister, as 'the man that prevented the total ruin and desolation of the country, and who is extolled by all, as the saviour of the kingdom.' He was thrice at the head of the Irish Government as Lord Justice. His eldest son Edward was one of the Representatives for the County of Wicklow in Perrot's Parliament of 1585, and he, in 1609, had a grant of the once splendid religious house of St. Thomas à Becket, with the court, wood, mill, buildings, orchards and gardens appertaining, situate within the liberties of Dublin, which his descendants, the Earls of Meath, still enjoy.

In 1636 Anthony Brabazon died, seised of Kilclogher, Calliaghtown, &c., in Louth, leaving Edward his son and heir, aged ten years. The name does not appear on the Roll of Attainders of 1641, but, in 1652, Anthony Brabazon, described as of Ballinasloe, a younger branch of the aforesaid Sir William, and ancestor of the Baronets of the County Mayo, was excepted from pardon for life and estate by Cromwell's Ordinance. In 1679 a confirmatory patent for 891 acres in Roscommon, passed to William Brabazon, who

seems to have been the son of Anthony, the patentee of 1652, and identical with the above Captain.

The Earl of Meath of that day was so identified with King William's cause, as to have been attainted in King James's Parliament. He had a command in the service of the former at the battle of the Boyne; and, in the subsequent first siege of Limerick, led a Regiment, on which occasion several of his men were shot,* and himself wounded; he was sworn of King William's Privy Council, and afterwards of Queen Anne's, and died in Feb., 1708, *s.p.*

CAPTAIN HUGH MAC DERMOT.

THE early annals of this once powerful family are fully detailed in the *Book of Lecan*, avowedly from the more ancient Psalter of Cashel. The *Book of Kilronan*, compiled by their chief '*Seanachies*,' the O'Duigenans, has, as might be expected, most interesting particulars of their lineage. Maolruana, King of Moylurg at the time of the battle of Clontarf in 1014, is ranked as prepositus of this noble Sept; he, however, having been, as the Annalists relate, too old to be there present, one of his sons led his adherents, the Clan-Maolruana, on that memorable day. His lineal descendant in the seventh generation was Dermot, who died in 1159, "Supreme Councillor, Sage, and excellent Mediator of one-fifth of Connaught." In him the surname originated, while their territory was called Moylurg. Conor, the son of this Dermot, Tanist of Moylurg in the twelfth century, after

* *Rawdon Papers*, p. 334.

enjoying the sovereignty of the little principality for ten years, took upon him the Cistercian habit, and became a monk in the Abbey of Boyle, within whose still noble and picturesque walls he was interred in 1198; whereupon the government hereof devolved upon Tumultagh (Timothy) Mac Dermot, his son, who erected in 1204 the original castle on an Island of Lough Ke, within the now beautiful demesne of Viscount Lorton. Thomas, (the son of Ferral Mac Dermot, theretofore Abbot of Boyle), was in 1262 promoted to the Bishopric of Elphin. In this interval branched off the founders of the Mac Dermots-na-Gall and the Mc Dermotts *ruagh* (Roe). Early in the fourteenth century Dermot McDermot of Moylurg was one of the Irish Magnates who, from a hatred of the English government, invited the invasion of Edward, the brother of King Robert Bruce. On his arrival in Ulster, this Dermot was of the first who joined his standard, and fell, his unsuccessful ally, in the last struggle for the invader, at the battle of Athenry, with many other Mc Dermots, his adherents. From Conor Mc Dermot of this period sprung the Mc Dermots 'of the Rock;' a branch was also at this time established in Cork.

In 1331 Maolruana Mc Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, having abdicated his government, assumed the monastic habit in the Abbey of Boyle, and Tomaltach his son succeeded to the lordship. In 1478 Mac William Burke aided, as would seem by Connor Mac Dermot, then the Chief, 'entered upon that portion of Moylurg, which belonged to Roderic Mac Dermot, who thereupon proceeded to besiege 'the Rock' in Lough Ke, the seat of the Mac Dermot, having with him a *mechanical war engine*, which was sent to him from Fermanagh; and, by a cast from it, the only son of the Mc Dermot was slain, the Rock was taken, and Roderic assumed the lordship of

Moylurg and expelled Connor.' 'In 1540,' as also recorded by the Four Masters, 'a general invitation to one entertainment was given by Roderic, the son of Teigue Mac Dermot, and his wife, the daughter of Mac William of Clanrickard, to the Schools of Ireland and to all those who were in the habit of receiving presents, to come to them at the Rock, and they were all plentifully supplied by that couple.' To the Parliament, convened by Sir John Perrot in 1585, Teigue, the son of Hugh 'Oge,' being tanist of Moylurg and very old, sent his relative 'of the Rock,' viz. Bryan, son of Rory, son of Teigue, son of Rory *oge*, who was the great grandson of Connor, the founder of that line (as aforesaid), to represent the Sept at this first national Assembly. Teigue's line afterwards became extinct, and the Captainship passed to the family 'of the Rock.' A survey of Connaught, made in 1586, names Mc Dermot's territory in Roscommon as Monaster-Boyle.

In 1602, when the Lord Deputy Mountjoy passed the Christmas at Galway, the Mc Dermot (styled 'of the Curlews') made his submission to him. Bryan Mc Dermot was then the Chief; in 1603, however, his estates were held to be confiscated, and seven leading members of the Sept were obliged to sue out their pardons. In 1604 King James granted the reversion of the office of Serjeant-at-Arms in Connaught and Thomond to Cormack Mac Dermot and Henry his son, and the survivor. A Report made during this reign states that this Cormack Mac Dermot had a son and a nephew in the College of Bourdeaux, priests; while the document emphatically adds—'There are hundreds in the College, whose names I saw the last lent, from Waterford, Limerick, Clonmel, Cork, Galway, Kilkenny, and Drogheda, and from the counties abroad throughout the realm; and I

am sure that there is no worthy gent: in all the realm, nor merchant, but gave their sons and their nearest kinsmen; but what in particular is sent to them, is the portion their fathers do leave them, and some collections that yearly 'is' taken up for them; and with this they live, together with certain yearly pensions that is allowed unto the Colleges by the Kings and Princes in whose dominion they live. But as for the Bishops Jesuits, Friars, they receive not one penny out of this land, but are relieved by the bounty of the Priests throughout Christendom where they dwell, and by the Prelates of the Cloisters, wherein they receive their orders.* In the same year (1604) Sir Theobald Dillon, Knight (afterwards created Viscount Dillon, and ancestor of the Colonel of this Regiment), had a grant of the wardship of Bryan oge McDermot, son and heir of the aforesaid Bryan 'of the Rock,' for the consideration of a fine of £4, and an annual rent of £3 6s. 8d., the patentee retaining thereout certain allowances for the maintenance and education of the minor. In 1607 Connor MacDermott Roe passed patent for Cammock and other lands in Roscommon; with license for fairs and markets in Kilmactrany; and in the same year Sir William Taaffe, Knight, had a grant of the wardship of Owen, son and heir of Cornelius MacDermot of Carrick MacDermot, deceased; which Owen attained age in 1617, as did Bryan, Lord Dillon's ward, in the following year; when he passed patent for such a territory that the enumeration of the townlands covers sixteen skins of parchment; the first richly illuminated; yet was it but a portion of their former princely inheritance. The patent is still preserved by the lineal male representative of the Sept, Charles MacDermot

* *MS. in Trin. Coll. Library, Dublin, E. iii. 7.*

of Coolavin. This Bryan, the Chief, died in 1636, and was buried in a church founded by one of his ancestors, within the holy ambit of Clonmacnoise. His second son, Charles, on the death of an elder brother Terence without issue, became seised of Moylurg—its last Chief. He had married Eleanor, daughter 'of the great O'Mulloy of Croghan,' in the County of Roscommon. In 1681 Hugh, son of Teigue, son of Rory, son of Owen *Grana* MacDermott, passed patent for 194 acres in Galway.

Hugh Mc Dermot, the Captain in this notice, was the eldest son of said Charles and Eleanor; he was taken prisoner at Aughrim, but, on the interference and by the interest of Sir Robert King, the ancestor of Viscount Lorton (then residing at Rockingham, part of the ancient property of the McDermots), he was released, avowedly by reason of the humanity and kindness evinced by him towards the Protestant Clergy and Laity. The original letter of Sir Robert King to John Davies, in favour of Captain Hugh on this occasion, is in the possession of the aforesaid representative of the Sept; as is also a memorial from Hugh to Sarsfield, seeking military outfit for his troop, with the order thereupon signed by Henry Dillon, as Lord Lieutenant of the County. Captain Hugh intermarried with Eliza, daughter of O'Kelly of Aughrim, and by her had issue Charles and Terence. In January, 1688, Ballymote was garrisoned by the latter, who represented the Borough of Boyle in King James's Parliament of Dublin, and was consequently attainted in King William's; whereupon all his interest in the family estates (the greater portion of which had been conveyed in 1669 to him by his father) was confiscated; and his brother Charles succeeded only to Coolavin on the death of their father, Captain Hugh, in 1707. Before that event, in September,

1690, this Charles was, in virtue of King James's Commission, directed and empowered to receive for his Majesty the Castle of Carrick Mac Dermot, *i.e.* the Castle of the Rock, in Lough Ke, and the Castle or strong house of Canbo, and all other the Castles and strong houses upon the said Charles's estate and ancient inheritance. He died in 1758, at the advanced age of 98, leaving issue by his lady, (Catherine Dillon of the House of Clonbrock), Myles his eldest son, who married a daughter of Charles O'Connor, the elder historian, and died at Coolavin in 1793, leaving issue Hugh and other children. Hugh married his cousin Elizabeth, daughter of Denis O'Connor of Ballinagar, and by her had Charles and several other children. Charles intermarried with Arabella O'Rourke of the ancient Sept of Brefney, by whom he has a numerous issue, and he now ranks as the lineal representative of the elder line of the MacDermots. Besides the above Captain Hugh, there are in commission, in different Regiments of this Army List, eight other McDermots or McDermotts—four in Colonel Oliver O'Gara's, one in Colonel Nicholas Browne's, and three in Sir Michael Creagh's Infantry. In the Parliament of 1689 Terence Dermott, who, as Lord Mayor of Dublin, solemnly presented its keys to King James on his previous arrival there, and who was a Captain in Sir Michael Creagh's Infantry, represented, with his Colonel, that City; Terence MacDermot of Coolavin, with Captain John King, represented the Borough of Boyle; while Robert Dermot was one of the Members for Dundalk, and Bryan Dermot for Carlingford. The Attainders of 1691 exhibit the names of Terence Dermot, senior and junior, of Dublin; Bryan McDermott of Carlingford; Robert and John of Drogheda, merchants; Edward of Newry; Dermid of Kilberry, in Louth; William of Ballymartin, in

Kilkenny; Myles of Carricksullagh; and Bryan of Kilronan, in Roscommon.

CAPTAIN TERENCE McDONOUGH.

THE McDonoughs were a powerful Sept in the County of Sligo, having an extensive territory in the Barony of Corran; they were also at a very early date established in the County of Cork, where they held the noble castle of Kanturk. In the former County they are considered to have branched from the MacDermots, in the latter from the McCartys. This Sept is expressly stated by the Four Masters to have taken their patronymic in Sligo, from a Donough, who flourished there in 1278. The same Annalists record, with much importance of language, the progress of MacDonough of Tyrrerill in 1397 to the plain of Connaught (about Boyle), with his whole force, property, and cattle, in order to aid the O'Connor. In 1446 "the McDonoughs, Turlough Carrach O'Connor and O'Connor Don having joined Mac William of Clanricarde, for the purpose of appointing a MacDonough in Tyrrerill, they finally agreed on electing two MacDonoughs, giving half of the country to each, namely to John, the son of Conor MacDonough, and to Teigue, the son of Tomaltach More MacDonough;" and, accordingly, the sept sent two representatives to Perrot's memorable Parliament of 1585. In 1597 "Ballymote (in Sligo), which had been in possession of the Queen's people for thirteen years till this time, was taken by its own original inheritors, namely, by the McDonoughs of Corran." By a patent of 1617 various manors, castles, towns, and lands of their ancient territory in the County of Sligo were, according to the policy of the day, re-granted on

new and more forfeitable tenures to different members of this Sept, as also to those of O'Hara, O'Higgins, and O'Connor; while the same patent includes other re-grants to the O'Dowdes and O'Garas in that county and in Mayo; and in 1677 Daniel McDonough had a grant of 366 acres in Clare; as had Turlough M'Donough of 116 in Mayo.

The Attainders of 1642 present the names of Cormack McDonagh of Knockecrawley; Melaghlin of Lismalronyne; Daniel of Ardkill, in Kildare; Hugh *buy* of Coolkenney, in Wicklow; and Connor 'Donnagh' of Baldungan, in Dublin; while the outlawries of 1691 comprise Terence M'Donough of Sligo; William of Drumburgy; John, Andrew, Thaddeus, and Michael of Ballindoe; Laughlin of Ballyraghboe; Dominick of Dungillagh; Morgan of Carrowlack; and Mulrooney of Ballymote, all in Sligo; with Cornelius of Carnaghy, in Cork; and James 'Donogh' of Arklow. On the present Army List, besides Captain Terence, there appear Henry M'Donough, a Lieutenant in Sir Charles O'Brien's Infantry; Morgan McDonough, an Ensign in Colonel Oliver O'Gara's; and in Sir John Fitzgerald's Infantry Regiment, — McDonough was Surgeon. In the Parliament of 1689, the above Terence McDonough sat as one of the Representatives of the Borough of Sligo. Hamilton, in his *Enniskilleners*, says that in May, 1689, Ballyshannon was relieved by *them*, and the Irish were obliged to evacuate. 'All their foot,' he adds, 'fled away towards Sligo, or got off safe, except some few that were taken in the Fish Island, near the town, with their Captain, one MacDonough, a Counsellor-at-law, commonly known by the name of 'blind MacDonough.' In 1690 one of the Cork McDonoughs was appointed by King James a Governor of that County.

CAPTAIN WALTER PHILLIPS.

THE Phillipses of Ireland are, with, perhaps, the only exception of those in Ulster, deduced, in their family pedigrees, from Wales. A specimen of those genealogical records in manuscript drawn up in the last century, and vouched, as on their best belief and local knowledge, by the attestation of all the Roman Catholic Prelates of Connaught, referring as it does to Captain Walter's Mayo line, is in this compiler's possession; that peculiar test of credence here mentioned, having been necessitated, where, after the Reformation, members of Catholic Houses in Ireland sought preferment in France, Spain, or Austria.

It commences with Cadifer ap Colhoyn, Lord of Dyfed, who was of the same tribe with Vortigern, King of Britain, and paternally descended from Maximus, King of Britain and Emperor of Rome. This Cadifer was the founder of the ennobled line of Picton Castle, and from him and his lady Helen, only daughter and heiress of Lleoeh Llawen Vawr, a Prince of Wales, the tree springs out through his lineal heir male, Sir Aaron ap Rhys, who attended Richard the First into the Holy Land, where he behaved so gallantly that he received the order of Knighthood of the Holy Sepulchre, and a grant of armorials, a lion rampant sable in a field argent. His descendant, Philip ap Evan, left a son Meredith, who was the first that took the name of Phillips, styling himself Meredith Philips, instead of ap Phillip, the usual character of designation.

Meredith was born in 1242, and while his eldest son, Philip Philips of Kylsant, was the ancestor of the family of

Picton Castle, his youngest son, John Phillips, in the time of Edward the First, crossed over in that monarch's service to subdue the Irish 'rebels' in Connaught, where, the enterprise having succeeded, he acquired the patrimony of Clonmore, with the townlands annexed in the County of Mayo, in reward of his services. (It is of tradition that other offshoots of this Welsh stock came over at the same time or soon after, and established the name in different Irish localities. In the time of Queen Elizabeth they are recorded as of the gentry of the King's County, and Waterford; William Phillips was Sheriff of Waterford in 1616. They soon afterwards appear settled in various parts of Tipperary, Cork, Kilkenny, Limerick, and Wexford. Those of Munster appear to have become Protestants, and two of them, Captain Christopher Phillips of Limerick and Edward Phillips of Cork, were attainted in King James's Parliament of 1689; the former was one of the representatives of the borough of Askeaton in King William's Parliament of 1696.)

The above-mentioned John was born in 1271, as was, in the eighth generation from him, Gilbert Phillips of Clonmore, who married Mary Jordan, daughter of Walter Jordan, a Chief of the adjacent Barony of Gallen. (Their son, Walter Phillips, was one of the chiefs who in 1585 was required to testify a surrender of the County to the Lord Deputy, Sir John Perrot, on the composition; he did not however execute the degrading transfer). Another son of Gilbert and Mary was Philip Phillips, born in 1557, married a daughter of — O'Gara, Chief of the Barony of Coolavin, in the County of Sligo, and their son Myles, born in 1590, married Mable, daughter of — O'Donnellan of Rossedonelan, County of Roscommon. (Various inquisitions were taken in the time of James the First in Mayo, on Phillipses, or, as they were

there styled, Mac Phillibeen, sons of Phillip; while Dr. O'Donovan suggests that the Mac Phillibeen in the Barony of Burrishoole in that County were a branch of the Burkes.) Walter, the eldest born of Myles and Mable, became a Major in the army, and he is expressly named in the declaration of King Charles's gratitude, 'for services beyond the seas,' being styled Captain Walter Phillips of Clonmore, in Mayo. He married Winifred, daughter of Dudley Costello of the Barony of Costello. They had issue Philip and John; the latter married Eleanor daughter of Captain William Taaffe, fifth son of the first Viscount Corran, and who was himself lineal ancestor of the present Viscount Taaffe. A third son Charles was, with his eldest brother Philip, adjudged entitled to the benefit of the Articles of Limerick, the latter, commonly called Captain Phillips, was born in Austrian Belgium in 1653, where his father then sojourned with the Royal Family, whence on the Restoration these exiles returned to Clonmore; and Philip, in 1682, married Bridget O'Mulloy, daughter of Edward O'Mulloy, Chief of Oughtertyry, County of Roscommon. Their eldest son Myles, born in 1684, married in 1712 Juliana, daughter of Edward Browne of Tullimore, County of Mayo, by whom he had issue Edward his eldest son, Phillip Phillips his second son, Archbishop of Tuam, ('lately deceased,' says the Manuscript above cited), and John who died unmarried. Edward, in October, 1739, married Helena, daughter of John O'Kelly of Castle Kelly, County of Galway, by whom he had one son, Thomas, born in January, 1749, who in 1767 married Catherine, daughter of Philip and Anne O'Byrne of Killoughter, County of Wicklow. Their issue 'are' Edward, born 24th May, 1768; Philip, born 1770; and Myles, born 1774.—Here this ancient Pedigree concludes. Edward, the eldest son, married in 1794, Anne,

daughter of Doctor Terence Mac Dermot, of the house of Coolavin, and had issue Thomas, (and two other sons who died unmarried), with three daughters. Thomas, the eldest son of Edward, married in 1828 Alicia, the only surviving daughter of Doctor O'Ferrall, of the old Sept of Annaly, and he has by her three sons and four daughters. This family, of such ancient origin and old respectability in Mayo, has, in the bloodless revolution of the Incumbered Estates' Commission, been uprooted from the soil. They are there no more.

It may be here mentioned that Major Dudley Phillips, Lieutenants Richard and Edward, and Ensign George Phillips appear on the Roll of the '1649' Officers, in connexion with adjudications decreed after the Restoration.

LIEUTENANT PAUL RUTLEDGE.

In 1676 a Thomas Rutledge had a confirmatory grant of 139 acres in Tipperary, while this officer is described, in the Inquisition taken on his Attainder, as 'of Clontikilty, County Mayo.' A James Rutledge, on the same roll of outlawries, was possessed of property in the town of Galway, off which Catherine Rutledge, otherwise Blake, claimed and was allowed jointure. A Lieutenant Edward 'Rutledge' was one of the '1649' officers.

LIEUTENANT MURROUGH MELAGHLIN.

THE O'Melaghlin was one of the five Septs eligible to the sovereignty of Leinster, and the power of the family and extent of the territory over which it lorded as a Royal appropriation, are evinced in the grant from Henry the Second to Hugh de Lacy, making over to him the whole Province of Meath, including Westmeath (of modern partition); 'to hold same in as full and ample a manner as Murrough O'Melaghlin had theretofore held the same;' yet, in the lapse of centuries, this great name has become extinct, or is only sought to be traced in existing assimilations, as M'Loughlin, O'Laughlin, &c.

According to the native chronicles, a daughter of O'Melaghlin, King of Meath in the ninth century, was the agent of killing Turgesius the Danish tyrant, by a stratagem like that related by Plutarch in his *Life of Pelopidas*. At the commencement of the eleventh century, Malachy O'Melaghlin, theretofore the acknowledged King of Ireland, was deposed by Brien Boromhe. In 1105 the territory of Meath was divided between the sons of Donald O'Melaghlin. In the progress of the same century, Murrough O'Melaghlin, the acknowledged King of Meath, was one of the chief leaders in the feudal conflicts that opened Ireland to the English adventurers; while the abduction of his daughter, then wife of O'Rourke, is effectively narrated by the Annalists as leading in that invasion. His Kingdom passed from him, and even his great mensal patrimony, the Province of Meath; was given, as before mentioned,—a Palatinate to Hugh de Lacy.

In 1264 'Art O'Melaghlin burned all the castles and towns in Delvin, in Calraigh, and in Breaghmaine, and expelled all the English therefrom; he afterwards took hostages from their chiefs.' This family thereupon became of such importance as to be one of the native Septs, who were held entitled to the privilege of using English law. In 1310 the King gave the Royal assent to an election made in the Convent of Clonard, by the Prioress and Sisterhood, of Mora, daughter of the O'Melaghlin, to be Abbatesse therein. In 1314, when Edward the Second sought the aid of the Irish magnates, he directed an especial letter missive to '*O'Melan-Helyn, Duci Hibernorum Miciæ.*'

In 1462, when the remaining estates of this family were invaded by the Palesmen, *aided by the Lord Deputy*, the native clans espoused their cause, and took the Viceroy prisoner. In the following year, Connor O'Melaghlin died, Bishop of Elphin, in a few years after which 'the O'Melaghlin,' writes Dr. Stuart in his *Armagh*, 'was one of the Irish chiefs, who renounced the papal authority, and swore allegiance to Henry the Eighth. In 1562 Murrough O'Melaghlin was recognised Chief of the Sept, soon after which Sir Henry Sidney constituted his territory, by the description of 'Clan-Colman,' otherwise 'O'Melaghlin's country,' parcel of the County of Westmeath. In 1580 Callagh, son of Turlough, son of Lysagh O'Melaghlin of the Coolins in Westmeath, sold all his right to certain lands therein to Thomas L'Estrange of Ballymore-Lough Suidy. In the time of James the First, this Sept was stripped of a very considerable portion of their old territory, a large tract of which, described as 'O'Melaghlin's Country,' situated about Clonmacnoise, and comprising advowsons, rectories, churches, chief rents, lands, &c., was granted to

Richard, Earl of Clanricarde; while about the same time Francis Blundel, 'Clerk of the Commission for Defective Titles,' had a grant of other O'Melaghlin estates in the County of Westmeath. When Clare was first planted into a county, Fynnyn McLaughlin was seised of castles therein, at Roscoe and Legivarrow. On the attainders of 1642 only two of this name appear, William *dhu* Mac Melaghlin and Edward Mac Melaghlin of Ballyshanduff, County of Wicklow, while Maurice O'Melaghlin, chief of his Sept, is recorded as having in 1646 repudiated 'the peace of Ormonde' and leagued himself with the Ecclesiastics. The outlawries of 1691 name but one, Maolseachlin O'Melaghlin, describing him as of Lough-Mask, County of Mayo; so completely had the family been expelled from their ancient province.

LIEUTENANT JAMES LYNAM.

THIS surname is of Irish record from the time of Edward the Third, principally in connection with Meath. Early in the reign of his successor, William Lynam was appointed a Guardian of the Peace for the barony of Lune, in that county; soon after which he died, when the King committed to the Sheriff of Meath, in consideration of his heavy expence and losses in treating with O'Neill of Ulster, the custody, of all the lands of said William to hold, with the knights' fees, wardships, and marriages thereunto belonging, during the minority of Hugh, his son and heir. John Lynham had, at the same time, the custody of other possessions theretofore belonging to said William. In 1399 Richard Lynham was guardian of the peace in the Barony of Moyfen-

rath and custodee of certain lands in Meath. He was the son of a Nicholas Lynam, and father of Peter and Richard junior. The latter was in 1412 a joint custodee of the temporalities of the See of Meath during its vacancy. In 1425 he was constituted Ranger of the Royal Park of Trim, with the serjeantcy of the manor. In seven years after, Nicholas Lynam was seised of two parts of the manors of Adamstown and Bellewstown, with two parts of a water-mill at the latter locality, and certain other rights in weirs, mills, &c. At Adamstown the family continued down to the civil war of 1641, when Richard Lynam, styled of that locality, was attainted on three inquisitions, with Bartholomew Lynham of Swords, and *James Lynham* of Dublin, merchant. The above Lieutenant was probably grandson of the latter, but his name does not appear on the Roll of Outlawries of 1691, and only those of Christopher and Adam Lynam, of Great Treffans in Meath.

ENSIGN THOMAS DOLPHIN.

THIS surname appears upon the native annals from the time of Henry the Third, being chiefly located in Galway.

ENSIGN EDMUND DOWELL.

THIS officer does not appear on the Attainders of 1691; the only persons named there are Hugo and Patrick O'Dowell of Tullyard, County of Down; and Dionysius 'Dowell' of Moneytagh (Mantua), County of Roscommon, while it may be mentioned that in 1678, Allan, son and heir of James Dowell, passed patent for 74 acres in the County of Roscommon.

ENSIGNS THOMAS AND CHARLES COSTELLO.

THE Costellos, or, as the family were more usually styled on the Irish records, Mc Costellos, derive their origin from Hostilio, the second son of Gilbert de Angulo. In 1192 his father (said Gilbert) led what the Annalists call an army to Easroa near Ballyshannon, and there erected a castle. Myles Mc Costello invaded the country of Mac Rannall in 1247, but was repulsed. In 1487, say the Four Masters, John *dhu* Mc Costello, Lord of Slieve Lughra (in Mayo) died, and two of the Sept were nominated to succeed him; and in 1565, when recounting the military expedition of Sir Richard Bingham through that county, they mark Castlemore, near Ballaghaderreen, as the chief seat of the Mac Costello, while a survey of Connaught, drawn up in 1586, names Ballyhaunes, in Mayo, as the territory of Mac Costello, *alias* 'Baron Nangle.'

In 1666, say the *Rawdon Papers*, 'the great tory Colonel Costello was killed.' 'The name does not appear on the attainders of 1641, and only that of William Costello, of Ross, County of Wexford, on those of 1691; but, by the proceedings before the Court of Claims in 1700, it is shown that a Thomas 'Costello' there claimed a remainder in Mayo lands, forfeited by Miles 'Costelloe;' his petition was, however, 'dismissed.' Edmund Costello appears soon after on Irish record, settled in that County; and his son John having married Clotilda, a daughter of David Bourke, of Partry, had by her two sons, Edmund and Jordan. From the former this ancient family has been continued at Edmundstown, in Mayo, to the present day.

ENSIGN PHELM HART.

THE name of Hart or 'Hert' is of Irish record from the time of Edward the First, while O'Dugan says that the O'Harts were an ancient Sept, settled in the immediate vicinity of Tara. On the Attainders of 1642 are two O'Hartes in Cork and one 'Hart' in Dublin County. The Adjudications in favour of the '1649' Officers exhibit the names of Captains George and Richard Hart, as well as of another Richard, styled 'Corporal of the field.' The Harts attainted in 1691 were Meyler Hart of Shannon and Henry Hart of Castlelough-dergan in Sligo, with *Phelim* Hart, described as of Donore in said County, and of Ramanagh in Mayo. At the sales of 1703, the estate of a John Hart, described as 'of Blundelstown, County of Dublin,' was sold as forfeited property by the Commissioners. Besides this Ensign, a Simon Hart held the same rank in the Infantry Regiment of Sir Maurice Eustace,

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

ULICK, LORD GALWAY.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	Edward Tully.	Richard Wolferston.
Morrogh Flaherty.	James Lynch.	Daniel Mally.
Lieut.-Col.		
-----	-----	-----
Major.		
Terence Magrath.	Terence Magrath.	James Egan.
Miles Bourke.	Redmond Archdeacon.	Carbery Egan.
Thomas Bourke.	Ulick Bourke.	Hubert Bourke.
John Power.	David Stapleton.	William Synon.
M'Laughlin Donnelan.	M'Laughlin Daly.	Gerald Bourke.
John M'Coghlan.	Cornelius Coghlan.	Morgan 'Cuolaghan.'
Thomas Bourke.	Richard Bourke.	James Bourke.
Edmund Lally.	William Kelly.	James Lally.
John Carroll.	William Carroll.	Daniel Carroll.
James Power.	Richard Bourke.	Thomas Lynch.
Cornelius Horan.	Roger Horan.	Lawrence Carroll.
James Lynch.	-----	-----
Ulick 'Bourck.'	Dominick Martin.	— Lynch.
— Dalton.	— Burke.	-----
— Dillon.	— Flahertie.	-----
	— Dillon, <i>Chaplain.</i>	
	— Taaffe, <i>Surgeon.</i>	

COLONEL ULICK DE BURGH, LORD GALWAY.

THE family of Bourke and Burke has been noticed as fully as here allowable, at the Earl of Clanricarde's Regiment of Infantry, *ante*, p. 131, &c. This Ulick was the eldest son of William, Earl of Clanricarde, by his second wife. He was created Baron Tyaquin and Viscount Galway. Lodge characterizes him as a nobleman of true courage, and endued with many good qualities. He fought in this army when only twenty-two years of age, and fell at Aughrim. "Some say," admits Story, "that my Lord Galway had hard measures from some of our troops, who killed him after he had surrendered himself a prisoner, not to themselves but to some others;" while Dr. Leslie more explicitly writes, 'several, who had quarters given to them, were after killed in cold blood ; in which number were the Lord Galway and Colonel Charles Moore.'

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MORROGH
O'FLAHERTY.

SEE of this Sept very fully, *D'Alton's Annals of Boyle*, vol. 2, p. 192, &c. It was originally settled in the Barony of Clare, County of Galway; whence in the thirteenth century they were driven to the western side of Lough Corrib, and were there styled Lords of Iar, *i.e.* 'Western' Connaught. On the islands of that water they had many castles, traces of

some of which still remain. "In 1132," writes Hardiman,* "the King of Munster despatched a body of men by sea to take the Castle of Galway, which his General Cormac Mac Carthy having effected, put the garrison to the sword, levelled and destroyed the Castle and Town, and soon after defeated and slew Connor O'Flaherty, Lord of Iar-Connaught." In 1204 died Moriertagh O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught; as did Mahon O'Flaherty, Chief of Clan-Donal, in 1216; and Hugh O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, in 1236;† while in 1248, say the Four Masters, 'Connemara was, throughout its whole extent, plundered by the English; whence they marched their forces against O'Flaherty, who defeated and slew many of them.' In 1243 King Henry summoned the O'Flaherty to do military service against the King of Scotland.‡ 'Donogh O'Flaherty, Bishop of Killalla, the most eminent of the Irish in piety, died in 1306 at Dunboyne, on his way to Dublin, and was honourably interred in the house of the Virgin Mary, at Mullingar.' At the close of that century, William 'O'Flardy,' Chaplain, having petitioned the King for leave to hold a benefice in the Diocese of Cloyne, *non obstante* the acts excluding natives from filling such, received permission therefor.

To Perrot's Parliament in 1585, "no one of note went from the Western Province of Connaught, except Morrogh ('*na duagh*,' 'of the battle-axes,') the son of Teigue, son of Morrogh, son of Roderic O'Flaherty.§ Before this time the O'Briens were expelled from the Isles of Arran by the O'Flaherties of Iar-Connaught, when a Commission issued

* *History of Galway*, p. 40.

† *Annals Four Masters*.

‡ *Lynch on Feudal Dignities*, p. 191.

§ *Four Masters, ad ann.*

which found them to be the right of the Queen, and she thereupon granted them to John Rawson of Athlone.* It is not, therefore, to be wondered at, that this ousted Sept sought to revenge themselves on Elizabeth's Government; and that, having first passed in their gallies from Arran and Galway, to aid the Spaniards when they landed at Smerwick; they made such further show of resistance in 1601, as is alluded to *ante* p. 112. In 1606 John King, of Dublin, had a grant from the Crown of castles and lands, estates of the O'Flaherties in the County of Galway, 'slain in rebellion;' while in 1610 Morrough-ne-Moyer O'Flahertie of Benowen had a grant of the castles or forts of Benowen and Ballynahinch, with various lands, fisheries, and chief-rents, described as having come to the Crown by the attainder of Teigue, son of Sir Morrogh-ne-doe O'Flahertie, 'lately slain in rebellion.' In two years after, Sir Robert Newcomen, Knight, had a grant of other Galway lands, part of the estate of said Teigue; and in 1615 Hugh O'Flaherty of Moycullen, in Galway, had livery of his estates, as son and heir of Roger O'Flaherty, deceased.

Morrogh Flaherty of Culvin, County of Westmeath, is the only one of this name on the Outlawries of 1642. In Cromwell's Act of 1652, said Morrough-ne-Moyer O'Flaherty, described as of the County of Galway, and Teigue O'Flaherty were excepted from pardon for life and estate. The former passed out of Ireland to serve King Charles the Second 'beyond the seas,' and received that Monarch's thanks therefor in the clause of *Royal gratitude* embodied in the Act of Settlement. Roderic O'Flahertie, the well-known author of the '*Ogygia*,' was born in 1630, within the old family

* *Hardiman's Galway*, p. 319.

territory at Moycullen, his interest in which was lost on the confiscations of 1641. His treatise, the *Ogygia*, he divided into three parts. In the first, he gives an account of the different colonies, that from time to time successively settled in Ireland, the names by which the island was then known, its dimensions, and situation, the divisions and bounds of its provinces, with the manner of electing and inaugurating the several kings. In the second he endeavours to synchronize the history of his country with that of other known nations, from the Deluge to the year of Christ, 428, the time when the last Heathen King of Ireland, Dathu, died. In the third he prosecutes more fully the history of the Irish Kings during the same period, and the manners of the people. This work he dedicated to James, then Duke of York;* and he was living on the old soil in 1709, when Mr. Molineux, the antiquary, made him a visit, which is very interestingly spoken of in a Manuscript in Trinity College, Dublin, (I. 4, 12.) Nine years after he died, in the 89th year of his age, of want, as is alleged in a tract recently published by the Irish Archæological Society.

In 1641 Morrough *dhu* O'Flahertie was chosen one of the Captains of the forces raised by the Assembly then held at Loughrea, and his able resistance to the Marquis of Clanricarde, is often alluded to in the *Memoirs* of that nobleman. Amongst the nobles and chiefs who went out of Ireland to Charles the Second in his exile, and who were afterwards specially mentioned in his Letter from Breda, was this Captain Morrough, then the O'Flahertie, and who had married the daughter of Viscount Mayo.—Besides this officer, whose Lieutenant-Colonelcy was soon after given to

* *Ware's Writers*, p. 271.

John Power, — Flahertie was a Lieutenant in Clancarde's Infantry, as was Hugh Flaherty in Colonel Heward Oxburgh's; and three of the name were commissioned in Lord Bophin's. The Roll of the ensuing Outlawries names Teigue, son of Morgan Flaherty of Ballynahinch, and Hugo and Patrick Flaherty of Park, in the County of Galway, but has no mention of this Morrough; while at the Court of 1700, Bryan Flaherty claimed and was allowed a term for years in County of Galway lands 'forfeited by *Morrogh Flaherty*.'

Amongst the *Manuscripts of Marsh's Library*, (V. 3. 1. 25, No. 25), is a Petition of Cornet Robert Flaherty, in which he states "that, being bred a Protestant, he had ever sought to advance the cause of King William and that religion, that he had long been and still was suffering for his principles, &c., and prayed Royal relief." In the alarm which existed in 1745, on the assertion of the Pretender's title in Scotland, the representative of this family proffered to the Viceroy (the Earl of Chesterfield) at Dublin Castle, the most solemn assurances of his fidelity and of that of his family and people to the King's person and government. His grandson, John, inherited the remaining family estates, and, accepting a commission in his Majesty's army, was styled therein Sir John O'Flahertie, his ancestors having been always held to be hereditary Knights of West Connaught. Sir John's son and heir, says Lynch,* is the present Thomas Henry O'Flahertie of Lemonfield, County of Galway, who still inherits a portion of the family estates. In 1747 Captain Francis Flaherty, in Lally's Regiment, was severely wounded in the battle at Lauffield. In 1768

* *Feudal Dignities*, p. 163.

died at Nice Count O'Flaherty, who had been long in the Imperial service; and in two years after died General O'Flaherty, for many years in the service of Spain.

CAPTAIN MELAGHLIN DONELAN.

THE Sept of the O'Donelans, from which this Captain descended, were Chiefs of Clan-Breasail in the Barony of Leitrim, County of Galway: and are so located by O'Dugan in his *Topographical Poem on Ireland*. They also ruled over Hy Tuirtre, a territory lying along the northern shores of Lough Neagh, comprising the Baronies of Toome and Antrim, in the County of Antrim. They derive their lineage from Murrough Mullethan, a King of Connaught in the seventh century, from whose time frequent annals of their obits in the Irish Chronicles commemorate them as 'Chief Poets' of that Province. Artgal, the grandson of Murrough, was, according to tradition, crowned King of Connaught, on a lofty hill, north of where the house of Ballydonnelan now stands; and a parcel of the estate was hence called Dun-na-ree, i.e., the King's Mount. Eighteen of the Sept fell at the battle of Turlogh-vohan, near Tuam, fought in the eleventh century between O'Conor and O'Rourke.* In that century, at 1090, the Annals of Tigernach have the interesting entry, 'The reliquaries of Columb-kill i.e. the Bell of the Kings and the Cuille-baigh came from Tirconell with 120 ounces of silver, and Angus O'Donellan, then coarb of Kells, was the one who brought

* O'Donovan's *Hy Maine*, p. 170

them thither from the North.' In 1324 William O'Donnelan is mentioned, as having been taken prisoner in the conflicts of the Pale; and in 1412 Tully O'Donelan, then Chief, built the Castle of Ballydonelan on the site, it is related, of a more ancient stronghold of his family. He also built a chapel and family cemetery at the abbey of Kilconnel, hence called 'Chapel-Tully.'

Melaghlin O'Donelan, the great grandson of Tully, died at Ballydonelan in 1648; he was father of Dr. Nehemiah, who was educated at Cambridge, and consecrated Archbishop of Tuam by Queen Elizabeth's patent in 1595. He married Elizabeth O'Donnell, daughter of the then Earl of Tyrconnell, and died in 1609, leaving by her, John, his eldest son, and James, who became Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland. An Edmund Donelan, most probably a relative of the Archbishop, was in 1609 presented by the King to the Rectory of Clonemore and the Vicarage of Cloghran, in the Diocese of Ossory, vacant by the death of Dr. Nehemiah Donnelan, who had held same in commendam; while another Edmund Donelan had a grant in 1669 of Clogher and other denominations, 667 acres in Roscommon, 205 in Westmeath, and 64 in Sligo. An Ensign William Donelan was one of the '1649' Officers whose claim for services to the Royal cause in Ireland, was recognised on the Restoration. The aforesaid John was the great-grandfather of the above officer, who rose to the rank of Colonel and was wounded at Aughrim, but afterwards was comprehended in the Articles of Limerick. He had married Mary, daughter of Robert Dillon, (ancestor of the Lords Clonbrock,) and died at his house in Dublin in 1726, leaving issue, through which this family has been since represented, and is now by another Malachy. James

Donelan, the brother of the above officer, was a Captain and afterwards a Major in Lord Louth's Regiment of Infantry. At the close of the campaign he passed into France, where he obtained a commission and rank from Louis the Fourteenth, but was killed in Piedmont in 1693. By King James's Parliament of Dublin a 'Lady' Donnellan was outlawed, while the more effective attainders of 1691 included Edward Donnellan of Killenane, County Galway, with James Donelan of Ballydonelan, either of whom appears to have been the Captain, hereafter noted on Lord Louth's Regiment.

In 1696 Nehemiah Donellan, a collateral of this House, being then a Baron of the Irish Exchequer, was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal, and had at the same time a grant of lands in the Counties of Galway and Roscommon. In 1703 he was appointed Chief Baron. This Nehemiah was the surviving son of the aforesaid Sir James Donellan, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. He had married Mary, daughter of Alderman John Preston of Dublin, and had issue by her James, John, and William Donellan. She died in September, 1684, and was buried in Christ's Church.*—The petitions preferred against the forfeited estates by Donelans in 1700, were for claims attaching to the confiscations of Lord Bophin, Lord Galway, Hugh Kelly, Sir Edward Tyrrell, and the Earl of Clanricarde. In 1742 Peter O'Donelan was the Roman Catholic Bishop of Clonfert; and in the obits of 1787 that of Nehemiah Donelan is noticed, as having occurred in London, at the age of 82. He had been, says the commemoration, Governor of Carrickfergus and afterwards distinguished

* *Funeral Entry, Berm. Tur.*

himself in two continental wars. 'He was at Fontenoy the only officer of his division who escaped with his life, and though wounded in ten parts of his body, he gallantly brought off the colours of his corps, which were almost shot to rags.' For 'Donelan of Sylane' see *post* at 'O'Connor-Sligo.'

CAPTAIN EDMUND AND ENSIGN JAMES LALLY.

THE occurrence of these names in Lord Galway's Regiment of Infantry, drafted as it was from the County which gave title to the Colonel, establishes beyond a question that these officers were of the Tullynadaly stock; and trustworthy traditions, transmitted through their singularly long-lived descendants, maintain that, whilst they were reluctant to desert their native country after the capitulation of Limerick, they yet would not accept service under the King who succeeded; but passed over into the parish of Cloneen near Mullinahone in Tipperary, where maternal relatives of theirs, named Bermingham, were located, and where a monument still exists commemorating—'Ricardus Bermingham nobilis, qui obiit 9 Jun: An. Dom. 1672.' The brothers, for such they were, on this their new settlement were more correctly called Mullalley, and indeed Hardiman, in his *Galway*, styles the Sept indifferently Lally or Mullally. William the grandson of Ensign James, was styled of Ballycullen, and he drew up what he calls "a sketch, handed down by tradition from the faithful records of old and respectable sages, who received a correct

account from the narrative lips of their grandsires, some of whom witnessed the different Revolutions of Ireland from the usurpation of Cromwell to the final overthrow of King James's adherents."——The writer of this paper, which is still preserved, lived to the age of seventy-four, dying in 1799. He married his second cousin, the grand-daughter of Captain Edmund, and by her had two sons, James and Michael; the first became parish priest of Loughmore and Temple-ree, and died in 1832 aged seventy-five; his brother, Michael of Cappaghmore and Ballycullen, died in 1849, leaving several sons and daughters. The third son Michael, the eldest and second having become priests, became the Representative of this family in the County of Tipperary.

Sir Bernard Burke, in his *Lineage of the Brownes of Moyne*, states that, at the close of the fifteenth century, Henry son of Thomas Browne of Athenry, 'acquired large tracts of land, by his wife Sheela, daughter of Donald Mullally, while it may be added that a 'Brian Maclally' was a Cornet in Maxwell's Dragoons.

CAPTAIN CORNELIUS HORAN.

THE O'Horans were a clan in the County of Galway, where, in 1617 Edmund O'Horan was found seised in fee of sundry townlands; while in 1678 Roger 'Horane' had a confirmatory grant of a small allotment, as had John Horan of 380 acres therein, in the following year. This Captain does not appear on the Roll of Attainders, but his Lieutenant, Roger Horan, does, and is there described as of Abbey Gormigan, County of Galway.

LIEUTENANT EDWARD TULLY.

HE was also of a Galway family; and though he does not appear on the Attainders of 1691, there are there Thaddens Tully of Athlone, Thomas of Galway, and Matthew of Clymore in that County. Claims on the estates of the latter were preferred in 1700 by Agnes Tully, his widow, for her jointure, as well as on behalf of her sons by said Matthew, viz.: *Edward*, William, Thomas, and Matthias, for remainders; and on behalf of her daughters, Mary and Agnes, for their portions. These claims were, however, dismissed for non-prosecution, and the estate of Clymore was thereupon sold by the Commissioners of the Forfeitures to Frederick Trench, Esq., of Galbally, ancestor of the Earl of Chancery.—A Tully was surgeon in the Earl of Westmeath's Infantry, as was Luke Tully in Colonel Edmund O'Reilly's.

ENSIGN WILLIAM SYNON.

THE attainer of this officer describes him as of Kilbolane, County of Cork; while a previous attainer of 1642 has William Shynname of Castletown in the same county; the name so spelt seems corrupted from O'Shanahan—"a Sept," writes Dr. Mc Dermott, in his *Notes to the Four Masters*

(Geraghty's edition, p. 199), "descended from Lorcan, King of Munster, grandfather of Brian Boru, and hence a branch of the Dalcassians. They were in ancient times powerful Chiefs, and at the great battle of Moinmor in Desmond, fought in 1151, it is stated by the Four Masters that, amongst others, seven chiefs of the O'Shanahans were slain. Their ancient territory was called Feadha Hy Rongaile, or 'the Woods of Hy Rongaile,' comprising the country about Eibhlone, near Cashel. In modern times they possessed the lands of Rathmoyne, between Cashel and Templemore."

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

LORD JOHN BELLEW'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
Lord Bellew, Colonel.	— Bellew.	— 'Lay.'
[Nicholas Fitzgerald, Lieutenant-Colonel.]	K. 'Howell.'	— Ardill.
[John Dowdell, Major.]	-----	-----
Thomas Bellew.	— M'Ardell.	— Pippard.
Colin Hanlon.	John Hanlon.	Patrick Hanlon.
— Clinton.	— Clinton.	— Clinton.
Henry O'Neill.	-----	Ter. Morris.
Owen Murphy.	Phelim 'Murphy.'	Daniel Crawley.
— Mc Kenna.	— M'Kenna.	— Farrell.
Bryan 'Murphy.'	Dennis 'Murphy.'	John 'Murphy.'
Richard Bellew.	— Bellew.	John 'Dowdell.'
Patrick Bellew.	Tady Crawley.	-----
W. Russell.	— Carroll.	— Carroll.
Hugh O'Neill, Grenad.	John Halfpenny.	-----
Valentine Russell.	Thomas Mac Cartan.	John Tuite.
William Pippard.	John Ley.	Thomas Smith.
-----	-----	— Branagan

Adjutant, David Kennedy.

Chaplain, Rev. — O'Kelly.

Surgeon, — Taaffe.

COLONEL JOHN LORD BELLEW.

THE family of Bellew, originally of Norman descent, came with the Conqueror to England, and into Ireland in the ensuing century. In both countries it has been so distinguished as to exhibit no less than eighteen Knights of the pre-eminently chivalrous Order of the Banner; while Peers and distinguished Commoners of the same lineage occur most numerous on the Rolls of Parliament, but whose honours, by failure of issue, or yet more by attainders, have become extinct. Richard Bellew was one of the Representatives of Dundalk in Perrot's Parliament of 1585; and Sir John Bellew of Willystown in Louth represented that County in the Parliament of 1639. He was afterwards one of the members of the Supreme Council of Kilkenny in 1646; and as such was excepted from pardon for life and estate by Cromwell's Act of 1652. Having married Mary, daughter of Robert Dillon of Clonbrock (ancestor of the Lords Clonbrock), he was himself the founder of the lines that are now represented by Lord Bellew and the Reverend Sir Christopher Bellew respectively.

John Bellew of Bellewstown, who had by the Act of Settlement been restored to his previously usurped estates, was the Colonel above commissioned. On the accession of James the Second, he was appointed one of that Monarch's earliest Councillors, and soon after created an Irish Peer by the title of Baron Bellew of Duleek, and was also constituted Lord Lieutenant and Governor of the County of Louth. In the command of this Regiment he was taken prisoner

at Aughrim, and was so severely wounded that he died in the following January, as commemorated on his tomb, still standing in the middle of the aisle of Duleek church. It states that he was shot in the belly at Aughrim, and that, "as soon as he found himself able to undertake a journey, he went with his lady to London, where he died 12th January, 1692. He was laid in a vault at Westminster till the April following, when his corpse was brought hither." His lady, Dame Mary Bellew, *alias* Bermingham, of Dunfert, County of Kildare, who erected the monument, died in 1694. Lord Bellew was outlawed in 1691, and his estates were actually granted to Lords Romney and Trevor; but, he having been comprehended within the Articles of Limerick, these estates were restored to his second son, Richard, who had obtained a pardon, as hereafter noted. The Honourable Walter, the eldest son of Lord Bellew, succeeded to the title, and was by court influence permitted to enjoy it, though he too was wounded at Aughrim in King James's service. He died without issue male in 1696, when the aforesaid Richard became the third Lord Bellew. His son John was the fourth, but he also died without issue male at Lisle, whereby the Bellewstown line became extinct. The Attainders of 1642 comprise the names of Nicholas Bellew of Balruddery, surgeon; and of Patrick Bellew of Athboy. The Declaration of Royal Gratitude from Charles the Second as 'for services beyond the seas,' includes Lawrence Bellew of —, County of Louth.

Of the condition of this Regiment and of others, de Pusignan wrote to D'Avaux from Dungannon, 6th April, 1689, 'I have seen the Regiments of Bellew, of 'Gormeston,' and of 'Louth', who have not a sword and very few muskets. The companies are stronger in pikes than in muskets, and

of those very few are in a state to fire. In fine I cannot exaggerate what they want in this country.' *

Besides the three Bellews, officers in the present Regiment, there were twelve others commissioned on this Army List; in Tyrconnel's and Lord Abercorn's Horse, in Lord Dongan's and Simon Luttrell's Dragoons, in the Royal Regiment of Infantry, as well as in that of Lord Louth, Oliver O'Gara, Sir Michael Creagh and Fitz-James. In King James's Parliament of 1689 Lord Bellew sat as one of the Peers, while in the Commons Thomas Bellew was one of the Representatives for the County of Louth. On the 3rd of July in that year the Duke of Berwick wrote to General Hamilton, then besieging Derry, "I marched yesterday morning from Newton-Stewart, and joining Sunderland at 'Omey,' I marched hither (Trelick). . . . My advance guard cut off several of their sentries, and pushed a great many of the Rebels' party with such vigour as they beat, with thirty dragoons, three troops of horse of theirs, which were drawn up at a distance from us. Captain Patrick 'Belue' (i.e. Bellew of this Regiment) and Major 'Magdonnel' commanded the van-guard. There was eight or nine of the enemy killed but none of ours." † Schonberg, soon after he landed in Ulster, garrisoned Lord Bellew's Castle near Dundalk. "At our coming to Dundalk," (in September, 1689), writes Story, "we got about 2,000 of Lord Bellew's sheep, which came in very good time to the army, for it had gone hard with us before for want of provisions." ‡ During this sojourn of Schonberg, three of his Colonels,

* *D'Avauz's Negotiations*, p. 82.

† MSS. in Trinity College, Dublin, F 2, 19.

‡ *Story's Impartial History*, pt. I, p. 19.

dying of distemper, were interred in Lord Bellew's vault at Dundalk, but they were taken up on the Irish regaining possession of the place, and interred at the church door.*

In 1690 Thomas Bellew was one of the Deputy Lieutenants of the County of Meath, as was Roger Bellew of that of Louth. The Inquisitions of 1691 include Richard Lord Bellew. Thomas Bellew of Gafney, Francis and Walter of Bellewstown and Matthew of Rogerstown in Meath, Patrick of Barmeath, Baronet, with his sons John, Richard, and Christopher; James of Drogheda, Walter, son and heir of the Lord Baron of Duleek, and Richard, his second son, Roger of Thomastown, Nicholas of Dunleer, and Patrick of Strabane. In 1696 Lord Bellew preferred his petition for pardon, grounded on allegations and proofs which were admitted, (and he afterwards sat in the House of Peers in 1707). To secure the benefit of this Parliamentary pardon, he was ordered by the House to pay certain fees for the proviso of exemption; as were at the same time (August, 1697) Charles, Lord Baltimore; Robert Fielding, Earl of Carlingford; John Taaffe, Esq.; Nicholas French of Abart, County of Galway; Esq.; Edward, Baron of Athenry; Lieutenant-Colonel John Kelly; John Kelly, Esq., his son; the Earl of Tyrone; Viscount Netterville; and Edward Geoghegan of Castle-town Kindelan, in Westmeath, Esq. Lord Richard's sister was the wife of Denis Kelly of Aughrim, who was long a state prisoner in the Tower of London.

John, the eldest son of Sir Patrick Bellew of Barmeath, had also at this time a pardon under the Great Seal. At the Court of Chichester House, in 1700, various claims were preferred as affecting the Meath estates of Thomas Bellew

* *Story's Impartial History*, pt. I, p. 36.

of Gafney and Dundalk: as on behalf of Margaret Bellew otherwise Pippard, his widow, for her jointure thereof—allowed: but the claims of their sons, John, Matthew, Christopher, and James, for estates tail by successive remainders, were dismissed.——A committee of the Irish House of Commons in 1715 reported Lord Bellew and his sister, pensioners on the Civil Establishment for £300 per annum.

(LIEUTENANT-COLONEL NICHOLAS
FITZGERALD.)

THIS officer does not appear on the present Army List, but his appointment is mentioned in *Graham's Derriana* (p. 36). Of the family name, see *post*, "Sir John Fitzgerald's Infantry." This officer appears on the Roll of Adjudications for the '1649' Officers, he being there styled Lieutenant Nicholas.

[MAJOR JOHN 'DOWDELE.]

NEITHER is his name on the Trinity College Army List, but is in the British Museum Copy. Of the family, see *ante*, at the Royal Infantry.

CAPTAIN COLIN HANLON.

THE O'Hanlons were Tanists of a large territory within the present County of Armagh, and up to the time of James the First enjoyed the honour and office of Hereditary Standard-bearer of Ulster—a privilege which Sir William Russell, when Lord Deputy, with due policy recognised; as, marching against O'Neill and the Northern insurgents, he committed the royal standard, (which the O'Mulloy had carried through the Pale,) to Hugh O'Hanlon, who had theretofore submitted to English government. In 1314 King Edward directed an especial letter missive to Neill O'Hanlon, *Duci Hibernorum de Erther*, for his aid in the Scottish war. In 1337, on the violation of a peace existing between the Crown and Donald O'Hanlon, a Commission was directed to inquire into the circumstances of such disruption, and in 1346 it was provided, that he and three others of the Sept, Ardulph, Melaghlin, and Peter O' 'Hanlan,' should be taken under the King's protection, as were Manus 'O'Hanelan,' his sept, and their goods, together with Patrick O'Hanelan, in 1388. In three years after, Nelan and Magnell O'Hanlon, having conformed to peace, had similar letters of protection; and, in 1451, William O'Hanlon, chaplain, paid 6s. 8d. for a charter of English liberty.

In the reign of James the First, encroachments having been made, in the working out of the Plantation of Ulster, on the estates of Patrick O'Hanlon, who was at the time a pensioner of the King, he petitioned the Privy Council of England, who, in 1605, thereupon ordered that he should be restored to his lands in the County of Tyrone; and

that an equivalent in lands should be given to him, in lieu of any injury he may have received by the erection of Fort Norris on his land; and that the pension granted to him by the late Queen should be continued. In the same year Sir Oghy O'Hanlon was one of the Ulster forfeiters; and, as his lands adjoined the fort and castle of Moyry, County of Armagh, a certain portion was allotted towards the maintenance of its garrison; but a subsequent patent provided that it "might be lawful for O'Hanlon and his heirs to possess it and the lands thereto assigned, so long as it should continue without a ward. In 1612 Turlogh *groome* O'Hanlon and others of his Sept had grants of premises in their old County of Armagh, to hold for ever, subject to the conditions of the Plantation of Ulster. Redmund O'Hanlon had about the same time license to surrender his lands, with the object of receiving a re-grant thereof from King James. The memorable Act by which Ulster was declared confiscated, and its leading chiefs were attainted, included "Oghy *oge* O'Hanlon, eldest son of the said Sir Oghy O'Hanlon, Knight, late of Tovergy, County of Armagh."

In 1620 died Rory, son of Ferdoragh O'Hanlon, seised of Corlost, &c., in Armagh; Patrick *oge*, his son and heir, being then of full age and married.

The Attainders of 1642 present but the name of Fyrmyn 'O'Hanlyn' of Castlemore, County of Cork. Those of 1691 comprise Shane *bane* O'Hanlon, Oghy O'Hanlon, Phelim Mc Edmund Teigue O'Hanlon, Bryan Mac Oghy O'Hanlon, all of Tyrone's-ditch, County of Armagh. Phelimy Mc Patrick *oge* O'Hanlon of Clara, Redmond of Phecos, and Roger of Tonragee, all in said County; with John Hanlon, clerk, and Patrick Hanlon, both of Carlingford, County of Louth.

CAPTAIN — CLINTON.

OF this name was attainted in 1643 Thomas Clinton, described as of Fieldstown, County Dublin; the outlawries of 1691 present Nicholas Clinton of Moynalty in Meath; and Thomas of Clintonstown in Louth, who forfeited largely and was most probably the above officer. His estates in Clintonstown and Druncashell were sold by the Trustees of the Forfeited Estates to John Asgill of Dublin; his manor and lands of Port to Sir William Robinson; his estate at Gormanstown to Thomas Bellingham, and a chief rent out of the lands of Moyne (all being in the County of Louth), to Jeremiah Smith. This family came originally into Ulster in the train of John de Courcy, and settled in Louth; of which county Hugh de Clinton was sheriff in 1301, and various inquisitions, *post mortem*, preserved in the Rolls' Office, disclose their several estates therein.

CAPTAIN — M'KENNA.

NONE of this surname appears on the Roll of Attainders either in 1642 or 1691. The M'Kennas were a sept of Lower Truagh in Monaghan, where their achievements are celebrated in many of the native Annals. In 1557 William 'Mackeney' had a Royal letter of protection, &c., as one of the train of Prince Edward, then announced as about to depart beyond sea; and where, in the September following, that Prince won the memorable battle of Poitiers. The

Act of 1569, for the attainder of O'Neill and confiscation of Ulster, expressly named amongst the confiscations, 'the country of the Troo, called Mac Kynau's.' 'The Truagh,' writes Sir John Davis, the Irish Attorney General, in 1606, to Robert Earl of Salisbury, 'contains fifteen ballybetaghs of land, (each ballybetagh containing about 960 acres,) and of these, Sir John says, Patrick Mac Kenna has yet three ballybetaghs at a stated rent, and he relies that the proprietor was thus fairly provided for. In 1611 Sir Edward Blaney, Seneschal of Monaghan, passed patent for various lands in that county, in trust and to be allotted amongst forty-eight of the old proprietors. In Cromwell's denouncing ordinance 'for the settlement of Ireland,' Neill M'Kenna of the Truagh, in Monaghan, was one of the many chiefs excepted from pardon for life and estate. Another of this Christian name, it appears from an inquisition *post mortem*, died in 1629, leaving James, his son and heir, then aged only seven, possibly the above Captain. In *O'Reilly's Irish Writers* it is said that about the year 1700 lived a Neill Mc Kenna, a poet and musician, who, he relies, was the author of the songs 'Celia Conellan' and of 'Old Trugha,' which latter composition seems to indicate *his* Monaghan descent.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM PIPPARD.

THIS ancient Anglo-Norman family, which early settled in Devonshire, appears to have sent its representatives to the invasion of Ireland; and the first Castle of Trim is, by some, said to have been erected by *William* Pippard, about the

year 1220.* This William also founded a Castle and a Priory at Ardee. His son, Roger, was one of the Fideles of Ireland who was ordered to be faithful and obedient to the Lord Deputy. His son, Ralph, founded a Carmelite Friary, in Ardee, which was soon after burnt by the Scots and Irish under Edward Bruce. In 1295 John de Pipard, one of the Irish Fideles, was invited to London to receive and effectuate the King's Commands, concerning military service to be performed beyond the seas. The aforesaid Ralph Pipard, in 1302, enfeoffed King Edward and his heirs of all his (Ralph's) castles, towns, and manors in Ireland.

In James the Second's Charter of 1689 to Drogheda, Ignatius Pippard was Mayor, two of the name were Aldermen, and three others, including this William, were Burgesses, all of whom were consequently attainted.

LIEUTENANT THADY CROWLEY AND ENSIGN DANIEL CROWLEY.

THE O'Crowleys were a Sept of Cork, who, in Smith's History of that County, are said to have branched from the Mc Dermots of Moylurg. In the Munster war of Elizabeth's time, the Crowleys, then styled of Carberry, sought and obtained the protection of the Lord President, and continued loyal until the landing of the Spaniards.† The Attainders of 1641 include twenty-six members of the family, all of this County. In 1662 John Read, a member of the Irish Parliament, complained to that House of a forcible entry and distress made upon his lands of Castro-Venter, &c., by Shane

* *Dean Butler's Notices of Trim.*

† *Pacata Hibernia*, p. 138.

oge O'Crowley, and he prayed an order on the Sheriff of Cork to restore and quiet his possession therein.

The Outlawries of 1691 comprise the above Lieutenant Thady Crowley, described as of Temple-brien, County of Cork; Humphrey Crowley of Ross, John of Aghafore, Rosse of Leap, all in Cork; James 'Croly' of Armagh, Thady of Dundalk, and Patrick of Newry. The several branches of the family had, previous to this period, concurred in resigning the denounced 'O', although it was then their only conceded inheritance. One of them was an Ensign in Colonel Cormuck O'Neill's Infantry.

LIEUTENANT JOHN HALFPENNY.

THIS name does not appear on the Attainders of 1691, while on those of 1641 are Cornelius Halfpenny of Angestown, and Terence Halfpenny of Roestown, County of Meath, with *John* Halfpenny *oge* of Lusk. It is not improbable that *this* John Halfpenny, then young (*oge*), may, with hereditary fidelity to the Stuart, have been the above Lieutenant.

ENSIGN — BRANAGAN.

THE O'Brannigans were an ancient Sept of Louth. Robert 'Brennegan' is of record, a landed proprietor at Ardee, in 1619, and of his stock this Ensign may be presumed, commissioned as he was in Lord Bellew's Infantry.—The name was introduced in the fifteenth century in Galway, of which town Sir Henry Branegan was Warden in 1497; it was there however changed into 'O'Brangan.'

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

SIR VALENTINE BROWNE, NOW LORD KENMARE.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
Lord Kenmare, Colonel.	—— Pierce.	John Power.
Sir Patrick Trant, Lieut.-Col.	—— M'Gillicuddy.	—— M'Gillicuddy.
—— Murphy, Major.	—— Archer.	—— Callahan.
—— Archdeacon.	—— Plunkett.	—— Goulde.
William Reeves.	Thomas Carter.	-----
—— Browne.	—— Roche.	—— Mahony.
—— Mac Auliffe.	—— Murphy.	—— Mac Auliffe.
Daniel O'Donovan.	-----	-----
—— Mac Mahon.	—— Wolf.	—— Dooly.
—— Barret.	—— Barret.	—— Barret.
—— Moore.	—— Goulde.	—— Nagle.
—— O'Connor.	—— Mac Donell.	—— Mac Donell.
Christopher Fagan.	Garrett Neagle.	-----
Le Chevalier Hurly, Grenad.		

COLONEL LORD KENMARE.

THE name of Le Brun (Browne) stands eleventh on the Roll of Battle Abbey, and having been introduced into Ireland on Strongbow's Invasion, appears in early records and annals of this country. In 1230 and 1259 Fromund Le Brun was Chancellor. In 1302 Nigel Le Brun was one of the Irish Magnates summoned to proceed under Richard De Burgo to the Scottish War; he was afterwards constituted Escheator of Ireland, and in 1309 was summoned to a Parliament in Kilkenny. In 1288 and 1290 Reginald Browne was Sheriff of *Kerry*, afterwards knighted. In 1335 Richard Browne was one of the Justices of the King's Bench; and in 1345 Gilbert Brown appears as Guardian of the Peace in the County of *Kerry*, with power to array and assess the population for military service. Thomas 'Brown' of Boly, was one of the influential proprietors of the County Carlow, who, in 1355, elected its Sheriff; while in the same year, Nicholas 'Broun' was chosen Sheriff of Wexford, and was constituted by the Crown Escheator of his County. Robert Broun was Constable of the Castle of Carlow in 1374; and Laurence 'Bron' was one of the Representatives of the Borough of Wexford, in King Edward's Parliament, held at Westminster in 1376. In ten years after Patrick Broun was appointed one of the Guardians of the Peace for that County. In 1409 Nicholas Broun was Treasurer of the Cathedral of Ferns, and an influential landed proprietor thereabout. In the following year Reginald Broun held the Chief Serjeantcy of the Crosses of Wexford. In the first year of the reign of Henry the

Sixth, Nicholas Browne of Mulrankin (possibly the aforesaid Nicholas), was Joint Escheator of said County of Wexford, then Sheriff, and in two years after constituted Seneschal of its Liberty. In 1467, John Broun of Trim, was appointed Constable of the Castle in that important town of the Pale.

In 1555 Sir Valentine Browne of Crofts in Lincolnshire was Auditor-General of Ireland, and, dying in 1567, left Sir Valentine his son and heir, who in 1583 received instructions, jointly with Sir Henry Wallop, from the Queen, relative to the escheated lands of Munster, on the Plantation of which Province he wrote a 'Discourse.' He was subsequently sworn of the Privy Council in Ireland, and represented the County of Sligo, in the Parliament of 1585.

In 1588 he repaired to Ireland with his son Nicholas, and proposing to sojourn there, he in the same year obtained from Donald, Earl of Clancarre, a grant of various castles, towns, lands, &c., in the County of Desmond; of which, in 1612, he had a confirmation from the Crown, as the territory of Cosmange, in Desmond; the manor, castle, and town of Mollahiffe, the castle of Molan, the country of Onagh O'Donogho-More, in Desmond; the manor and site of the Castle called Rosse-O'Donoho, the church and town of Killarnie, with the lough of Lough-lean, and the islands of Innisfallen and Muckrush, with several other islands therein; all late in the tenure of Rory O'Donogho More (which country of Onagh contains fifty quarters of land, at the rate of forty acres to the quarter), with fishing, fair, markets, courts, &c. Sir Valentine had issue, besides the aforesaid Sir Nicholas, Sir Thomas Browne of Hospital, County of Limerick, his eldest son. The former, described as of Molahiffe and Rosse, County of Kerry, married Julia, daughter of O'Sullivan Beare, and died in 1616. His eldest son, Sir Valentine, (whose wardship had

been committed to Sir Geoffry Fenton in 1607)* preferred a Petition to King James the First, for an abatement of some of the yearly rent reserved on that part of his estate, which he held from the Crown as an Undertaker, at £113 6s. 8d., "in regard of the small profit he made of it, being set out in the most barren and remote part of the County of Kerry, and having so hard a rate imposed upon it, that unless he was relieved by his Majesty's favour, he should not be able to inhabit there, and perform the articles of Plantation to which he was bound." This rent was accordingly in 1612 abated to £53 18s. 6d., and the tenure was afterwards converted into a fee. Sir Valentine was in 1621 further created a Baronet. He married, to his first wife, a daughter of that Earl of Desmond who was beheaded in 1583: his grandson by her was another Sir Valentine, the above officer, and third Baronet.

It may be here mentioned that in 1607 Walter Browne (of a family long established at Camus) and Edward Browne of Kilkellan in Limerick had a grant of the castle, manor, and lands of Kilkellan, with those of Camus, license being given by the grant, to transport the produce of the premises, by way of merchandise, or otherwise, duty free, from any port of Ireland to any port of England or Wales. In 1587 Walter Browne, son and heir of Gerald Browne then late of Kilpatrick County Westmeath, conveyed certain premises therein and in other counties to trustees, to family uses, and he died seised thereof in 1611; leaving William his heir, then aged thirty and married. In 1617 Patrick Browne had a grant in the Murrowe territory, County Wexford, of various lands then created the Barony of

* *Rot. Put. in Canc. Hib.*

Browneswood, with courts leet and baron, free warren and park, &c. He was the son and heir of William Browne of Mulrankin in said county, and was then aged thirty-seven and married; *he* died in 1637, seised of said premises, and leaving William his son and heir, then aged thirty. In 1629 James Browne died seised of Ballinasraghduffe, &c., in same county, Meyler his son being then of full age and married; and in 1633 Walter Browne of Grag-Robbin, also in Wexford, died, leaving John his son and heir then of full age and married.

Those of this name attainted in 1642 were Nicholas Browne, described as 'of Leixlip,' and Richard Browne of Athboy, merchant. Of the Confederate Catholics assembled at Kilkenny, were Edward and Geoffry Browne of Galway, and Sylvester Browne of Dublin. This Geoffry Browne was, by the denunciation of Cromwell's Ordinance of 1652, excepted from pardon for life and estate; as was also John Browne of the Neale, County of Mayo. (See of these Brownes, *post*, at Colonel Dominick Browne's Infantry). The Royal declaration of thanks of 1662 includes Sir Valentine Browne, Knight, Thomas Browne of the Baronies of Bear and Bantry, and Colonel William Browne of Mulrankin, County of Wexford. In 1666 Tobias Browne had a grant of 367 acres in Cork; as had Sir Richard Browne of 813 in Meath. In the following year, Rachel and Anne Browne, the daughters of Timothy Browne of Bohonagh in Cork, passed patent for 1,000 acres in that county, as did John Browne for 213 in Antrim; while the Roll of Adjudications decreed after the Restoration, in favour of the '1649' Officers, present the names of Lieutenants Charles, Hugh, John, Richard, and Samuel, and Captain Thomas Browne.

The above-mentioned Baronet, Colonel Sir Valentine Browne was of King James's Privy Council, and by patent of 20th May, 1689, was created Baron of Castleross and Viscount Kenmare; by which title he took his seat at the Parliament of Dublin in that year, while John Browne of Ardagh was one of the Representatives for the Borough of Tralee. Besides this Colonel (who was taken prisoner at Aughrim*) other Brownes commanded Infantry Regiments in this campaign and service, as Colonel Nicholas Browne, the son of Lord Kenmare, in whose Regiment it will be seen John Browne was a Lieutenant. Colonel Dominick Browne had, under him, Andrew Browne a Captain, and another Andrew a Lieutenant; while Brownes were commissioned in nine other Regiments, viz.:—Clare's Dragoons, and the Infantry Regiments of Mountcashel, Kilmallock, Boffin, Sir Maurice Eustace, Edward Butler, John Grace, Sir Michael Creagh, and Charles Cavenagh. The Attainders of 1691 record the names of twenty-six Brownes, including Patrick of Mulrankin, County of Wexford. The other outlaws were of Westmeath, Dublin, Mayo, Kerry, Carlow, Kilkenny, Waterford, Longford, and Galway Counties, respectively.

Sir Valentine had married Jane, only daughter and heiress of Sir Nicholas Plunkett of Balrath, County of Meath, by whom he had five sons and four daughters; (his eldest son being Colonel Nicholas, hereafter mentioned, the lineal ancestor of the present Earl). Sir Valentine died in 1694, having by his will of 1690 directed his burial "in the monument himself had built some years past in the Church of Killeen; or, if he died in the County of Kerry or near

* *Story's Impartial History*, pt. II., p. 138.

it, then with his own dear and affectionate wife Jane, Lady Kenmare, in the parish church of Killarney, with his parents and other relations."* On his death Colonel Nicholas, as eldest son, succeeded to the title. The Journals of the Irish House of Commons record that, in 1703, Anthony Hammond, as guardian of Valentine, the eldest son of this Nicholas Browne, Lord Kenmare, and also of the other children of said Nicholas, presented a petition against John Asgill and Murtough Griffin, who had been employed as council and agent respectively to purchase the estates of said Nicholas for them, from the Trustees of the Forfeitures, but who, as alleged, in breach of said trust, refused to convey same accordingly, and the petition prayed relief; his claim was however rejected.

'Browne's' was the style of a Free Company in the Brigades, and the name has been signally distinguished in the military annals of the Continent, in Austria, Italy, Hungary, Transylvania, Russia, and Styria. Ulysses Maximilian, Count Brown, was a memorable individual in the Austrian service. He was born in 1705, educated at the Diocesan school of his native City, Limerick, and, when ten years old, was invited to Hungary by his uncle, Count Browne, who commanded an Infantry Regiment there. He was present at the siege of Belgrade in 1717, was a Colonel in 1725, and in 1730, with his uncle, invested Corsica. In 1739 the Emperor Charles VI. for his services raised him to the dignity of a Field-Marshal and Member of the Aulic Council of War. On the Coronation of the Empress Queen of Bohemia in 1743, she appointed Brown one of her Privy Councillors, and in 1752 nominated him

* *Archdall's Lodge's Peerage*, vol. 7, p. 54, &c., n.

generalissimo of all her forces; while the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony, in the following year invested him with the order of the White Eagle. At the memorable battle of Prague in 1757, this hero received a wound of which he expired in two months. He had married in 1726 a Countess of illustrious lineage in Bohemia, by whom he had issue two sons. His Life was published in two volumes at Prague in the year of his death.—George General Count Browne, Governor-general of Livonia, signalized himself by uncommon bravery at the battle of Zerndorf. He married the daughter of Field-Marshal Lacy, by whom he had issue General and Colonel Browne, *now* (writes Ferrar,* in 1787) in the Emperor's service.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR PATRICK TRANT.

THIS family, of Danish extraction, is on Ortelius's Map, located in the Barony of Corkaguinny, County of Kerry. In 1605 Richard Rice, of Dingle-i-couch, had a grant of the wardship of Maurice, son of James 'Traunt,' late of same place, with an allowance for his maintenance in Trinity College. The name does not appear on the attainders of 1641, but, on the Roll of adjudications for the '1649' Officers, is Quartermaster Garrett Trant.—In the Parliament of 1689 this Sir Patrick, who was one of the Commissioners of the Revenue, represented the Queen's County. In Major-General Boisseleau's Infantry Henry and David Trant were

* *History of Limerick*, p. 349.

Captains, and John Trant an Ensign; while Edmund was a Lieutenant in Lord Slane's. The attainders of 1691 include Sir Patrick, described as Baronet, of Coldwell, County of Dublin, his lady, then lady Helen Trant, widow, with their sons Richard, Laurence, and Charles Trant; Maurice Trant of Dublin, Garrett of Portarlinton, Queen's County, and Gerald Trant of Dingle. By the confiscations of Sir Patrick his very extensive estates vested in the Crown, including lands in the Counties of Kerry, Kildare, Dublin, King's and Queen's Counties; and within these the Manors, and Lordships of Portarlinton, Lea, and Charleston, all which were purchased by the Hollow Swords' Blades Company, from the Trustees of the Forfeitures for £30,000. The lands, which constituted the Manor of Portarlinton, had been on the '1641' confiscations, forfeited by Louis O'Dempsey, Viscount Clanmalier, and were granted thereupon to Lord Arlington, who gave this name to the territory. In 1668 he sold the estate to Sir Patrick Trant, by whose attainder it again vested in the Crown, when King William in 1696 granted it to his favourite, the Marquis de Rouvigny, afterwards Earl of Galway, who at once invited several French and Dutch refugees to settle there; by which introduction came into this country the several families of Brocas, Chenevix, Saurin, Beaufort, Pellessier, Mercier, Sandes, Dubourdieu, Grueber, Des Vaux, Maturin, Chaigneau, Lefanu, Fleury, Litton, Vignoles, LaTouche, Dolier, Boileau, Battier, Perrin, Lenauze, Boursiquot, Erck, Lunelle, Maziere, &c. Sir Patrick himself followed King James to France, where he died soon after; on the petition of his widow, however, she and her family were allowed to retain a small portion of the Kerry estate. The only claimant upon Sir Patrick's confiscations at Chichester House in 1700 was

John, son of Richard Trant, a grandson, it would seem, of the Baronet. He sought a charge affecting the whole estates, but his petition was dismissed for non-prosecution.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM REEVES.

No particulars of this family, applicable to the period, have been ascertained. Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Reeves is mentioned on the Roll of Adjudications for the '1649' Officers.

CAPTAIN DANIEL O'DONOVAN.

FULL notices of this family are given *post*, at *Colonel Daniel O'Donovan*. Here it may be mentioned, that the commission of this *Captain Daniel* bears date from Dublin Castle, 1st January, 1688.

CAPTAIN — O'CONNOR-KERRY.

THE invasion of Ireland by the sons of Milesius from Spain, of which the old native annalists give so many details, must needs be recommended to belief by the fact, that *their* having sought and obtained the sanction and guidance of a British Prince on that expedition, and a permissive grant of Ireland affected to be made by him for their occupation, was gravely

relied upon in an Act of Parliament (11th of Elizabeth, session 3), as one of the evidences of her Majesty's title to this island. The sons recorded to have so passed over the sea were Heber, Ir, and Heremon. The first and last are those most projected on the ancient annals, while Ir, the second son, was the progenitor of many noble families in this country, and amongst those of the O'Connors-Kerry. The descending line from him meets its first illustrious link in Ollamh Fodhla, who reigned monarch of Ireland for thirty years, and was one of the most accomplished princes of his time. He it was who ordained the assembly of the Fes or Parliament of Tara, who thence promulgated a code of wholesome and fitting laws; and, like a just and patriotic ruler, he caused several royal prerogatives to be abolished for the benefit of the State. Remote posterity has so far recognised his merits, as to establish his bust in the series of legislators that adorns the dome of the Irish Court of Justice, placing it, with chronological accuracy, between those of Moses and Alfred.

Thus far, and for several subsequent generations the trunk of this O'Connor pedigree is common to many Irish Septs, as is from him down to Fergus, son of Rossa Roe, who had been King of Ulster, until, by the arts and power of Connor Mac Nessa, he was banished from that territory, and obliged, with his three sons, Ciar, Cork, and Conmac, to seek refuge in Connaught. There he was hospitably received by its Queen, Maabh, in whose service the exiles fought the memorable Cualgnian seven years' war, against Mac Nessa and the red-branch Knights; a war, the achievements of which are vaunted in sundry Irish poems and annals, and in truth furnished the chief materials for Macpherson's splendid imposition, entitled *Ossian's Poems*. After the

termination of that war, Ciar, the eldest son of Fergus, pursued his course southward, until he arrived at and took possession of a territory to which he gave his name, Ciarrigia-Luachra, *i.e.*, Kerry of Luachra, the latter part of the epithet being attached to it as the mountain of Slieve Luachra was its southern boundary. The Kingdom of Munster, for Ireland, like Palestine and other countries of remote times was apportioned into territories, each of which, under its own chief, was styled a kingdom, and its own affairs were managed independently, paying tribute to, but without the interference of, the Ard-righ or supreme monarch. This kingdom had been by the will of Oilioll Olum, divided between his two sons, Eogan *Mor*, progenitor of the Mac Carthys, and Cormac Cas of the O'Briens; the portion of the former being called Desmond or South Munster, that of the latter Thomond, or North Munster. Ormond or East Munster obeyed O'Carroll, while Iar-mond, or West Munster, was the principality of O'Connor Kerry, and the rulers of these divisions were severally styled kings. About the commencement of the twelfth century, Mahon O'Connor, having acquired some rights over Corkaguinny, is called in the annals King of Kerry and Corkaguinny, as also presumptive heir to the throne of Cashel. His son, Dermot O'Connor built the Castle of Asdee in 1146.

In this divided condition the O'Briens and Mac Carthys were frequently involved in war with each other, and in 1138 O'Brien, aided by the O'Connors, attacked and slew Cormac Mac Carthy, whose son, after a lapse of some years, bent upon avenging his father's fate, submitted himself to Henry the Second, and prevailed upon that not reluctant monarch to invade O'Connor's district. A pretext was readily afforded for this onslaught, and Raymond le Gros, encamping at

Lixnaw, commenced that absorption of lands in the heart of Iar-mond which stripped the O'Connors of the fairest portion of their inheritance; while a second Norman, Thomas Fitzgerald, son of Lord Offaley, having married a daughter of the O'Moriarty, another ancient family of Kerry (deriving from a common ancestor with the McCarthys), claimed a portion of Iar-mond in right of her; from him grew the palatinate of Desmond. The old Sept was thus, after several sanguinary engagements, compelled to narrow itself within the little district of Iraghticonnor, with Carrig-a-foyle Castle as their last strong hold.

In the year 1478 John O'Connor-Kerry, then the Chief, founded a monastery for Franciscan friars at Lislaghtin, on the Shannon, from which circumstance he is styled on the Pedigree John of Lislaghtin, and there himself and his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir David Nagle of Monanimy, were interred. Connor *fion* the fair, a Chief of this Sept, who fell at Lixnaw in 1568 in hostility with the Fitz-Maurices, is lamented with much eulogy by the Four Masters. The second Chief after him in the succession is a very remarkable character indeed, styled John 'of the battles,' for sixty years the acknowledged head of the family. He fought for Desmond to the close of the Munster war of Queen Elizabeth's time, and Philip O'Sullivan *bear*, in his *Compendium of the History of Catholic Ireland*, narrates some interesting particulars of this Chief and his arduous retreat from Glengariff to the country of the O'Ruarc in Leitrim. He died in 1639, *s. p.*, this family existing, at the time of his decease, in seven distinct lines: but, by the confiscations consequent upon the Desmond rising and the general civil war of 1641, their properties were almost entirely swept away, the chief parcels having been by Queen Elizabeth and James the First granted

to the favoured establishment of Trinity College, Dublin. The descendants of these then numerous branches were all cast into an obscurity, from which their individual merits could alone raise them. John 'of the wine,' the nephew of him 'of the battles,' succeeded him in the Chiefry, and was hanged at Tralee in 1652 for his *obstinate resistance* to the usurping powers. His nephew, Cathal *roe* O'Connor-Kerry, was the last publicly acknowledged Chief, and he was the above Captain.

He had married in 1670 Elizabeth FitzMaurice, a daughter of Patrick the 19th Lord of Kerry, she died in London in 1733 aged 83 years, having left only two daughters by her said husband. After the battle of Aughrim Cathal *roe* fled to France, and there died at the commencement of the eighteenth century, his brothers Donogh and Cahir O'Connor had both been previously slain in Flanders, leaving no issue. They were all the sons of Connor O'Connor-Kerry of Carrig-afoyle, and on such their decease, this elder line of the Sept became extinct. After losing his ancient inheritance and all his sons, and witnessing the fate of his own brother, as before mentioned in 1652, this landless old gentleman wandered until his death through the Counties of Kerry and Clare.

On this failure of the elder line Dermot O'Connor-Kerry, a descendant of Dermot O'Connor of Tarbert, who was the second son of John of Lislaghtin, succeeded to the Chiefry. Of this, the Tarbert line, it is necessary here to premise that Dermot, its founder, having, though a younger son, been deemed the most energetic of the family, his father gave him Tarbert, then comprising three parishes in Iraght-i-Connor; but, early in the reign of James the First, the policy of that monarch transplanted a number of the natives of Leix thither, whose descendants are there traceable. The attainders of

1641 found seven O'Connors of this Sept still proprietors of such importance as to invite confiscations. In 1653 Teigue, son of Thomas O'Connor of this Tarbert line, was hanged on Fair Hill, at Killarney, for similar political reasons as was 'John of the Wine' at Tralee in the preceding year. Thomas, the father of this Teigue, having (says a manuscript memoir of this House) received from the good Sir Valentine Browne, ancestor of the Earl of Kenmare, a promise of a valuable leasehold interest near Killarney, had previously resolved to close his life there. It was then his only resource, and 'on a fair night in summer the Lord of Tarbert bade it an eternal adieu. With his daughter-in-law, seated behind him on a pillion, her two children David and Connor each on horseback in charge of a trusty retainer, and all the property, that could be saved, well packed upon the backs of Kerry ponies, he made his weary journey southward; and, after a few nights of cautious travelling, arrived safely at the spot, where his bones were to find their last repose.' David, his grandson, who had become the representative of the Sept, with a feeling of pride and independence not uncommon at the time, would not avail himself of the tenure Sir Valentine Browne was willing to continue to him, but resigning its advantage to his brother, Connor, himself retired to Spring Mount, an isolated spot between Kilcow and Cluantariff, 'which was well protected against Saxon invasion, by the impassable bogs and morasses of the last-named fastness and the extensive forest of the first.' There with a daughter and six sons he led a hunter's life. From Dermot O'Connor-Kerry, his eldest son, lineally descended James O'Connor-Kerry, for some years Clerk of the Peace in that County, who, marrying Betsy O'Connell a near relative of the illustrious Daniel, had issue by her seven sons and three daughters. Of

these sons the fourth is Daniel O'Connell O'Connor-Kerry, whose patronymic displays the old distinction of his ancestral county, while the Christian name he bears is the name of its most illustrious ornament. This gallant young officer entered the Austrian service in 1826, as cadet in the Regiment of Field-Marshal O'Brady, from which, on obtaining rank as a Lieutenant, he was transferred by Count Kavanagh, the famous Aulic Councillor and Secretary of War, to that of Baron Gippert, in which he became Lieutenant-Colonel. He fought with distinction under Radetsky during the campaign of 1848-9, and, on the death of his Colonel, was called to the command on the field. He was twice Commandant at Lodi, also at Prague, and has served in the same capacity at Mantua, up to the treaty of Villa-Franca.

The interesting MS., from which much of the above notices has been derived, was compiled by the Reverend Charles James O'Connor, a brother of the above Lieutenant-Colonel. Its pages afford distinct illustrations of this great Sept in the branches of Fieries, Knockanure, Kilgarvan, Ahannagrane, Nohoval, Rathonane and Connorville.

CAPTAIN CHRISTOPHER FAGAN.

VERY full particulars of this family have been given, *ante*, p. 16, &c., at the name of Captain Richard Fagan of the King's Own Infantry Regiment. This Christopher was his cousin, fought at Aughrim, was included in the benefit of the Articles of Limerick, purchased property in Kerry, and married Mary, daughter of Patrick Nagle of Ballinamona Castle, by Catherine, daughter of Hugh de Lacy of Bruff,

County of Limerick. He settled in Kerry, and, dying in 1740, was buried in the Abbey of Killarney. His grandson and namesake, Christopher, entered the French army in 1755, in which he distinguished himself and bore the style of the Chevalier de Fagan; but, by his attachment to Royalty, he too lost, on the breaking out of the Revolution, what he had acquired there, and died in London in 1816, at the advanced age of eighty-three. Christopher, *his* eldest son, a Captain in Dillon's French Brigade, afterwards entered the English service, and died unmarried in the West Indies. Charles, his brother, married a Marchioness, daughter of a Grandee of Spain of the First Class, and by Royal permission bore the title of Count de Fagan; he died in 1813.*

A brother of Christopher (the aforesaid Chevalier de Fagan), was John Fagan of Kiltallah, County of Kerry, who married Elizabeth, daughter of George Hickson of Tralee, by Mary, only daughter of Henry Gould, Esq., of Cork; and he had by her eight sons, five of whom entered military service in the armies of the East India Company. The two eldest sons, Patrick and George, died in their infancy. George Hickson, the third son, lost his left arm at the siege of Seringapatam, and eventually, by acknowledged transcendent abilities, rose at the early age of thirty-four, to the high post of Adjutant-General of the Bengal Army. The fourth, Patrick Charles, died at the premature age of twenty-eight, from fatigues and hardships after the first siege of Bhurtpore, where, under peculiar circumstances, he planted the colours of his regiment on the ramparts. The fifth son, Major-General Christopher Sullivan Fagan, C.B., served in the Mahratta campaigns, at the reduction of numerous forts in

* *Burke's Landed Gentry.*

Bundelcund, capture of Gualior, and Bhurtpore, &c., for his services on which occasions, he received the thanks of the Government and of both Houses of Parliament. This last officer had four sons in the Bengal army; the eldest, George Hickson, of the Engineers, repeatedly received the thanks of the Government; and, after being engaged many years in recovering from the sea and embanking extensive wild and unhealthy tracts of country, his health completely failed, and, though appointed garrison engineer of Fort William, (the principal fortress in India,) during the war with Russia, with special orders for its repair and armament; after a year's further trial of the climate, he was most reluctantly compelled to retire from the service as a Lieutenant-Colonel. The second son of C. S. Fagan, Christopher, is a merchant in Calcutta. The third son, John, died a Captain in the 1st Bengal Fusiliers, from the effects of the camp ague in Affghanistan, and the hardships of the siege of Ghuznee, where he was wounded. The fourth, Robert Charles Henry Baines, of the Bengal Artillery, distinguished himself greatly during the mutiny in India and siege of Delhi, where, after having been wounded eight times, he was eventually killed on the evening before the assault. He was an admirable officer and of such reckless courage, that he could not be restrained from exposing himself over the breastwork of his battery, and was shot through the head by a musket ball, from the ramparts of a fortress which his engineer brother had assisted in constructing from 1831 to 1834.

Robert, the sixth son of John Fagan of Kiltallah, having entered the British service, was wounded in the assault of Bona Fortuna, in the island of Martinico, in 1802, and fell in the following year at the taking of St. Lucia. The seventh son, John, a Lieutenant on the Bengal establishment

of the East India Company, died at Mallow in 1809. The eighth son, and youngest of this family, James Patrick, is the survivor of those who served in India. He was engaged in the arduous campaigns under Sir Robert Abercrombie against the French islands in the Indian Seas, and in that against Nepaul, in the capacity of Brigade-Major to the advance division of the army; for which service he received the war medal, and was nominated Paymaster-in-Chief to all the troops constituting the Raypoolana and Malwah field forces. This appointment he held for sixteen years, when he was compelled to return for his health to Europe, having received a gratifying acknowledgment of his services, in a special report from Lord William Bentinck, then Governor-General. He and his brothers, while in India, were called 'the military family.' Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan (as he now ranks), being anxious to continue this designation in his line, placed two of his sons in the Indian army, one of whom has fallen in the recent mutinous outbreaks of that country.

The second son of the Captain Christopher Fagan, who ranked in this Regiment, was Stephen Fagan, a merchant of Cork, and his son, James, married Ellen, daughter of Ignatius Trant, Esq., lineal descendant of Sir Patrick Trant, whose attainder and confiscations are above mentioned. William Fagan, late a member of Parliament for the City of Cork, was the eldest son of that marriage; and he too lived to mourn the loss of a son, Lieutenant Hornby Fagan, in the massacre of Cawnpore.

LIEUTENANT THOMAS CARTER.

THIS surname is of record in Ireland from the time of Edward the First, and in 1308 John de 'Cartyr' sued out a possessory writ. Nothing however has been ascertained concerning this officer, or his kindred; another of the name was Cornet in Colonel Simon Luttrell's Dragoons.

A family of the name was settled at Castlemartin in Kildare, but it was of very opposite politics.

LIEUTENANT AND ENSIGN GOOLDE.

THIS name is of such high antiquity, and so early traceable in England, especially in Devonshire, that Lysons, in his History of that County, states 'Gole' to have been one of its Thanes in the time of Edward the Confessor; while the Domesday (Ely) Inquisition reports 'Gold,' a tenant of the Abbot at Willingham in Cambridgeshire. Collinson in his *Somersetshire* (vol. 2, p. 172,) relates that, on the distribution of conquered England by William, the Sieur de Vaus (de Vallibus) who had come over with him, had a grant of the manor of Seaborough in that County; and when Henry the Third undertook a Crusade to the Holy Land, Ralph de Vaus, being then seised of the manor, and bound by military tenure to send men to the King's service in that expedition, despatched amongst others thereout John Gole or Gold, who accordingly went to Jerusalem, was present and fought valiantly at the siege of Damietta, and,

on his return, received from his Lord, about the year 1229, an estate within said manor. In 1321 the whole manor was purchased by a John Golde, who it may be presumed was a descendant of the Crusader, and the estate, so acquired by him, was inherited by his descendants for upwards of two centuries. The last proprietor of the name here was also a John Gold, who was killed on the ground when engaged in the sport of hawking. He left four sisters his heiresses, who were married, and amongst them the property was partitioned. In the Parliament held at Carlisle in 1307, John 'Golde' probably of Seaborough, sat as the Representative of Windsor, and the name is still of tenure and respectability in Devonshire. In the same year Walter 'le Goule' was one of the Representatives of Nottinghamshire in Parliament. He was afterwards entrusted with many commissions of Ministerial importance there. Lysons, in his *Magna Britannia* (vol. 6, p. cxlvi.) says, that the elder branch of the Goulds of Lew-Trenchard in Devonshire is traced as citizens of Exeter to the days of Edward the Third. —The same author records in his work (p. 244) the deaths in that County, in March, 1817, and within a few days of each other, of Simon and Julian 'Gould,' both in the 101st year of their age, after a married life of seventy-five years.

It has been erroneously stated that the Goulds were one of the English families whom Lord Muskerry, on the Plantation of Munster by James the First, brought over to that Province; but their settlement in Cork was of a date very early after the English invasion, as is shown by a record of 1356, upon which Nicholas 'Gould' appears commissioned as one of these *influential* persons chosen to applot a state subsidy off that County, as was David 'Gold' in two years after.

With the Municipal History of the City they were, during the years previous to the first Civil War, intimately connected, Golds having been Mayors of Cork, from 1442 to 1640, no less than thirty times; but afterwards they ceased to fill any corporate office there. Queen Elizabeth's instructions to her Lord President of Munster, Sir George Carew, in 1600, directed that William Saxey, Chief Justice, and James Golde, second Justice of the said Province, being of special trust appointed to be of his Council, shall give their continual attendance thereat, and shall not depart at any time without the special license of the said Lord President. The salary of the Chief was fixed at £100, that of James Golde at one hundred marks, subject to deductions in case of their absence from the duties so imposed upon them. A Manuscript Book of Obits in Trinity College, Dublin (F. iv. 18), supplies some links of the family of William Goold, Mayor of Cork in 1618, and who died in 1634. Various Inquisitions, *post mortem*, held on members of this family, as Philip, George, Michael, Thomas, Peter, Henry, and John in Cork, with others on James in Limerick, are preserved in the Rolls Office, Ireland. The latter died in 1600, seised of the Dominican Friary in Limerick, with the castle, town, and lands of Corbally; his descendant and namesake was appointed the first Town Clerk and Clerk of the Crown, in the great Charter to the City of Cork.

The Attainders of 1642 include the names of Garrett 'Goold' of Castletown, and of James and John, sons of Richard Goold of Tower-Bridge, merchants. John Goold, described as of Cork, was the only member of the family who attended the Supreme Council in 1647, while in 1667, James 'Gold' of Cork had a confirmatory grant of 2,140 acres there, with a saving of portions for his sisters Mary

and Anstace Gold. In the following year, James 'Gould' passed patent for 231 acres in Meath; and, in a grant of the same period to Edward Warren, was a saving of certain charges, on the premises thereby conveyed, to Sir Garrett Goulde.—Besides the above Lieutenant and Ensign there appear on this List Robert Goold a Cornet in Colonel Francis Carroll's Dragoons; Thomas 'Gold' an Ensign in Colonel Nicholas Browne's Infantry; — Gould a Lieutenant in Colonel Owen Mac Cartie's; James Gold, an Ensign in Colonel John Barrett's; and another — Gould an Ensign in Major General Boisseleau's. The Attainders of 1691 include the names of James and Ignatius Goold, described as of Cork, Esquires; John Goold of Kinsale, Esq.; Richard of Cork, merchant; Patrick of said City; James 'Goold' of Galway, and Ellen Bagot, otherwise Goold, wife of John Bagot of Cork.

Amongst those who were taken at sea in 1746, volunteering to aid the cause of Prince Charles Edward, was 'Captain Gould, Ultonia Regiment, Spanish service.*' In the Church of St. Giles at Bruges is a burial place of William Goold, 'of ancient and venerable lineage in Cork,' "*hujus ecclesie creditui*," as inscribed upon a white marble slab inserted in the flag of the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin.† At the Irish Bar Thomas Goold was long an eminent Queen's Counsel. He died in 1846, leaving three sons; 1, Francis, who had been High Sheriff of Limerick, since deceased; 2, Frederic, now the Very Rev. Archdeacon of Raphoe; and 3, Wyndham Goold, who, for some time previous to his death in 1854, was one of the Representatives

* *Genl. Mag.*, vol. 16, p. 208.

† *Nichols's Top. and Gen.*, for 1853, p. 535.

in Parliament of the County of Limerick.—In 1801 a branch of this family was raised to the Baronetcy in Sir Francis Goold of Oldcourt, County Cork; while it may be added that in 1782 the seventh Earl of Cavan married Honora, youngest daughter of Sir Henry 'Gould,' Knight, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas at Westminster.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

CHRISTOPHER, LORD SLANE'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	Ignatius Nagle.	— Fleming.
Maurice O'Connell, Lieut.-Colonel.	— 'Burne.'	— O'Connell.
— Fitzgerald, Major.	-----	-----
— Weldon.	— Bathe.	— Walters.
— Everard.	— Missett.	— Flood.
— Cruise.	— Gorman.	— Fleming.
— Jones.	— Toole.	— 'Holahan.'
— Conly.	— Bellew.	— Delahoyde.
— Barry.	— Fleming.	— Barry.
— Barnewall.	— Berford.	— Nolan.
Luke Everard.	— Cusack.	Richard Uriall.
Bartholomew Cusack.	— de Bathe.	Walter Usher.
— Chevera.	— Stokes.	— Brett.
Richard Kelly.	Edmund Trant.	Simon Donnelly.
Christopher Cusack.	-----	-----

Reverend — Everard, *Chaplain.*

KING JAMES'S IRISH ARMY LIST.

**COLONEL CHRISTOPHER FLEMING, LORD
SLANE.**

RICHARD DE FLEMING, son of Archibald Fleming of Devonshire, attended Hugh de Lacy to Ireland, and got from him, within the Palatinate of Meath, twenty Knights' Fees, afterwards called the Baronies of Slane and Newcastle. This grant constituted Richard, according to the powers of the Palatine, one of his Barons or Magnates. "In 1176," say the Four Masters, "the Castle of Slane, which was occupied by Richard Fleming and his forces, (and from which he was in the habit of making predatory incursions into Oriel [Louth, Monaghan, and Armagh], and Hy Briun [in Tyrone], and against the men of Meath), was plundered by Melaghlin, son of Mac Laughlin of Kinel-Owen [County of Tyrone], at the head of the Kinel-Owen and the people of Oriel. They slew about five hundred or more of the English and their horses, and not one person escaped with his life from the Castle. Richard Fleming was slain on that occasion." When Edward the Second summoned the Magnates of Ireland to aid him in the Scottish war, he directed a letter missive to Baldwin le Fleming, who had married Matilda, daughter of Simon de Geneville. He was summoned to the Parliament of Kilkenny in 1302, and died in the year 1335.

In 1580 Thomas Fleming of Gernonstown, joined by his son and heir, Patrick, executed a conveyance of Philipstown-Kenevick, and other estates in Louth; while, in 1603 and 1619, King James granted to Captain Gerald Fleming various rectories, with their tithes, which, having been forfeited in the ensuing Civil war, Charles the Second, 'on

account of the eminent and faithful services performed to the Crown by the ancestors of said Gerald, styled of Castle-Fleming, and his sufferings under the late Government, directed should be restored to him and put into charge. These rectories, &c., are fully enumerated in a patent of 1608. This Gerald, styled of Ballylegan, County Louth, and of Calragh, County Cavan, died in 1615, leaving Thomas his son and heir, then aged twenty-six and married. —In 1621 died Christopher Fleming of the Newry, John, his son and heir being then aged sixteen years.

The Attainders of 1642 present the names of William, Lord Baron of Slane, James Fleming of Slane and Stahalmock, County of Meath; Thomas Fleming of Cavan; George of Blakestown, County of Kildare; and Christopher of Clonelean, County of Dublin. Thomas of Cabragh was one of the Confederate Catholics who constituted the Supreme Council of Kilkenny; and in 1652 the then Baron of Slane was, by Cromwell's Act, excepted from pardon for life and estate. The name of Captains Alexander and John Fleming appear on the Roll of Adjudications for the '1649' Officers, and in 1676 James Fleming, of Stahalmock, passed patent for a large tract of country in Meath and Monaghan.

In January, 1685-6, the Earl of Clarendon applied to the Earl of Sunderland, for his interest to obtain a vacant cornetcy in Colonel Hamilton's Regiment for Mr. Richard Fleming, "who is a very worthy young man, and well deserves his Majesty's countenance; besides the favour it will be to me, your Lordship will oblige a very good man in England, Sir Richard Bellings, to whom this young gentleman is nephew;"* a request which met with the usual

* *Singer's Correspondence*, vol. 1, p. 223.

cautious postponement. In 1687 Sir John Fleming was Sheriff of the County of Monaghan. Henry Fleming, the brother of this Lord Slane, was a Captain in Galmoy's Horse. The Lord himself sat in King James's Parliament of 1689. He fought at the battle of the Boyne, in a few days after which the Lady Anne, Baroness of Slane, came to Dublin, then in the hands of King William, and threw herself on his mercy for a pass for herself, three men, and three servants.* Her lord, however, persevering in his adherence to King James, was taken prisoner at Aughrim.† He was attainted in 1691, when his estates were granted to the Earl of Athlone, who subsequently assigned them in portions to eight other individuals; while, at the sale of the forfeitures in 1703, the manor, castle, and lands of Slane were purchased by Brigadier Henry Conyngham. The landless lord followed the monarch of his adoption to France, where he remained until, in 1708, he had a pension of £500 *per annum* allowed to him, and was restored to his honours but not to his estates, by Queen Anne. In 1713 he was advanced in the Peerage to be Viscount Longford, but no patent issued, and he died in France in 1726, leaving a daughter, Helen Fleming, his only issue, who died in Paris, 7th August, 1748, unmarried. Captain Richard, son of the aforesaid Sir John Fleming, was killed at the siege of Derry; and it appears by his attainder, *post mortem*, in 1694, that he had been possessed of very considerable estates in the County of Monaghan. The Attainders of 1691 included with Lord Slane, John Fleming of Stahalmock, Knight, who is stated by the Inquisition taken on his outlawry, at the close of 1690, to have been personally engaged at the battle of the Boyne.

* Thorpe's *Catalogue of the Southwell MSS.*, p. 234.

† Story's *Impartial Hist.*, part II., p. 437.

At the Court of Claims in 1700, Sir Stephen Rice, on behalf of Ellen, the only daughter of the Lady Anne Slane, claimed for her a portion and maintenance off Lord Slane's Meath estate, but his application was dismissed for non-prosecution; he also claimed for Lady Anne herself, and was allowed £200 *per ann.* during the life of Christopher, Lord Slane, and £800 *per ann.* as her jointure on his decease; William Fleming claimed, as son and heir of Thomas, who was one of the sons of William, late Lord Slane, an estate tail in the Meath, Louth, Cavan, and Monaghan estates of the above Lord Christopher; as did Michael Fleming a remainder in tail in the castle, manor, towns, and lands of Slane; but both these petitions were also dismissed for non-prosecution.

The obituary of the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1747 notices the then recent death, but without precise date, of "William Fleming, commonly called Lord Slane, who had an annual pension of £300 from his Majesty. His uncle, to whom he was heir, had forfeited an estate of £25,000 *per annum* for adhering to King James the Second, whom he followed to France; but, being ill-treated there and in Spain, returned to England, where he obtained a pension from Queen Anne and a Regiment on the Irish establishment; but he died not long after." This William, who so assumed the title, left a son, Christopher, also commonly called Lord Slane, and he too died without issue male in 1772.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MAURICE
O'CONNELL.

THE Sept O'Connell was seised of territory in the barony of Leitrim, County of Galway; and in that of Tullagh, County of Clare; but were yet more especially located in Hy-Conaill Gabhra, comprising the present baronies of Upper and Lower Connillo, County of Limerick; while in the tenth century the deaths of O'Connells, Abbots of Devenish, are commemorated, and two townlands in that parish have, from time immemorial, borne the respective names of Bally-Connell and Glen-ti-Connell. At the ever-memorable battle of Clontarf, in 1014, the Chief of the O'Connells was one of the leaders, and the Four Masters record the death in 1117 of Casey O'Connell, the venerable 'Bishop of Connaught.'

Early after the English Invasion, the ancestors of the Earl of Desmond, as Lynch relates in his *Feudal Dignities*, (p. 231,) acquired from this sept the whole territory of Conillo, in consideration of other lands assigned to them in Kerry and Clare. They were then popularly styled lords of Bally-carberry, in the Barony of Iveragh; and Sir Bernard Burke, in his *Landed Gentry*, gives full details of these Kerry O'Connells.

In 1423, Conor O'Connell died Bishop of Killalla. In 1435 an *ex-officio* information was filed by the King's Sergeant at Law against David 'O'Conyll,' clerk, an Irish enemy, for that he constantly sojourned among the O'Ferralls, then openly at war with the King, and had lodged a sum of money for his own use with John Hoey, a merchant of Coventry; and the information prayed that said money

should be attached, and John directed to pay same to the King, which was done accordingly. In 1461 Cormac O'Connell was Bishop of Killalla, as was Thomas O'Connell of Ardagh in 1508. This last was educated at Oxford, and Woods commemorates his 'prudence and liberality to the poor.'

A manuscript notice of the County Kerry, preserved in the Royal Irish Academy Collections, says, in reference to the intercourse that in the seventeenth century existed with Spain from Ireland, 'Nothing then in vogue with the inhabitants of Kerry but Spanish wine, Spanish clothes, and Spanish swords, which they called Spanish tucks; with other commodities, iron, 'liquorish,' fruit, &c. As instance whereof, two gentlemen of the O'Connells, brothers, lived in Ballycarberry Castle, in Iveragh, which was divided among them: the lower rooms to the eldest, the upper to the youngest. At a time that Mac Carthy More and his lady, with their attendants, took a tour to said Iveragh, they put up first with the eldest of said two brothers, by whom they were splendidly entertained that night and next day, when the youngest invited them to dine the day following,' &c., on which occasion the Spanish wines were most wastefully consumed.—'I very well remember,' adds the writer of the above article, 'to hear ancient people tell, about *sixty years since*, that they had it for truth from other ancient people, about eighty years before, that, at the little village, which was at Temple-no church, a gallon of rich Spanish wine could be purchased for a fresh salmon, and a good many gallons for a green hide.'

In 1642 William O'Connell was one of those who, as proxy for the Roman Catholic Bishop of Emly, signed the Acts agreed upon in the Assembly of Confederate Catholics;

at which great meeting sat Ricard Connell, Bishop of Ardfert, as one of the spiritual Peers. On the attainders, that immediately succeeded, appear the names of Philip O'Connell and Charles O'Connell *age* of Knockrobbin, in Cork. In a few years after flourished John O'Connell, Bishop of Ardfert, and author of a poem on the History of Ireland, yet extant.

Besides this Lieutenant-Colonel Maurice (whose promotion took place subsequent to the issue of the present Army List,) Morgan O'Connell was a Captain and Teigue an Ensign in Colonel Charles O'Bryan's Infantry; — Connell was a Quarter-Master in Sir Neill O'Neill's Dragoons, and John Connell a lieutenant in the King's Own Infantry. John O'Connell of Aghgore and *Derrynane*, raised a company of Foot for this service, and he is recorded as having himself fought at the siege of Derry, as well as at the battles of the Boyne and Aughrim, when, returning to Limerick with his shattered Regiment, he was included in the benefit of the Articles for its capitulation.* He was the lineal ancestor of the illustrious Daniel, and his Regiment was, after the battle of the Boyne, actively engaged in Munster. Charles O'Connell of Braintree in Clare, was a Colonel of Dragoons in the war, and his brother, another Maurice, cousin-german to the above, was placed in command of the King's Guards. — Lord Slane's Lieutenant-Colonel was killed at Aughrim.

On the Attainders of 1691 appear, of this name, Daniel of Carberry, County Cork; James, Phillip and John Connell of Parteen, and William Connell of Ennis in Clare; Maurice Connell styled of Athlone, &c. At Chichester House, 'Morish' Connell claimed a remainder in tail in Dublin and

* *Burke's Landed Gentry*, p. 947.

Kerry lands, forfeited by Morgan and John Connell—disallowed; while Patrick Connell claimed a derivative estate for years, &c., in lands in the Barony of Bunratty, the forfeiting proprietor of which was Lord Clare.

After the unsuccessful war of 1690-1 many of this Sept entered the Irish Brigade in the service of France, and were likewise commissioned in that of Austria. Daniel O'Connell, the grandson of the before-mentioned Colonel John of Aghgore and Derrynane, born in 1743, entered into Lord Clare's foreign Regiment in 1757, where he early distinguished a name, that was in the subsequent century destined to obtain a more world-wide reputation, than perhaps any other has ever acquired, by the unwearied exercise of unflinching but peaceful patriotism. His afore-said relative, Daniel, was present at the capture of Port Mahon in 1779, and was severely wounded at the grand attack on Gibraltar in 1782. His Regiment having been disbanded in France on the Restoration, he passed over to England, and was there appointed, in 1798, Colonel of one of the new Irish Brigade, formed in the British service; which command he retained until that body was also dissolved. On the Restoration of the Bourbon dynasty in 1814, he, too, was reinstated in his military rank of a General and Colonel-Commandant of the Regiment of Salm-Salm, and named Grand Cross of the order of St. Louis. He died in July, 1833, at the age of ninety, in his chateau near Blois, on the Loire, holding the rank of General in the French, and the oldest Colonel in the English service.

CAPTAIN — JONES.

OF this name were attainted, in 1642, Thomas Jones of Swords in the County of Dublin; Patrick 'Joanes' of Kells, Thomas and Robert of Slane, with Martin and Luke of Oristown. The outlawries of 1691 present Thomas and Patrick Jones of Freinstown in Meath, and Robert of Dublin.

In 1605 Thomas Jones, a native of Lancashire, succeeded to the Archbishopric of Dublin, about which time this family was seised of estates in Roscommon and in and about the town of Athlone, which borough Oliver Jones represented in the Parliament of 1639. In 1633 Lewis Jones from Merionethshire was appointed Bishop of Killaloe. He was father of Dr. Ambrose Jones, Bishop of Kildare in 1667, and of Henry Jones who succeeded to the See of Meath in 1661. "Two of Dr. Henry's children, named Ambrose and Alice, changed their Religion in the time of James the Second and died bigotted Papists," says Ware in his *History of the Bishops of Ireland*. The Roll of Adjudications, on the claims of the '1649' officers, includes the names of Ensign James, Cornet Roger, Lieutenant Thomas and Quartermaster William Jones. In 1682 Edward Jones was appointed Bishop of Cloyne, from which See he was translated to that of St. Asaph in 1692,

CAPTAIN — ONLY.

ON the attainer Roll of 1691 stands the name of Robert, son of Luke Conly of Drogheda, merchant, who, it may be presumed, was the officer here in commission.

LIEUTENANT — GORMAN.

THE Christian name of this Officer is not given in the British Museum Army List. The names of those attainted in 1696 were Patrick and another, described as of Coolnebeigne in the County of Limerick. The latter appears to have been the officer commissioned as Lieutenant in the Regiment of Major-General Boisseleau, while another was Ensign in Colonel Owen Mac Cartie's.

The Sept of O'Gorman or Mac Gorman derives its lineage from Heremon, the son of Milesius, through Hugony the Great, one of Ireland's most illustrious monarchs. It is set down in the native annals, as located in the Counties of Limerick and Clare. The Four Masters record the death of Angus O'Gorman in 1123. In 1152 Finan, the son of Tiorcain O'Gorman, an Abbot, assisted at the Council of Kells. In 1164 Maolkevin O'Gorman died Abbot of Fore at a very advanced age, with the character of having been one of the most learned of the Irish. In his time flourished Marian O'Gorman, Abbot of Knock, near Louth, and author of a *Metrical Martyrology*; and in 1174 died — O'Gorman, Chief Lecturer of Armagh, the most learned doctor of divinity and moral law, who, having studied during twenty years in France and England, governed the schools of his native country for a similar interval.—In 1600 Donald O'Gorman was Chief of the Sept.

ENSIGN — HOOLAHAN.

THE Four Masters commemorate the death of Donal 'O'Huallacháon' in 1182, Archbishop of Munster (Cashel); and the Sept is otherwise located in the County of Galway. On this list another of the name was Ensign in Colonel Owen Mac Cartie's Infantry.

ENSIGN RICHARD URIALL.

THIS name, now of rare occurrence, is yet to be found on Irish record from the time of Edward the Third. In that of Henry the Fifth, James 'Uriel' was appointed Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer.

ENSIGN SIMON DONNELLY.

THE Four Masters record in 1177 the death of Giolla Mac Liag O'Dongaile (Donnelly), Chief of Ferdroma, a territory within the precincts of Donegal. He, with many other Chiefs of the North of Ireland, fell in resisting the invasion of the chivalrous but cruel John de Courcy. There is in Tyrone a district which took its name, Bally-Donnelly, from this Sept; where died, about the year 1621, John, son of Donnell *groome* O'Donnelly, leaving Patrick his son and heir then of full age and unmarried. O'Heerin, in his topo-

graphical work on Ireland, locates Chiefs of this family in Tipperary. In 1641 Daniel O'Donnelly, described as of Pitchfordstown, County of Kildare, was the only individual of this name then attainted. In 1687 Terence Donnelly was Sheriff of Tyrone; and, in the Parliament of 1689, Patrick Donnelly of Dungannon was one of the Representatives of the Borough of Dungannon, as was David O'Donnelly one of those for that of Strabane. The Attainders of 1691 do not name the above Officer, but include fourteen O'Donnellys in the County of Tyrone, with four in Armagh, and one in Dublin.

Dr. O'Donovan has, in the Appendix to his Edition of the *Annals of the Four Masters*, an interesting genealogical notice of this Sept.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL CORMUCK O'NEILL'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	— O'Cahan.	— Macanally.
Felix O'Neill.	Henry Smyth.	James Walsh.
Lieut.-Col.		
James O'Neill.	Thomas O'Neill.	James O'Crilly.
Arthur M'Gill.	Cormuck M'Gill.	Neill M'Gill.
Cormuck O'Hagan.	Oliver O'Hagan.	Cormuck O'Hagan.
Thomas M'Naughton.	Daniel Makay.	Bryan O'Connor.
Daniel Hagerty.	Daniel O'Donnell.	Maurice O'Hagarty.
William Stewart.	Alexander Stewart.	Alexander Stewart.
Ross M'Quillan.	Cormuck M'Quillan.	Theo. M'Quillan.
Henry O'Neill,	{ Hugh Magennis.	} -----
Grenad.	{ Henry O'Neill.	
Bryan O'Neill.	Edward M'Conway.	Terence M'Conway.
John Clements.	John Gernon.	John Clements.
Con, son of Bryan, O'Neill	{ Donaghy M'Gunshenan	} Myles M'Namee.
	{ Bryan M'Cann.	
Art O'Hagan.	John O'Hagan.	James O'Hagan.
Cormuck O'Hara.	Arthur O'Hara.	Manus O'Hara.
Robert Butler.	Con. O'Dogherty.	John O'Dogherty.
Francis O'Cahan.	Bryan O'Cahan.	Donaghy O'Cahan.
Henry Courtney.	{ Bryan M'Manus.	Darby O'Cahan.
Roger O'Cahan.		
Bryan O'Neill.	Patrick O'Sheale.	Cormuck M'Can.
Con O'Neill, <i>modera.</i>	Edmund M'Illeony.	Art O'Neill.
Daniel O'Hagan.	— O'Hagan.	— O'Hagan.
Peter Dobin.	Thomas Dobin.	— Dobin.
Christopher Russell.	Edmund Savage.	Hen. Savage.
Hugh O'Gribbin.	Christopher Fleming.	— Shiel.
Art O'Harane	-----	Patrick O'Harane.
Neal O'Neill.	— O'Neale.	Mac Crowley.
— Gilmor.	— Gilmor.	— Magill.
— O'Neill,	{ — M'Ginnes,	} -----
Grenad.	{ — O'Mahon.	

Staff.

The Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel.
 — Fleming, *Adjutant.*
 — Neale, *Chaplain.*

— M'Donnell, *Major.*
 — Crowley, *Quartermaster.*
 — Dobin, *Chirurgion.*

COLONEL CORMUCK O'NEILL.

THIS family, of native Royalty, is fully noticed *post*, at the Regiment of Henry Gordon O'Neill, who was then the lineal representative of the Sept. Colonel Cormuck resided at Broughshane in Antrim, was Sheriff of that County in 1687, one of its Representatives in the Parliament of 1689, and was consequently outlawed in 1691. At the commencement of this campaign a detachment of his Regiment was despatched with the Earl of Antrim's, to strengthen the garrison of Carrickfergus, which was, however, at the close of the year 1688, obliged to surrender on an honourable capitulation, the terms of which were thus communicated by Mr. Thomas Knox, in a letter of the 22nd February, 1688, to Sir Robert Colville, at his house near Belfast.

' That Cormuck O'Neill's Regiment be disbanded, and, on or before Monday next, leave the garrison, to repair to their several habitations, with free passport, and to be protected from all injuries from the Protestants, by such as are concerned in the preservation of the peace.

' That the Earl of Antrim's Regiment continue in the Castle, and have liberty to provide themselves with necessary provisions, and so be supplied from time to time.

' That the town be left to the townspeople and to keep their own guards.

' That all such goods or provisions, as were taken by force yesterday, be restored or their value to the owners.

' That we continue in perfect peace each with the other, and that no disturbance be given on either side, unless forces from other parts enter into Ulster, bearing contrary to the

assurance given by my Lord Mountjoy who was distrusted by the Government.'

Con O'Neill, *modera*, an officer in this Regiment, married Rose, the only daughter of the gallant Sir Neill O'Neill, who commanded the Regiment of Dragoons so distinguished at the Boyne.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR M'GILL.

THIS officer is described in his attainder of 1691 as of Carry-roan, County of Antrim. At the Court of Claims in 1700, Hugh Colville preferred a petition for the reversion of a chattel interest, which this Arthur held in that County, and the claim was allowed. Rory Magill of Larne and Bryan Magill also forfeited lands in Antrim.—The adjudications on the claims of the '1649' officers, exhibit the names of Captains Hugh, James, and Robert M'Gill.

CAPTAINS CORMUCK, ART, AND DANIEL O'HAGAN.

THIS ancient Sept were Chiefs of Tullaghoge, within the present Barony of Dungannon, County of Tyrone. They were amongst those hereditary Tanists who assisted at the inauguration of the O'Neills, successive Princes of that country; and Sir Nicholas Malby, in a Report on the state of Ireland which he made to Queen Elizabeth in 1579, describes this O'Hagan as one of the principal men of note

in that country. True to the O'Neill they attended him subsequently in the Munster war, and were engaged at the battle of Kinsale. The Act of 1612 for the attainder of this great Chief accordingly included, in the visitation of its penalties, John Opanty O'Hagan, late of Dungannon, with Henry and Teigue O'Hagan of the same place. The above officers are described in the Inquisition taken on their attainder, Art as of Dungannon, and Cormuck and Daniel of the County of Londonderry. Five others of this Sept were then likewise outlawed in the latter County. — Hagan was one of the officers *a la suite* in Galmoy's Regiment of Horse, while another of this name was a Lieutenant in Colonel John Hamilton's Infantry, and a third was Surgeon in Colonel Edward Butler's.

CAPTAIN THOMAS McNAUGHTON,

THIS officer is described on the Inquisition for his attainder as 'of Kiltimurry, County of Antrim,' and appears to have descended from a Scotch settler on the Plantation.

CAPTAIN DANIEL HAGARTY,

THE O'Hagartys were another Ulster Sept. sub-feudatory to the O'Neill, under whose leadership Maolmura O'Hagarty fought and fell at the battle of Kinsale. The attainders of 1691 have but two of the name, both of this Province; James Hagarty of Pennyburn-Mill, County of Londonderry, and

William Hagarty of Tyrehugh, County of Donegal, clerk; and another clergyman of this name was Chaplain to Lord Clancarty's Regiment of Infantry.——A Lieutenant-Colonel Hagarty in Lally's Regiment was wounded in 1747, at the battle of Lauffield, having so distinguished himself as to merit a pension of 1,200 francs thenceforth from the King of France.*

CAPTAIN WILLIAM STEWART.

THE Inquisition, taken on the attainder of this Officer, describes him as of Dundermod, County of Antrim; the only other then attainted individual of the name being George 'Stuart' of Lisnadevin, in the same County. The names of Lieutenant-Colonel George, Major Alexander, and Captains Andrew, Archibold, James, Samuel and Thomas Stewart, with Lieutenants Anthony and John, Captain William and Cornet Robert Stuart, appear on the Adjudications' Roll of the '1649' Officers.

CAPTAIN ROSS McQUILLAN

THE Mc Quillans were Lords of the Territory of the Routes in the County of Antrim, holding their chief residence in the fine old sea-girt Castle of Dunluce. They are considered to have been themselves invaders from Wales on earlier

* *O'Conor's Milit. Mem.*, p. 404.

inhabitants of the North, and to have originally styled themselves Mac-Llewellyn, *contractice* Mac Quillan. Within that County, not far from the Ravel-water, are the ruins of another castle at Clough, traditionally believed to have been in very remote times also the seat of the Mc Quillan, until their dispossession by the Mc Donnells, after a great battle fought between them near the mountain of Ora. This castle stood upon a high insulated basaltic rock about twenty feet above the level of the surrounding ground, and was encompassed by a foss. According to the same local traditions, it was burnt in 1641, with a hostility that left standing only a massive gateway, about twenty feet high and fourteen wide, with its mortar work five feet in thickness and powerfully cemented; the ruin is surrounded on every side by forts.

When Edward Bruce, in 1315 invading Ireland, encamped before the Castle of Carrickfergus, ten or twelve of the petty Princes of the North came in to him and proffered their adherence; amongst whom was the Mc Quillan. In 1358, say the Four Masters, died Senechan Mc Quillan, who, in the existing native government, ranked High Constable of Ulster; and the death of Slevin Mc Quillan in ten years after is commemorated by these historians with the same title, as hereditary. Succeeding annals are filled with narratives of active and melancholy feuds between the O'Neils, O'Donnells, and O'Cahanes on the one side, and the Mc Quillans on the other. In 1449 'Mc Quillan defeated Murtoth Roe O'Neill in an engagement, in which the son of Maolmure Mac Sweeny, and Aongus, the son of Mac Donnell of Scotland, with many others, were slain.' On the 13th July, 1563, was fought the battle of Ora, before alluded to, between the Mc Donnells, headed by Sorle-buy, and the Mc Quillans, headed by Conway Mc Quillan, whose

as 111. 2
in 1542, 2
p. 263. in 1563

tomb is still pointed out by the people at Ardagh, in the parish of Ramoan.

An interesting existing manuscript, of modern date (1823), but compiled from ancient papers of authority, commences a history of this family from Edward M'Quillan, who was born in 1503, and ranked as 'Prince of Dalariada for seventy years, during five reigns of English Sovereigns.' On the Plantation of Ulster, his estates were seised by the Crown. "The King," says the manuscript, "as sensible of the injustice done to the Mc Quillan in depriving him of his estate, offered him the lands of the O'Doherty, Prince of Inishowen, in lieu of them ; but Mc Quillan refused to accept thereof, indignantly saying he would not take lands belonging to another man ; that, as he was not attainted, he still expected to get his own, and that all the claim Mc Donnell had to the lands was his being married to Mc Quillan's daughter." Edward did not outlive the Plantation ; his decease occurred at the very advanced age of 102. . . . He was descended from Feidlim Fionn Mac Quillan, who deduced his lineage from Fiach Mac Quillan, a son of Niall of the Nine Hostages. . . . "I believe," adds the compiler of the document (Edward Mc Quillan, born in 1760), "that my great-grandfather was the first of the family who conformed to the established religion, with his two youngest sons ; Richard, my grandfather, and his youngest brother, Charles ; but his eldest daughter, Mary, was so steadfast in the Romish religion, that she went to Spain before the battle of the Boyne, and became there Maid of Honour to the Queen, an office which she filled to the day of her death, when she left a fortune, to which I am heir, *if it could be got*. Her two eldest brothers were strict Catholics also ; (one, it may be presumed, the above

Captain Ross), and followed the fortunes of King James the Second, the grandson of him who deprived the family of their principality. They were in Limerick at the time of the siege, and intending to follow the King to France, when, in the very act of taking leave of their brother officers, one of them was killed by a cannon ball. The other went to France, and served with distinction in the Irish Brigade, as did also his son Lewis Mc Quillan, who died at Versailles some time previous to the year 1766, leaving a large property to the nearest heir of the name of Mc Quillan and House of Dunluce. This my father went to France to seek; when he went to the Jesuits' College at Versailles, there to prefer his claim (they being the trustees to the property of all officers of the Irish Brigade in France); but the kingdom was then in a ferment on account of the expulsion of these Jesuits; he was arrested, and all his papers taken from him, amongst which was a pedigree of the Mac Quillans, as long as the third chapter of Luke. . . . The Mc Donnells, who got a great part of our lands, wish it to be believed that the Mc Quillan family is extinct, and really they were nearly extinguished by the Mc Donnells, as shown in these Memoirs; but they are not yet extinct, for there are several of them living in Ireland, and when I last heard from America, my brother had two sons and one grandson living; and I have also two sons living and two daughters, and all my children comfortably settled." The Memoir concludes with the attestation, "As my family was never attainted, my blood is legally pure, and I am the legitimate lineal hereditary (in abeyance) Prince of Dalariada; though I now subscribe myself only plain Edward Mac Quillan, this 11th of 12th Mo. 1823, being the completion of my sixty-third year." The armorials of

the family are thus given in this Mc Quillan MS. "ARMS, a lion rampant, gules; CREST on a wreath proper '*geal greena*,' (a refulgent sun) or; SUPPORTERS, *dexter*, Justice with sword and scales; *sinister*, Hope, leaning on an anchor; MOTTO in Irish, '*Bus ria astrinor*;' in English, '*Death before dishonour*.'"——"After their conversion to Christianity," adds Edward Mc Quillan, "the crest was changed to a demi-lion; and the Irish motto to the Latin, '*Malo mori quam fœdafi*;' and in the year 1605 the supporters were resigned *for the present*, till the King and the Parliament of the British Empire shall re-instate me in the honours and estates of my ancestors." The son of that Edward, Joseph Mc Quillan, is now living in the County of Wexford.

Previous patents of James the First record pardons passed to several members of this Sept; and, yet more, a grant in 1608 to Rory *oge* Mc Quillan of the territory of Clinagh-artie in Lower Clondeboy, County of Antrim, comprising twenty-one extensive townlands, with all hereditaments, advowsons, &c., of churches, formerly belonging to any religious houses therein; the Mc Quillan being bound to find and maintain every year, for the space of forty days, two able horsemen and six footmen to serve the King, Lord Deputy, or Governor of Carrickfergus, whenever required within the Province of Ulster; and to answer all risings out and general hostings. In 1619, however, a royal letter was issued for a surrender of this territory from the patentee, and in truth the family were so utterly despoiled, that the name does not appear on the Outlawries either of 1641 or 1691, with the exception of a James Mc Quillan, who forfeited on the latter occasion, when Hugh Colville claimed at Chichester House a chattel remainder in the lands of Attefathaw, County of Antrim, as forfeited by him.

CAPTAIN JOHN CLEMENTS.

Nothing worthy of note has been ascertained of this officer or his family; the name is however of record in Ireland, from the time of Edward the Third.—In 1667 Edward Clements passed a confirmatory patent for 1,242 acres in Cork, as did Daniel Clements for 1,875 in Cavan, and the name of Lieutenant Francis Clements appears on the Adjudications for the '1649' Officers, while Sir Bernard Burke in his *Landed Gentry* writes of a Robert Clements, who had been attainted previous to King William's time, but on his accession became one of the Representatives of Carrickfergus, was preferred to considerable estates in Down and Cavan, and was further appointed Deputy Vice Treasurer of Ireland.

CAPTAINS FRANCIS AND ROGER O'CAHANE.

THIS Sept claims descent from Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, that King of Ireland who brought St. Patrick a captive from France to its shores. They constituted one of the most powerful families of ancient Dalriada in Ulster, from whence passed out the emigrants who colonised Scotland, conquered the Picts, and established a Kingdom there, which, in memory of their old home, was named Dalriada. From them descended the line of Scottish Kings—the Stuarts, for whose last link of British Royalty the present Army List was drawn up. In the oldest Annals of Ireland, Dalriada and the O'Cahanes are associated with

events of chivalrous and romantic interest. At Dunseverick, on the northern coast of Antrim, upon a rock over the sea, amidst the basaltic wonders of the Giants' Causeway, was erected their castle; its imposing ruins still remain.

On the earliest adoption of surnames in Ireland, Eogan O'Cahan is recorded an Abbot in the County of Galway, A.D. 980. In 1145 died Sluaghdeach O'Cahane, 'Bishop of the people of Leighlin.' In 1192 a porch of the black church of St. Columbkille was built by O'Cahane of the Crieve, (*i.e.* the Barony of Coleraine), soon after which this powerful Sept possessed themselves of the greater part of the County Derry, thence called the O'Cahane's Country. In 1244 Henry the Third requested the attendance and assistance of the O'Cahane in his projected war. In 1260 a battle was fought near Downpatrick, by Bryan O'Neill and Hugh O'Connor against the English of the North of Ireland, commanded by Stephen Longespe, *i.e.* 'Longsword,' Earl of Salisbury, and the Four Masters, giving a report of those slain on the Irish side, name Bryan O'Neill, Donal O 'Caine,' Dermot Mac Loughlin, Kane O'Hennery, Donslevy Mac Can, Conor O'Duvdiorma and his son; Aulaff O'Gormley, Cu-ula O'Hanlon, Nial O'Hanlon, Manus O'Cahan, Hugh O'Cahan, with twelve other Chiefs of *their* Sept, besides many of the Chiefs of Connaught there also enumerated.

In 1314 King Edward directed a special letter missive to Dermot O'Cahane, '*Duci Hibernorum de Fernetreve*,' for military service in Scotland. Associated with the O'Neill, the McGenis, O'Hanlon, McMahon, Maguire, and other Chiefs of Ulster, under the command of Richard de Burgo, Earl of Ulster,* the O'Cahane embarked from Drogheda for

* *Rot. Scot.* 7, *Edw.* 2, in *Tur. L.*

Scotland. In 1338 David McOghy O'Kyne' sued out a patent of pardon and protection. This was the first recorded conversion of the name towards that by which it is frequently known — Kyan. Before this time, a monastery was founded by the O'Cahan at Dungiven, which became thenceforth the burial place of the family, and still exhibits monuments of sculptured ornament commemorative of them. One is particularly alluded to in a note of Dr. O'Donovan to the Four Masters, *ad ann.* 1385. About the middle of the fourteenth century, Angus 'oge' (the younger), Lord of the Isles, married the daughter of the 'O'Cahane.'* In 1376 'Cumsighe O'Cahan, Lord of Oireacht-O'Cahane, was taken prisoner by the English of the port of Coleraine, and sent in fetters to Carrickfergus.' In 1432 the O'Cahan, *i.e.* Roderic *Ainsheadscair*, was treacherously slain by Mac Quillan, namely Shemus Concarragh; Con, son of Hugh *buidh* O'Neill, mustered his forces, and Geoffrey, brother of said Roderick O'Cahan, having proceeded to the Routes (in Antrim), to take revenge on said Mac Quillan, a battle ensued in which Geoffrey was slain; on the following day Con O'Neill gave the Mac Quillans a complete overthrow.

In 1537 Cornelius O'Cahane was Bishop of Raphoe.— Amongst the State papers, *temp.* Henry the Eighth, is a Report of 1542, from the Lord Deputy of Ireland and his Council to the King, in which it is written, "Now, as to the further occurrences of this your realm, for as much as one McQuillan, which is an Englishman (they claim to be of Welsh descent), and now submitted to your Majesty's obedience, is invaded by one called O'Cahan, by the aid as it is supposed of O'Donnell his galloglas, we have therefore

* *Archdall's Lodge's Peerage*, v. 7, p. 111.

sent John Travers, with a convenient number of horsemen and footmen, to the aid of the same McQuillan, as well for that the same O'Cahane, which never yet showed any obedience to your Majesty, should not destroy the said McQuillan, as also to give courage to others that have in like sort submitted themselves to your obedience as McQuillan has done, shall in like case be aided if they persist in their due allegiance."* At the close of this year, Manus O'Cahane, then the Chief, renewed his submission to the King, and signed an indenture of peace, a copy of which is preserved in the Lambeth MSS.†

In 1558 George Dowdall, the first Archbishop of Armagh after the Reformation, urged in a letter to the Viceroy, the policy of expelling the Hebridean Scots from Ulster, by procuring their Irish neighbours, O'Neill, O'Donnell, O'Cahane, and others, to unite against them. He further relied that the power of the Scots in Ireland proceeded principally from the Irish Chiefs engaging them as their auxiliaries in their private quarrels; a practice to the suppression of which the Primate earnestly directed the attention of the Viceroy.‡ Accordingly, in 1567, Sir Henry Sydney reported to the Queen, "All Tyrconnel, together with O'Cahane's country under the government of O'Cahane, is in great obedience to your Majesty, and daily doth annoyance to the rebels." At the Irish Conciliation Parliament, sought to be assembled in Dublin by Sir John Perrot, in 1585, "there came to it (say the Four Masters), O'Cahane, Lord of Oireacht-O'Cahan, namely Roderick, the son of Manus, son of Donough the hospitable, son of John, son of Accency." It was in his time,

* *State Papers, temp. Henry VIII.*, v. 3, p. 399.

† *Idem*, p. 407-8.

‡ *Gregory's Hebrides*, p. 198.

and, as appears, with his aid, that the McConnell, or McDonnell of the Isles, settled in Antrim. The O'Cahanes, however, sedulously adhered to the O'Neill as their Lord paramount, and fell with his fortunes, being expressly by name included in that act for his attainder, by which all Ulster was declared confiscated to the Crown. In the *Egerton Papers*, recently published by the Camden Society, is an interesting report from Sir John Davis to the Lord Chancellor, dated in 1607, wherein he writes, "The Earl of Tyrone is sent for into England, to receive order in the cause between him and O'Cahane, or rather between him and the King's Majesty, touching the title of O'Cahane's country; and he is directed by the King's letters to attend at Court about the beginning of Michaelmas term.* It may be here added, that, at the time when Clare was planted out in a County, Charles Cahane was reported seised of a Castle at Iniskathyn, as was James Cahane of another at Ballykettle therein.

In 1615, on an alleged conspiracy "to seize and destroy Derry and the other principal towns of the Plantation," a few of the chief Irish gentlemen of the North were apprehended, tried, and six of them found guilty and executed; one of these, it appears, was Rory O'Cahane, whose estate was thereupon granted away by the Commissioners of the Plantation, as forfeited.† By this confiscation and the numerous outlawries of 1641, the name was considerably uprooted from Derry, and expelled to foreign countries. *An Exact and Perfect Relation of a Victorie gained by Philip the IV. of Spain over Louis the XIII. of France*, says, "The town of Fontarabia being beleagured by the French, both by sea and

* *Camden Papers*, v. 12, p. 414. † *Ordnance Survey of Derry*, pp. 40-41.

land, and the garrison reduced to great extremity, the Spanish Alcalde sent despatches to the King and the Almirante de Castilla to solicit speedy succour. The latter sent three Spanish Captains and four Irish, which Irish were *Daniel O'Cahan*, *David Barry*, *Oliver Fitzgerald*, and *Terence O'Gallagher*."

The Duchess of Buckingham having, after her first widowhood, married the Earl of Antrim, took up her residence in that County, and there raised a force of 1,000 men in aid of the Monarchy. Lord Wentworth, who was at the time Lord Deputy, directed her Grace to have these recruits marched by the route of Newtown-Limavady, in passing through which village she was induced to visit the wife of O'Cahane, whose castle had been demolished and himself banished. "In the midst of a half ruined edifice was kindled a fire of branches, and the window casements were stuffed with straw, to keep off the rigour of the season.—There lodged the wife of O'Cahane."*

Colonel 'O'Kyan,' mentioned in the wars of Montrose, is by some considered to have been in his day the head of the O'Cahanes. Dr. Browne, in his *History of the Highland Clans*, affords many interesting details of this Irish hero, and of the confidence with which the gallant Scot relied upon his bravery and skill. At the battle of Inverlochy, fought between Montrose and the forces of Argyle, 'Colonel O'Kean commanded the left wing of the army of the former, which consisted of a Regiment of Irish, while a detachment of Irish was placed behind the main body as a reserve, under the command of Colonel James M'Donald, *alias* O'Neill.' This left wing was the first to commence the battle of that day by charging the enemy's right, with an energy that 'Argyle's

* *Graham's Derriana*, p. 46.

force, unable to resist, turned about and fled, which circumstance had such a discouraging effect on the remainder of Argyle's troops that, after discharging their muskets, the whole of them, including their reserve, took to their heels and the route became general.* After Montrose's defeat, however, at Philiphaugh, 'the Committee of Estates of Scotland concocted those measures of revenge against the unhappy Royalists who had fallen into their hands, which they afterwards carried into execution. The first who suffered were Colonel 'O'Kean' and Major Laughlane, another brave Irish officer. Both those were hanged without trial on the Castle Hill of Edinburgh. Perhaps the circumstance of being Irishmen appeared a sufficient reason in the eye of their murderers for despatching them so summarily, but they were, nevertheless, the subjects of the King, and as fully entitled to all the privileges of war as the other prisoners.†

Another officer, styled Manus Roe O'Cahane, was, by Cromwell's Act of 1652, excepted from pardon for life and estate. In ten years after, Nicholas 'Cahane' of this family was called upon his knees before the Irish House of Commons, and committed to prison, for alleged disrespect "to the best of Kings, on whose head God by his miraculous providence had placed a crown of pure gold, which all the machinations of such as he, would never be able to remove."‡ According to Lodge (*Peerage*, vol. 3., p. 232) John, the third Lord Kingston, who had been an adherent of James the Second, intermarried, in 1683, with 'Margaret, daughter of Florence O'Cahan, whose ancestors ruled Iraghti-Cahan, until the escheats of James the First.'

* *Browne's Highland Clans*, p. 363.

† *Id.* p. 420.

‡ *Comm. Journ.*, vol. 2, pp. 604-5.

In the Army List given in *Berwick's Raedon Papers* (p. 360), a Regiment of Infantry in this campaign is stated to have been commanded by an O'Cahane, and O'Connor in his *Military Memoirs* says O'Cahane did raise such a force. Three other O'Cahanes, it will be observed, held commissions in this Regiment, while John O'Cahane was an Ensign in the Earl of Antrim's Infantry, and Owen 'Cahane' was a Lieutenant in Lord Clare's Dragoons.

The Attainders of 1691 enumerate, with Captain Francis, described as of Pennyburn-Mill, County of Derry, and Captain Roger 'Keigh' O'Cahane, of Connateile, County of Tyrone, twelve others of the Sept, viz.:—Walter of Ballyclogh, Edward of Ballyvanagh, and James of Ballyrogaragh, in Antrim; Bryan of Pennyburn-Mill, clerk, Shane Cormack 'Mac Cahane' of Newtown-Stewart, Daniel of Sweetra, Daniel and Rory of Pennyburn-Mill, Edward of Dunseverick, with Morris, Dermot and Donagh of Ballynasse, in Derry. After the capitulation of Limerick, Lord Iveagh brought over a body of the expatriated soldiers to France, who were sent thence, as before mentioned, under the command of Colonel McDonnell for the service of the Emperor of Austria in Hungary. He employed them against the Turks, by whom they were so severely handled, that the remnant was drafted into other corps of the Imperial army.* Of these suffering Irish refugees were two O'Cahanes, whose petitions to King William, "that they, being sick, might safely repair to Ireland, their natural soil," have been noted as in the Southwell Manuscripts.

An entry in the Irish Commons' Journal of 1698 states, that 'the House being acquainted that one Manus O'Cahan,

* *O'Callaghan's Brigades*, vol. 1, p. 359.

then in custody, was suspected to be the author of a libel entitled *The Injured Protestant Vindicated*, it was thereupon ordered that he should be examined on oath, with other persons, touching that matter. Upon the return on his examination, however, it was directed that he should be discharged without fees.—At the Court of Claims in 1700, Bryan O'Cahan preferred his, for a freehold interest in lands in the County Clare, the fee of which was forfeited by Lord Clare. It is alleged* that the Irish Roman Catholics petitioned the 'Pretender,' in 1711, to nominate a Dr. Bryan O'Cahane, then Parish Priest of Ballynascreen, County of Down, to the vacant See of Derry.—Bunting, in his *Ancient Music of Ireland* (pp. 44 and 68), makes mention of a celebrated Irish harper of the name of O'Cahane, who, having been about the year 1773 in the Highlands, often entertained the Lord Mac Donald at his residence in the Isle of Skye, with his excellent performance on the harp. "He was considered one of the chief O'Cahanes of his old territory; and the names of the estates in the North, to which he was traditionally entitled, were enumerated at the great meeting of the harpers some years since in Belfast."

CAPTAIN HENRY COURTNEY.

His name does not appear on the Outlawries of 1691, nor has any information been obtained of him or his family. In the first year of the English Invasion, Reginald 'de Courtenae' was one of the witnesses to Henry the Second's first Charter

* *Ordnance Survey of Derry*, p. 69.

to Dublin, dated from his Pavilion within that City. In 1385 Philip de Courtney was the King's Deputy in Ireland, at which time His Majesty granted to Anne, Phillip's Consort, the Royal Manor of Crumlin near Dublin, to hold during his Vice-Royalty. In the following year he held a Great Council or Parliament in Dublin.

CAPTAIN PETER DOBIN.

THIS surname is traceable on Irish Records from the time of Richard the Second, who, on the death of Robert, son of John 'Dobyn,' committed his estates, in the Moortown near Killyern, County Kilkenny, to the Abbot of St. Mary's of Jerpoint, to hold during a minority. In 1400 *Peter* 'Dobyn' was appointed Constable of Carrickfergus. In 1595 Nicholas Dobbin (who was an Alderman of Waterford) died seised of Lisnetuny and other lands near the Nore in Kilkenny, his son and heir, Edmund, being then only six months old. This boy gave name to Dobbinswood in said County, and he was father of another Nicholas, who was attainted in 1641, although very young at the time. In 1611 Henry Piers had a grant of the wardship of Margaret Dobbin, *alias* Butler, Anastasia, Selina, or Elizabeth and Ellen Dobbin, daughters and coheiresses of Nicholas Dobbin, late of Ballynakill, County Waterford, deceased.—Lieutenant James Dobbin appears on the Roll of the '1649' officers.

The Captain here in commission appears, by his Christian name and otherwise, to have been of the Carrickfergus line, and is accordingly described in the inquisition for his attainder as of Drumferagh, County of Antrim; within which county

were then also outlawed Thomas 'Dobbin' of Clough and Henry Dobbin of Ballynacard; while in the County of Kilkenny three Dobbins stand outlawed. At the Court of Claims, Captain William Dobbin was allowed an equity of redemption on a mortgage of County of Antrim lands, forfeited by said Captain Peter; Elizabeth, a daughter of this Captain William, was married about the year 1723 to George Macartney, father by a former wife of the celebrated Lord Macartney of Lissanoure. — Another Peter Dobbin was Quarter-master in Lord Dongan's Dragoons; a — Dobbin was a Lieutenant in Fitzjames's Infantry; a third Peter, *alias* Piers, was an Ensign in the Earl of Tyrone's; and in Maxwell's Dragoons, — Dobbin was a Cornet. Anthony Dobin was a Burgess of Carrickfergus in the time of James the First, as was Nicholas Dobin in that of Charles the First.

CAPTAIN HUGH O'GRIBBIN.

HE was attainted by the description of Hugo O'Gribbin of Killegneen, County of Antrim. See further of this name, *ante* vol. 1, p. 429, &c.

CAPTAIN ART O'HARANE.

THE O'Horans were a clan of Hy Maine in the County of Galway, but do not seem convertible into this name.

LIEUTENANT HENRY SMITH.

IN 1637 died Anthony Smith of Moyry, seised of the Castle and lands of Carrigbrady in Armagh; Richard, his grandson, *i.e.*, son of Edward his son, was his heir, then aged only seven years; and in 1649 died Henry Smyth of Lough in Down, his son and heir, John then 22 years of age and lately married, seems to have been the father of this Lieutenant Henry. On the Roll of Adjudications in favour of the '1649' Officers, appear the names of Colonel Alexander, Captains John, Richard, and William, Lieutenant-Colonel George, Lieutenants Abraham, Ralph, and Robert Smith. The Attainders of 1642 present the name of Richard Smith, described as of Mandanstown, County of Meath. In 1665 Sir Edward Smith was appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, as was John Smith a puisne Judge thereof in 1700. In the Parliament of 1689 two of the name were of the Temporal Peers—Smith, Viscount Carrington of Barrifore, a 'Papist,' and Smith, Viscount Strangford, a Protestant; while William Smith, Bishop of Raphoe, was one of the Spiritual Peers. Besides this officer, four other Smiths were commissioned on this Army List, in Clifford's Dragoons, Galmoy's Horse, Thomas Butler's and Lord Bellew's Infantry; and the Attainders of 1691 present this number, the majority of whom, including Lieutenant Henry, appear to have been then of the County of Kilkenny. At the Court of Claims Valentine Smith was allowed a term for three lives renewable, in lands forfeited by William Smith of Damagh, in that County.

LIEUTENANT DANIEL MAKAY.

IN the settlement of property in Ulster consequent upon the Plantation, Randal Mc Donnell of Dunluce, Earl of Antrim, conveyed lands in that County to Daniel 'Mc Key' of Ballytirim, to hold in fee; whereof said Daniel died seised in 1622, leaving Alexander Mc Allaster Mc Key his son and heir, then of full age.* The present Lieutenant was, probably, the son of this Alexander. Another Makay was an Ensign in Lord Antrim's Infantry:

LIEUTENANT EDWARD Mc CONWAY.

AMONGST the manuscripts of Mr. Robert Conway Hurley of Tralee (which have been kindly forwarded in aid of these *Illustrations*), is a very interesting pedigree of the family of Conway, compiled from the Herald's Office in London and North Wales, and yet more especially from one at Ragley, certified by Francis, Viscount Beauchamp, 'now Marquis of Hertford.' From this it appears that Sir John Conway, of Ragley in Worcestershire, (whose lineage is there deduced from Sir William Conais, High Constable of England in the time of the Conqueror), was made Governor of Ostend in 1586 by the Earl of Leicester; and that having married Ellen, daughter of Sir Fulke Greville of Beauchamp's-court, Warwickshire, he died in the first year of the reign of James the First, leaving issue by her, two sons; Sir Edward, his

* *Inquis.* 1635, in *Canc. Hib.*

successor; and Sir Fulke, his second son. The latter, in 1609, on the Plantation of Ulster, settled as an undertaker in Antrim, where he obtained a large territory in Killultagh, the ancient inheritance of Con O'Neill. Sir Fulke was a distinguished officer in Ireland, became a representative of Antrim in Parliament, and ultimately a Privy Councillor. He died in 1624, leaving a son Christopher, Member for the Borough of Armagh in the Parliament of 1613, and who married the eldest sister of the justly revered Sir James Ware. By her he had James Conway, Captain of Horse, who, with his cousin Lord Conway, accompanied Charles the Second in his exile. On the Restoration, the former returned to Ireland, with nothing but his commission to depend upon. Here Smith, in his *History of Kerry*, takes up the migration; "there came into this county, soon after the Restoration, James Conway, son of Christopher Conway, nephew to Lord Conway." "He married (resumes the manuscript) Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Roe, Esq., of Clohane, County of Kerry, by Alice, daughter of Jenkin Conway of Castle Conway in the same county, one of the Munster undertakers who, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, came from Wales with Sir William Herbert, Sir Edward Denny and Robert Blennerhasset, to plant some of the forfeited estates of the Desmond; on which occasion Jenkin obtained the seigniory of Killorglin (afterwards called Castle Conway), comprising the castles, towns, and lands thereof, the island of Inisfallen, and several other denominations, 5,260 acres, in said county; with sundry advowsons." This castle was afterwards burnt by order of the Lord President of Munster.

James Conway, in consequence of his marriage with the Kerry lady, settled at Clohane, and had by her two sons, *Edward* and *Christopher*. The former married a daughter of

John Blenerhasset of Ballyseedy, and seems to be identical with the above Lieutenant, erroneously styled on the Army List, by a Sept designation, 'Mc Conway.' It is to be observed, however, that the Hurley manuscript, from which these illustrations are drawn, states that Christopher, a brother of Edward, was also an officer in King James's Army, and fell at Aughrim; he had married Joan Roche of the House of Dundine, County of Cork, by whom he had issue six sons (and one daughter, Elizabeth, who became the wife of John O'Connell of Derrynane). The second of his six sons, James Conway, went to France with the Irish emigrants, and had the command of a company in Lord Mountcashel's Regiment. Thomas Conway, the fourth of Christopher's sons, had by his wife Anne, daughter of Patrick Fitzgerald of Gallerus, for *his* second son, another James Conway, Count Conway in France, a very distinguished officer in the Irish Brigade; and he, marrying Julianne O'Mahony, had by her two sons, Thomas Count Conway, and Thomas Henry, Viscount Conway, both officers in the service of France; but neither left male issue. Edward, the third son of Thomas and Anne Conway, married Ellen Mahony, by whom he had two sons; Thomas, who died in 1824, *s. p.*; and James, who became a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Fifty-third Foot; *his* eldest son, John S. Conway, appears to be now the representative of this ancient family.

To return to the immediate descendants of Christopher Conway by Joan Roche; Robert, their fifth son, married Mary, daughter of Colonel Maurice Hussey of Flesk-bridge, now called Cahirnane, by whom he had a son, Edward Conway; who, marrying Christian, daughter of Edward Rice, left issue by her one son, who died unmarried in 1777, and two daughters; Lucy, who also died unmarried in 1799, and

Mary, who married John Hurley in 1784, and had issue by him as before mentioned (*ante*, vol. 1, p. 327). Christopher, the sixth son of Christopher by Joan Roche, married Ellen Mahony, by whom he had two sons, Sir Matthew and Sir Robert, Knights of St. Louis, and who both died without issue. All these children of Christopher and Joan were educated members of the Church of Rome, and hence their necessitated devotion to foreign service.

In Coric Abbey, County of Tyrone, is a monument commemorating Captain Cormac Conway, who fought for King James at Aughrim; while it may be added that a Lieutenant James Conway appears upon the Roll of Adjudications, in favour of the '1649' Officers.

LIEUTENANT DONAGHY MAC GUNSHENAN.

A CLAN of this name was located in Fermanagh, about Lough Erne.

LIEUTENANT BRYAN Mc CANN.

THE Mc Canns were chiefs of Hy Breasail, an ancient territory on the borders of Armagh and Tyrone, near Lough Neagh. In 1189 (say the Four Masters) died Echmídh, son of Mc Can, 'the delight and happiness of all Tyrone.' In 1212 the death of Donogh Mac Can, Chief of the Sept, is recorded. Five of this family were slain in the Munster war of Elizabeth's time, at the battle of Kinsale. A —

'Makane,' probably of this surname, was Lieutenant in Sir Neill O'Neill's Dragoons; while the name of Ensign Alexander Mc Canne appears on the Roll of Adjudications in favour of the '1649' Officers.

LIEUTENANT CON O'DOHERTY.

THE O'Dohertys were an ancient Sept, a branch of the O'Donnells, located on the territory between Loughs Foyle and Swilly and the Atlantic, now known as the Barony of Inishowen, County of Donegal. In 1194 an Abbey was founded for Cistercians at Hilfothair in this County by the O'Doghertie. It was a filial establishment of Easroa, to which, in process of time, it was united.* In three years after, Eachmarcagh O'Doghertie, who had assumed the chieftaincy of Kinel-Connell, the country of O'Donnell, was slain by John de Courcy, in an engagement, where fell several of both those native Septs. In 1252 Conor O'Doherty died, chief of Ardmiodhair in Donegal, 'the tower' add the Masters, 'of hospitality and bravery in the North.' In 1407 died Owen O'Doherty, heir to this Chieftainship, as did in 1413 Conor O'Doherty styled 'Chief of Ardmiodhair and Prince of Inisowen.' In 1454 Donell O'Donnell, chief of Tyrconnel, was taken prisoner by the O'Dohertie. The Tanist succession of these rival Chiefs is very accurately and fully given by the Four Masters. In 1548 O'Doherty was one of the 'confederates' with Con O'Neill against English government.† In 1582, say the Four Masters, died the

* *Archdall's Mon. Hib.* p. 99.

† *Stuart's Armagh*, p. 237.

O'Doherty, i.e., John, son of Phelim, son of Connor *carrach*, Lord of Inishowen. "Had the deceased been a hostage to be ransomed, horses and flocks would have been given for his ransom; his son John *oge* was appointed in his place, in opposition to Cahir O'Doherty, and on that account the country was much plundered in its crops, corn, dwellings, and cattle."

At the Parliament convened by Sir John Perrot, in 1585, this Sept was represented by the aforesaid John *oge*. In three years after, he was taken prisoner by the forces of Sir Richard Bingham and Sir Thomas Norris, on the charge of having "made friendship and alliance with a portion of the men of the Spanish fleet." He died in 1601, "Lord of the Barony of Inishowen," say the Masters, "and there was not a Lord of a Barony amongst the Irish, more distinguished for manual action and hospitality, or more bold in counsel than he."——That rank and title the O'Doherty maintained until the time of James the First, when Sir Cahir O'Doherty was killed in a contest with the English. He had in 1605 a grant from King James, of various manors, lordships, castles, lands, advowsons, &c., in the County of Inishowen, or O'Doherty's Country, saving and reserving the Castle of Culmore, in lieu of which he was to receive four salmons per day during the season annually, with the custody of the castle in time of peace, or when not occupied by the Crown; to hold same to him and his heirs male, paying between Michaelmas and All Saints' days thirty good and fat beeves at Newry, and he and his said heirs attending all hostings, risings out, and journies, with twenty footmen and six horsemen armed, and with victuals for forty days, to serve against the 'rebels' in Ireland. This was a restoration patent, as of territory theretofore forfeited by Sir John O'Doherty, Knight, Chief of his name

and father of said Sir Cahir. The Act of 1612, however, for the attainder of the Earl of Tyrone and confiscation of Ulster, included Sir Cahir O'Doherty, 'late of Birtecastle, County of Donegal,' in its extermination; and the King thereupon directed that his possessions within the Barony of Inishowen and O'Doherty's Countrie should be granted to Sir Arthur Chichester, Knight, with liberty to create manors and freehold estates. In 1614 Lady Mary O'Doherty, his widow, had a grant of a pension of £106 13s. 4d., 'in lieu of a jointure and third of the lands of her attainted husband. To another lady of this broken down and landless family, 'Rose O'Doherty, daughter of the Dynasts of Inishowen,' a monument is erected in the Franciscan church at Lovaine. It states that she was first married to Caffry O'Donnell, cousin of the Prince of Tyrconnel, and secondly to Owen O'Neill, Commander of the Catholic Army in Ulster.

In 1666, by reason of resistance made to Sir Robert Murray, *alias* Creighton, in his possession of sundry manors, towns, and lands in Boylagh and Bannagh, County Donegal, by William Younge, Under Sheriff of that County, James Nisbett of Tamitallen, Cahir O'Doherty, Hugh *dubh* O'Doherty, — O'Doherty, son to Cahir O'Doherty, Owen O'Quin, Cormuck O'Quin, Shane *bane* O'Quin, &c., the Coroners of that County, were, by order of the Irish House of Commons, commanded to quiet Sir Robert in his possession there. In 1667 Charles Doherty had a grant of 559 acres in Cavan, but he was attainted in 1691, as was also Edmund O'Doherty of the County of Donegal. The latter forfeited derivative interests, the reversion of which in fee was claimed in 1700 by the Earl of Donegal, but his petition was dismissed as cautionary. In Maxwell's Dragoons — Doherty was a Cornet. Another of the name was an Ensign in Fitz James's

Infantry; a third an Ensign in Lord Kilmallock's; and a fourth Quarter-Master in Colonel Dudley Bagnall's.

LIEUTENANT BRYAN MAC MANUS.

THE Mc Manus was a numerous and influential Clan of Fermanagh. According to the native Annalists, they had the command of the shipping in Lough Erne, and held the post of hereditary chief managers of its fisheries under the Maguire. A branch of this family was also located on the borders of the Counties of Leitrim and Roscommon. The Four Masters record, at 1495, the death of Manus, son of Owen *roe* Mac Manus, lord of Tir-Tuathail-Maolgarbh, also the death, in three years after, of the Mac Manus, i.e., Cathal *oge*, son of Cathal, son of Cathal, son of Gillpatrick, son of Matthew, &c., a coadjutor Bishop of Clogher for fifteen years before his death, 'a patron of learning and art in his own country, chief conservator of the canons, a fountain of charity and mercy to the poor and unprotected of God's people, a man who brought together many historical works, from which he compiled the *Annals of Ballymacmanus*,' (better known as the *Annals of Ulster*, published in the splendid collection of the *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, by the late Dr. Charles O'Connor, the venerable Bede of Irish History). The afore-said Bishop Mac Manus died of small-pox, in the sixtieth year of his age. The Attainders of 1642 have but one of this name, and far away from the homes of the Sept; he is described as Owen Mc Manus of Dunbouke, County of Wicklow. Those of 1691 trace them back in their old province, but to be again expelled. There were then

outlawed Rory Phelimy Mc Manus of Lisnaskea, County of Fermanagh, and Cullen Mc Manus of Tullycool, County of Down; one of whom was a Lieutenant in Lord Antrim's Infantry.

LIEUTENANT EDMUND Mc ILDERY.

IN the Inquisition taken on his attainder, he is called and described as Edward Mc Ilderry, Salt-pans, County of Antrim.

ENSIGN — MACANALLY.

By inquisitions, taken in relation to the forfeitures of 1641, it was found that — Mc Nally, then late of Roskenedy in Antrim, was seised in fee of that denomination in right of his father Donell Mc Nally, and that, he having engaged in actual rebellion, the premises became forfeited; that Eiver, son of James *oge* Mc Nally, died seised of other estates in said County, leaving Rory his son and heir, who became seised thereof, but died before that civil war, and that James, son of Owen Mc Nally was possessed of other estates there, which he then forfeited. The name does not at all appear on the 1691 Attainders.

ENSIGN JAMES O'CRILLEY.

[THIS Sept was originally from Connaught, and is considered to have branched from the Mc Dermots of Moylurg. It became established as Erenaghs in Londonderry; and the parish of Tamlaght-O-Crilley took its name from their settlement in that district.]

ENSIGN MYLES Mc NAMEE.

[THE heads of the family, to which this Officer belonged, Mac Conmidhe, *anglice* Mac Namee, were the hereditary bards of the O'Neills of Tyrone.] The most noted of the race was Gilbride Mc Namee, bard to the famous Bryan O'Neill, Prince of Tyrone, who was slain at the battle of Tyrone in 1260; on which event a curious and interesting poem was composed by Gilbride, which has been published with translation and notes by the Celtic Society. According to Dr. O'Donovan, the Mc Namees are still very numerous in Ulster. Amongst those who sued out patents of general pardon in 1604 were eleven 'Mc Nemys,' all stated to be of Mayo, and described as 'rymers.'

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL CHARLES CAVENAGH'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	Bonaventure Kinsalagh.	—— Cavenagh.
[John Lacy, Lieutenant-Colonel.]	—— Browne.	—— Raguel.
[Gros. Deverande, Major.]		
Symon Cavenagh.	—— Burne.	Ja. Burne.
Walter Esmond.	Denis 'Kavanagh.'
Le Sr. Deffoser.
Robert Esmond.	Edmund 'Kauvanagh.'
Anthony Eustace.	—— Eustace.	—— FitzGerald
Ignatius Cavanagh, Grenad.	{ William Boole. William Fisher.
[Nicholas Warren.]	—— Archbold.
Nicholas Nickson.	—— Nickson.
Ed. Cavenagh.	—— Kinsella.	—— Meade.
—— Walsh.	—— Ivers.	—— Walsh.
	Rev. —— Kinsalagh, <i>Chaplain.</i>	
	—— Magrath, <i>Surgeon.</i>	

COLONEL CHARLES CAVENAGH.

DERMOD MAC MURROUGH, who led in the English invaders, was at the time King of Leinster. Donal Cavenagh was his only son, and as such, though illegitimate, assumed a title of sovereignty in that province. His descendants, known as Cavenaghs, or Mac Murrough Cavenaghs, maintained their independence, and held the title of Kings of Leinster, with large possessions in Wexford and Carlow down to the reign of Elizabeth. On a fortress by the bank of the Barrow, between Carlow and Leighlin, they were inaugurated, attended by the O'Nolan, Chief of Forth in Carlow, as King's Marshal. In 1314 Edward the Second directed his especial missive to Maurice 'Kavanagh' Mac Murrough, for his aid against the Scots. The Four Masters record, at 1369, the death of Gerald Cavenagh, 'heir presumptive to the crown of Leinster;' while a patent roll of 1377 states that Art Mac Murrough, of Kinselagh, came before a Parliament of Dublin in that year, and pledged himself and his Sept to bear allegiance to the King of England, and even to aid in hostings against the Irish at his own expense, he receiving from the Treasury therefor an annuity of forty marks: and in 1422 the Irish Council, by reason that Gerald O'Kavanagh, brother of Donat Mac Murrough, the Chief of his nation had sustained much loss in labouring to establish peace with various Irish of Leinster, and had conformed himself to allegiance on his oath, granted him forty marks, in addition to an annuity of eighty marks, which said Donat had enjoyed from Henry the Fourth.

Five years previously died the most illustrious individual

of this Sept, the aforesaid Art Mac Murrough O'Cavenagh, styled King of Leinster; "a man," say the Masters, "who defended his province against the English and Irish from the age of 16 to that of 60; a man distinguished for his hospitality, knowledge, and feats of arms; a man full of prosperity and Royalty, a founder of churches and monasteries by his bounty and contributions. He had been forty-two years in the government of Leinster, when he died." Throughout these Annals his contests with the English, in the very presence of their King, Richard the Second, are proudly recorded; and when his son, after a long imprisonment, was restored in 1428 to his people, they write, "Murrough, Lord of Leinster, namely Donogh, the son of Art Cavenagh, who was imprisoned in England for the space of nine years, was ransomed by his own Province which was joyful news to the Irish." In 1442 'Murtoogh Cavenagh, the son of Mac Murrough, heir to the lordship of Leinster, was slain by the English of the Condae Reavach (Wexford); and Mac Murrough, after the death of his said son, waged war against the English of Wexford and Leinster, who were obliged to liberate the seven hostages that were taken on the day Murtoogh was slain, and to pay to Mac Murtoogh eight hundred marks as an eric (fine) for the death of his son.'

In the Munster wars at the close of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Donal O'Cavenagh, surnamed *Spanagh*, as having sojourned some time in Spain, became a distinguished leader of the Irishry; he, however, appears to have afterwards made his terms with the Government, and was entered 'on the cheque roll for a pension of ten shillings per day, till he recover his rights or be provided for.' That pension he surrendered in 1615 on a grant of lands in the County of Wexford, and died himself in 1631. In 1611 and 1617 Donal, son of

Brien Cavenagh of Toomecurry, and Dowlin, son of Murrough Cavanagh of Ballygobbin, had grants of various townlands in the Counties of Wexford and Carlow; the former died in 1620, leaving Dowlin, his son and heir, then aged thirty-two and married.

At the head of the attainders of 1691 Charles Cavanagh, the above Colonel, is described as of Carrick-Duff, County Carlow, Esq. The others then outlawed of that surname were Ignatius and James Cavenagh of the same place; Seymour of Seskin, Marcus of Ballinrush, Morgan of Burros, and Garret of Cowlagh in said County; Thomas of Kilkenny and Edward of Ballinastra; William and Denis of Ballynabohy, Darby of Kilkennan, Edward of Ballyfray, Thomas of Ennis-corthy, Brian of Poulementy, Morris of Ballelingham, Morgan, son of Art of Coolback, Garret of Ballynakilty, Andrew of Ballynacooly, Edmund of Ballinshea, Eneas of Limbrick, and Morgan of Ballynasollagh, all in the County of Wexford. One of these, 'Garret,' was a Quarter-Master in Tyrconnel's Horse,

[LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN LACY.]

THIS post does not appear filled upon the present Army List, but having been subsequently so appointed, as shown in Appendix to King's *State of the Protestants*, it is here inserted.

This great name occurs in the first Roll of the Patents of Ireland, the King thereby granting to Hugh de Lacy the whole Province of Meath, theretofore the mensal estate of the native Monarchs of Ireland; to hold the same with as

full and ample powers as Hugh O'Melaghlin, then yet styled King of Meath, had held the same, and this conveyance is especially witnessed amongst others by Earl Strongbow, whose recognition, as husband of the heiress of King Dermott Mac Murrrough, Henry was perhaps then not unwilling in policy to obtain.* De Lacy in this grant had the powers of a Lord Palatine conferred upon him, and early after he sought to arrange a peaceful treaty with Roderic O'Connor, the King of Ireland, as acknowledged by the natives. They met on the banks of the Shannon, but De Lacy's terms were then considered too severe to be accepted by Roderic. The former, however, received his daughter in marriage as his second wife, whereby he incurred the Royal jealousy, and was recalled from the Viceroyalty which he then filled. His powers as a Palatine extended to the erection of boroughs, one of which, on the northern border of the Pale, was Drogheda; and he yet more practically endeavoured to secure the English interest, and to extend the circuit of that Pale, by fortifying castles in advance into the island. The Four Masters jealously say of his government, that "he confiscated and transferred many churches to the English Lords in Meath, Brefney, and Oriel, and to him the rents of Connaught were paid." He was assassinated in 1186, while inspecting a castle which had just been erected by his order at Durrow, in the King's County. His sons were Hugh and Walter; the former, after sharp contests with De Courcy, became Lord of Ulster; and dying in 1241, his daughter and heiress married William de Burgo, who died in 1244. Their daughter and heiress married Lionel, Duke of Clarence, third son of King Edward the Third, and she was

* *D'Alton's Drogheda*, v. 2, p. 40.

grandmother of Edward the Fourth, in whose right the title and estates vested in the Crown. To the failure of the De Lacys' issue male, Baron Finglas in his *Breviate* mainly attributes the origin of absenteeism in this country; and it is a remarkable concurrence in the destinies of Ireland, that the male line of Earl Strongbow also failed, and similar marriages of his female issue into English families, scattered his immense territory amongst powerful but ever absent proprietors. In 1314 Walter and another Hugh de Lacy were of the Irish Magnates who attended King Edward on his expedition against Scotland. They appear to have descended from Hugh de Lacy's second marriage with the daughter of Roderic O'Connor.

In 1580 Hugh Lacy, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick, suffered death for his faith. In some few years after, in Mountjoy's engagement against the Earl of Tyrone, fell Pierce Lacy of Bruff, County of Limerick, "a zealous Catholic, and one of the most alert of the Munster Chieftains."* In 1604 and 1608 King James the First granted to his favourite, Sir James Fullerton, the castle and lands of Bruff in Limerick (*inter alia*), as "late in the tenure of Piers Lacie attainted, with all other his estate belonging to him at the time of his death in rebellion; in 1614 however that Monarch granted to Hugh Lacy the castle, manor and lands of Brury, with several townlands and appurtenances in the said County. The name does not appear on the Attainders of 1642, although there were at that time three branches of the family settled in the County of Limerick alone, at Bruree, Bruff, and Ballingarry.† Lieutenant-Colonel Lacy was however especially excepted from the benefit of

* *Stuart's Armagh*, p. 296.

† *Ferrar's Limerick*, p. 346.

the articles, entered into on the capitulation of Limerick in 1651. In 1668 Walter Laoy passed patent for 168 acres in Westmeath, as did, in the following year, Nathaniel, son and heir of Nathaniel Lacy of London, deceased, and Elizabeth his relict and executrix, for 480 in Tipperary.

The John Lacy here commissioned was of the House of Bruff, and the only individual of the name who attended the Supreme Council of Kilkenny in 1647; he was placed in the rank of Colonel on the Restoration; and, on the raising of the army for King James, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in this Regiment. He resided at Kilmallock, and was Deputy Governor of Limerick under Lord Blessington in 1685-6; at which time the Viceroy the Earl of Clarendon, wrote of him to the Earl of Sunderland:—"Here is a Colonel Lacy, an old Cavalier, who hopes the King will, when he has an opportunity, put him into employment. I am sure he deserves it. He was an officer in the time of King Charles the First, and I believe His Majesty remembers him with himself in France and Flanders, where he served very bravely. This poor gentleman was settled here in a very comfortable way, when, in Oates' 'reign,' he was sent into England, and kept prisoner in the Gatehouse about two years, besides other severities both to his person and his estate. I take the liberty to recommend his enclosed petition to your Lordship."* Clarendon at the same time wrote a special letter in Lacy's favour to the King, gracefully adding, "I beg your Majesty's pardon for saying thus much in a particular man's case, which I will never do, but when the person's eminent loyalty and services will justify me."† Subsequently, alluding to

* *Singer's Correspondence of Clarendon*, v. 1, p. 207. † *Idem*, p. 208.

growing apprehensions that a restoration of their lands would be sought by many from the new King, and that some, who had been made officers, encouraged the apprehension, the Viceroy says, "all this would be very easily remedied, and the King have all done he has mind to, if men would be discreet in their states as several are; amongst whom ought to be remembered Sir John Fitzgerald, both the Dempseys, Colonel Sheldon, Lacy, and many more who have moulded their troops and companies to their mind, without the least dissatisfaction to any one. They are beloved in their quarters, they cherish and comfort the people, and punish those who talk impertinently. But there are likewise several of whom I cannot give so good characters; and those who ought to reprove them for indiscretion will only say, 'Alas! poor man, he has lost his estate; you must give him leave to talk.' I have taken the liberty to entertain your Lordship with these stories, that you may see something of the temper of persons as well as things; and to show you that it is not so much the King's employing Roman Catholics in his army which disquiets men, as that there are such from whom, by their own words and actions, they fear to be oppressed instead of being protected. Believe it, my Lord, when it is known what the King would have, and which, with submission (in some cases) ought to be known but to a few, it may be easily done to general satisfaction; for I must needs say, never were people in the world more disposed to obedience, and to betake themselves to their industry, than the generality of people here, if they are let alone."* In 1689 this Colonel John Lacy was one of the Representatives of Kilmallock in the Parliament of Dublin. At the second siege of Limerick,

* *Singer's Correspondence of Lord Clarendon*, v. 1, p. 456.

when the Williamites had succeeded in throwing a bridge over the Shannon at Thomond Gate, (as before mentioned, p. 76,) Colonel Lacy, with 800 picked men, was ordered out to contest their advance, which he did with great valour and good success for a time, till, overpowered by a continual supply of fresh opponents, he was forced to give way and retire to the gate; which the Mayor of the City, however, apprehending the English might enter with them, imprudently closed, whereby the greater number of Lacy's gallant band was cut down.

The subsequent Attainders of 1691 include the names of this Colonel, styled "of Kilmallock;" Simon Lacy of Ferns, County of Wexford; and Thomas and Walter Lacy of Balrath, County of Westmeath. This Thomas Lacy forfeited also largely in the Barony and County of Roscommon. At the Court held in Chichester House, Patrick Lacy preferred his claim therein, as second son of Thomas Lacy the elder, as well as on behalf of Thomas Lacy the younger, Bartholomew, Francis, and Mark Lacy, younger sons of said Thomas the elder, all of whom, it was alleged, were entitled to estates tail in these confiscations, under family settlements of 1674, confirmed by the will of the claimant's grandfather, Walter Lacy in 1685. The petition was however dismissed, as was another of Edward Lacy for a distinct estate tail in the Roscommon land of said Thomas Lacy the elder; and the greater portion of his estate was sold in 1703 by the Commissioners to Samuel Massy of Dublin, M.D.

A ——— Lacy was a Lieutenant in Sir John Fitzgerald's Infantry, and various gallant officers of the name appear on the records of continental military achievement, the career of one of whom connects with the recent contest in the Crimea, —the Count Peter de Lacy. He was born in the County

of Limerick in 1678; his father having been Peter, son of John Lacy of Ballingarry. On the capitulation of Limerick he was brought off by his uncle, Brigadier and Quartermaster General James de Lacy, with the skeleton of the Prince of Wales's Regiment of Infantry. Young Peter was at once enrolled in that, styled of Athlone, marched with it to Piedmont in 1692, joined Catinat in May, 1693, and in the October of that year, was at the battle of the 'Val de Marseilles,' in which his uncle received a mortal wound. He afterwards served on the Rhine, until, his Regiment having been disbanded at the peace of Ryswick, this young officer volunteered in the Polish service under Marshal Duc de Croy, in the rank of Lieutenant. The Duc presented him to Peter the Great, who was then in alliance with Poland, and the Czar took him into his own service, in which he obtained a majority in 1705, and a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the following year. In 1708 he was promoted to the command of the Siberian Regiment of Infantry, and joined the Grand Army. On the first of January, 1709, he commanded the right wing and acted as a Brigadier at the great Battle of Pultowa, where he was wounded. In 1710 he distinguished himself in the attack on Riga, and in the following year was made Major-General, and after a long and active military life, he was, in 1737, appointed to command an expedition into the *Crimea*. *Crossing an arm of the sea (he writes) near Arabat, we marched and took Perekop, and blew up the fortifications.* He died in Livonia in 1751, Governor of that Province. This was the general who, according to Ferrar,* "*taught the Russians to beat the army of the King of Sweden, and to become from the worst some of the best soldiers of Europe.*"

* *History of Limerick*, p. 347.

Before the battle of Pultowa he advised the Czar to send orders that every soldier should reserve his fire until he came within a few yards of the enemy; in consequence of which Charles the Twelfth was there totally defeated, losing in that single action the advantages of nine campaigns of glory, and narrowly escaping being taken prisoner."

A son of this Count Peter was Joseph-Francis-Maurice, Count de Lacy, born in 1725 at St. Petersburg, and educated at Vienna. He made his first campaign in the Austrian army in Italy during the year 1744, where he had three horses shot under him at the battle of Velletri. At the siege of Maestricht in 1748, he received the rank of Colonel. He distinguished himself against Prussia in the seven years' war; in 1762 received the baton of Marshal from the Emperor's own hand, and in the same year served with considerable eclat in the war between Austria and Prussia. In 1801 he died at Vienna, where the Emperor Joseph the Second, to whom he left all his property, caused a bust to be erected to his memory in the hall of the Chancery of the Council of War. Of this latter individual Wraxall writes* in 1778, "Marshal Lacy is now approaching his sixtieth year; when young, he must have been very handsome. Though he has been six times wounded by musket balls, he enjoys perfect health, and preserves a youthful appearance. He was born in Russia, son of the famous Marshal Lacy, who in conjunction with Munich commanded the Muscovite armies against the Turks, and obtained so many victories over them in the last years of the Empress Anne. It was in that great school he learned the art of war. I have heard him say that his father sent him to study at Legnitz in Silesia, and afterwards at

* *Memoirs of the Court of Berlin*, vol. 1, p. 173.

Vienna. In 1740, about the time of Maria Theresa's accession, he entered the Austrian service as an Ensign in the Regiment of Count (afterwards Marshal) Brown, who was killed at the battle of Prague. Having distinguished himself by a thousand acts of personal courage, activity, and ability, he rose so rapidly that at the commencement of the war of 1756 he was already a Colonel, and soon became a Major-General."

Another General Maurice de Lacy, born in Limerick in 1740, was invited to Russia by his relative, the aforesaid Marshal Peter, and entered that service when but ten years old. He served under Suwarrow in the Italian campaign of 1799, in campaigns against the Turks, and also in the Crimea. He died in 1820, unmarried.—Of Lacys in Spain, Francis Anthony Lacy, Count de Lacy, was a famous General and Diplomatist; born in 1731, commenced his military career as an Ensign in the Irish Infantry Regiment of Ultonia; was raised to be a Colonel in 1762, and a Commander of Artillery in 1780, when he was employed at the celebrated siege of Gibraltar. After the peace of Utrecht in 1783, he was constituted Minister Plenipotentiary in Sweden and Russia, and died at Barcelona in 1792. He had married a daughter of the Marquis d'Abbeville, by whom he left a son, Captain-General of Artillery to his Most Catholic Majesty; and a daughter, who married "the Marquis of Canada, originally Irish, of the ancient family of Terry." [In the Spanish service at the time of the war against Napoleon the First, Don Luis Lacy was a very distinguished officer and Governor of Catalonia.]

CAPTAIN WALTER AND ROBERT ESMONDE.

THIS name is of Norman extraction, 'Esmon' and 'Sieur Esmon' appearing on sundry early records. In Wexford, more especially, it is traceable from the time of Edward the First, who, in 1303, projecting his invasion of Scotland, commissioned Henry 'Estmund,' who then held the house of Knights Templars at Kilbarry, to provide ships in the harbour of Wexford and in the adjoining havens, to be in readiness to pass over thence in the service of that campaign. In 1349 John Esmonde was consecrated Bishop of Ferns, from which see he was afterwards translated to Emly. In 1371 Thomas Estmonde was Constable of Wexford Castle; and in 1405 John Esmond, styled of London, was goldsmith and jeweller to King Henry the Fourth.

About the year 1569 John Esmonde, the founder of the existing line of Baronets, and then head of this family, was settled at Johnstown in the County of Wexford, a property which by forfeiture and alienation passed to the family of Grogan; but has since by marriage reverted to the present representative of the old proprietary—Sir Thomas Esmonde. In the time of Queen Elizabeth flourished Laurence Esmonde, great grandson of the above John of 1569, of whom and his family, a *Brief Description of the Barony of Forth*, written in 1684 for Sir William Petty, and now or lately in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillips of Middlehill, makes especial mention, as that he "during his minority continued a 'martialist,' in the Low Countries of Germany, the famous academy of military discipline and good literature, the only theatre of warlike stratagems and heroic exploits, wherein he

became an excellent proficient," &c. He was afterwards employed by Queen Elizabeth in Holland, and in Ireland in the wars of the Pale; was knighted by Sir Henry Sidney in 1603; had a grant to him and his then wife Ellen Butler, the grand-daughter of the Earl of Ormonde, and widow of — Sherlock, of various rectories and tithes in the Counties of Tipperary, Kilkenny, and Cork; a further grant in 1611 of lands and rights of patronage in Wicklow and Wexford; and in 1617 he passed patent for the lands of Lemenagh, otherwise Limberick, with other lands, mountains, rights of fishery, &c., in the latter county, the premises to be created the manor of Esmonde, with courts leet and baron, markets, and fairs. Serving in Connaught, he afterwards so distinguished himself by zeal and activity, that in 1622 he was raised to the Peerage as Lord Esmonde, Baron of Limberick,* County of Wexford. He had, in early life, married a Catholic lady of the name of O'Fflahertie, by whom he had a son Thomas; but on the suggestion that this marriage was illegal, he having been a conformist, Lord Esmonde, without taking any legal steps to annul it, took to his second wife the beforementioned Ellen Butler, by whom, however, he had no issue.

Lord Esmonde sat in the Irish Parliament of 1634 as a Peer, and was one of the nobles who attended the unfortunate Lord Strafford in the memorable procession to St. Patrick's Cathedral, being of the Privy Council of Ireland. During the ensuing civil war, the custody of the fort of Duncannon was entrusted to him, then 'an old but experienced officer.' He was compelled, however, to surrender it in March, 1644, to General Preston, upon obtaining quarter and sufferance for

* This title was afterwards, with the Earldom of Castlemain, conferred by Charles II. upon Roger Palmer, husband of a Royal favourite.

life and goods. The disaster, however, so sorely affected him that he died, 'worn out with age' and vexation, within a short time after; having, by a will executed immediately previously, directed his interment 'in the chapel he had built at Limbericke,' and bequeathed all his estates, upwards of seventy townlands, with advowsons, manors, rectories, and fisheries (after some prior limitations), to Laurence, the eldest born of the aforesaid Thomas, in tail-male. This Thomas had been created a Baronet in 1628, during his father's life, and under the domestic circumstances alluded to, and the troubles of the period, he never claimed the Baronage on his father's death. He attended the Council of Kilkenny in 1646, when the Nuncio advised that in all military affairs within their cognizance, Sir Thomas Esmonde should be taken into consultation. He was consequently, by Cromwell's Act of 1652, excepted from pardon for life and estate. The Act of Settlement, however, directed that he should be restored to his principal seat and 2,000 acres of land, exclusive of those portions of the family estates then in the possession of the Duke of Albemarle or his tenants. Many subsequent confirmatory patents, from Charles the Second to men of the 'new interest' in Wexford contains savings of the rights of Sir Thomas, as also of Laurence his son, afterwards the second Baronet, who in 1687 was Sheriff for the County of Carlow; in the year after which he died.

The Outlawries of 1791 comprise Thomas Esmonde of Wexford, William of Johnstown, and John of Ferrybank, all in that County. This John appears identical with John who afterwards succeeded as the fourth in the line of the Baronets, and with an individual of the same name who, after the Revolution, passed over to the Continent, and served in the Spanish Army as Captain of a Regiment of

Dragoons, under the Marshal Duke of Berwick. Two confidential and familiar letters, from the son of this illustrious commander to Captain John Emonde, have been shown to the compiler of this work. The first of 6th November, 1733, from Barcelona opens, "A commission, dear Jack, has been given me, which obliges me to go off to-morrow morning, and I can assure you I am very sorry to part you without seeing you; but since it cannot be, I will tell you at least in this letter what you are to do." (The writer then gives directions as to the route, for the march of Horse and Dragoons through France to the seat of war) "When you come near Avignon, you can take a trip thence to see the Duke of Ormonde, and if you find there a cook, that perhaps will be sent from Paris for me to the Duke of Ormonde, you will take him along with you. . . . I am persuaded you will take care the horse should be embarked in good ships, and you may be sure that Marvillao, Maredo, &c., as also Mahony, will render you all the services that depend on them. . . . I believe that, when you have once passed the Rhone, it will not be amiss that you should march on before with the horse and mules, to the place where you are to embark, that you may rest them for some days before embarking; but inform before-hand whether you are to go off from Antibes or Toulon, for it is not as yet well resolved upon. &c., &c. . . . Most faithfully yours, Liria."—The letter, so signed while his father lived, is contrasted with his signature to the second, of the 20th February, 1736, when, the old Duke having died he signs, 'Berwick.' It is written from Naples: "My health, God be praised, is very good, and I want nothing but fair weather to 'make' a little exercise; great talk of peace, and if so, we shall soon return home." . . . This Duke died at Naples in 1738, leaving

issue as mentioned, *ante* p. 30. His correspondent, Captain John Esmonde, had long previously entered the Spanish service as a Cadet, was on commission in 1719, and raised to a Captaincy in 1734. After the death of the third Baronet, he sought, in 1739, a passport to his native country, 'to take care of his private concerns,' which was granted under the official seal on the 28th of May in that year. Accordingly, his claim having been allowed, he died the fourth Baronet in 1758, as recorded in Burke's *Baronetage*. Sir Walter, the brother and successor of Sir John, closed the elder line of this Baronetey, he leaving no male issue. His daughter and sole heiress married Stanislaus Maximilian James Mc Mahon, of the County of Clare, by whom she had issue a son and a daughter; but the Baronetey passed to the heir male of the second son of the first Baronet, viz., James Esmond of Ballynestra, and is now borne by his son and heir, Sir Thomas Esmonde, a Deputy Lieutenant and Privy Councillor.

Patrick Chevalier d'Esmonde, a Colonel in the Austrian service, was during a considerable time a captive in Turkey: he left an only daughter and heiress, who married Charles Count Kavanagh (of the family of Borris), a General of Cavalry in the Imperial Army.*

[CAPTAIN NICHOLAS WARREN.]

THIS officer does not appear upon the present Army List, although his commission bears date on the 1st of December, 1688. He was of a family long previously settled at Corduff, before alluded to, *ante*, p. 84, &c.

* *Burke's Peerage and Baronetage*, p. 376.

CAPTAIN NICHOLAS NICKSON.

HE is described in his Attainder of 1696, as of Newtown, County Wexford.

LIEUTENANT BONAVENTURE KINSELAGH.

THE O'Kinsellaghs were a numerous and territorial Sept in the Counties of Carlow and Wexford; Ortelius's Map especially locates them over the northern part of the latter County. When, after the English Invasion, Henry the Second made a political sojourn at Drogheda, he there, as recorded by Sir John Davis, received the submission of several native Chiefs, and amongst them of the Chief of the Kinselaghs. In 1357 John 'Kenselagh' was appointed Receiver of a subsidy charged on the County of Kildare; while, in the assignment of the dower of the widow of David Wogan, Knight, over a large tract of that County in 1420 Nicholas Kinselagh is set down as one of the tenants. When Richard the Second made his second rash visit to this country it is especially recorded that he marched through the country of the Kinselaghs, &c., 'then waste.' The only individual of the name attainted in 1642, was Dermott Kinselagh of Ballaghmore, County of Kildare. Eneas 'Kinsly' of Ballynacargy was a member of the Supreme Council at Kilkenny in 1646; while the above officer is described in the Inquisition taken on his Attainder, as of Ferns in the County of Wexford; at which place a Turlogh Kinsellagh was then

also outlawed, with Arthur Kinsellagh of Ballyduff in the same County. One of this name was an Ensign in Colonel Art Mac Mahon's Infantry,

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM BOOLE.

THIS officer is described, in the Inquisition on his outlawry, as of Clonegal, in the County of Carlow.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM FISHER.

IN 1611 Sir Edward Fisher, Knight, had grants of various rectories, castles, mills, fisheries, lands, &c., in the Counties of Louth, Dublin, Kildare, Clare, Cork, Limerick, Tipperary, Mayo, Meath, Kerry, and Desmond; as had Maudlin, widow of Edward Fisher of Cradockstown in Kildare, of 878 acres in Kilkenny in 1668; and, in the following year, Henry Fisher passed patent for 487 in Meath.—The Roll of Adjudications for the '1649' officers has upon it the names of Captain Henry and Lieutenant Richard Fisher. Nothing however has been ascertained worthy of notice respecting the officer here in commission.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL THOMAS BUTLER'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	John Nugent.	Goffry Fitz Gerald.
[—— De Busby, Lieutenant-Colonel.]	William Sneyth.	James Comerford.
—— Price, Major.	-----	-----
James Butler.	Philip Wall.	Richard Bourke.
Edward Fitz-Gerald.	Nicholas Lambert.	Marcus Quirk.
James Everard.	Thomas Mandevilla.	John Mandevilla.
Richard Butler.	James Hackett.	Daniel Meagher.
Thomas Kehoe.	Michael Comerford.	John Lucker.
Maurice Roche.	Richard Tobin.	Nicholas Roche.
Garrett Gough.	John Tobin.	John Gough.
John Ankittell.	Richard Ankittell.	James Sansford.
—— Prendergast.	—— Tobin.	—— Farrell.
Thomas Shea.	Richard Malone.	James Tobin.
Michael Bryan.	John Howley.	Garret Comerford.
Ambrose Mandevilla.	Marcus Shea.	Patrick Mandevilla.
Thomas Tierney.	-----	-----
John Lambert.	-----	-----
Edward Mandevilla.	-----	Edmund Bray.
		John Fitz Maurice.

Rev. —— Fallon, Chaplain.

COLONEL THOMAS BUTLER.

OF this noble family and Colonel, see *ante*, at Lord Galmoy's Horse.

[LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DE BUSBY.]

THIS officer is inserted in the Army List, on the authority of the Appendix to King's *State of the Protestants*. The Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Museum List is ——— Watson.

MAJOR — PRICE.

THIS name does not appear on the Attainders.——The custody of sundry premises in Meath was committed by Henry the Fifth to John Price in 1420. In 1660 Thomas Price, a native of Wales, but educated in Dublin, succeeded to the See of Kildare; he was translated to Cashel in 1667. In 1660 another native of Wales, Robert Price, who was also educated in Dublin, was appointed Bishop of Ferns; while Arthur Price, an 'alumnus' of Dublin College, was in 1729 translated from the see of Clonfert to that of Leighlin and Ferns, and in 1733 was elevated to Meath. An Ensign Edward Price appears on the Roll of the '1649' officers.

CAPTAIN THOMAS KEHOE.

A FAMILY of this name was then and previously located in the County of Wicklow, and is to be distinguished from the Keoghs or Mac Keoghs of Connaught, although those of Wicklow were sometimes spelt alike. In 1534, say the Masters, 'Maolmuire Mac Keogh, the presumptive chief professor of poetry in Leinster, a man of learning and of extensive knowledge in poetry, and who kept a good house of hospitality, was accidentally killed by his mother's brethren, the sons of O'Toole;' while other native annalists make mention of many Mac Keoghs, as then Bards of the O'Byrnes. Accordingly of the attainted in 1642 are recorded Thomas Mac Maolmuire M'Kehoe, and William McShane McFarrel McKehoe of Knockandarragh, County of Wicklow; while there were outlawed in 1691 John 'Keagho' of Ballymurroe, in the same county, and Humphrey 'Keagho' of Ballybeddin, in the adjoining County of Wexford. More in conformity with the latter orthography was — Keoghoe, an Ensign in Sir Maurice Eustace's Infantry.

CAPTAIN GARRETT GOUGH.

THIS name is of record in Ireland from the time of Edward the Second; in that of Henry the Sixth, John 'Goghe' was a *Justice in eyre*. In 1601 Edmund Gough was knighted by the President of Munster, Lord Carew, for his services in

that province, and especially at the battle of Kinsale. In 1626 Dr. Francis Gough succeeded to the see of Limerick. The Attainders of 1642 record the names of William Gough of Ballycommon, County of Wicklow, and Patrick Gough of Arklow. At the Kilkenny Assembly in 1646, Patrick Gough of Kilmanahan was one of the Commons. In King James's Parliament of Dublin (1689) Edward Gough sat as one of the Representatives of Youghal.

The above officer is described on the Attainder of 1691, as Garrett 'Goff' of Kilmanahan, County of Waterford; a son or relative, it would seem, of the Patrick who sat in the Council of Kilkenny. With him were then outlawed Edward 'Goff,' merchant of Cork, and Edward 'Goff' of Youghal, Alderman. Ignatius Gough also was a forfeiting proprietor in Dublin, as was Patt Gough in the County of Meath.

CAPTAIN JOHN ANKITTEL.

So early as in the reign of Richard the Second, the name of 'Angetale' is of Irish record. In the time of the Protectorate, 2,755 acres of land in Connaught were assigned by the Commissioners at Loughrea to John Ankitell,* and in 1667 a Matthew Ankitell had a grant, confirmatory of a Cromwellian certificate, of upwards of 6,000 acres in Monaghan and Fermanagh; he afterwards fell in Ulster, in 1689, fighting for King William. Matthew's lineal heir male, William of Ankitell Grove, was lately a Deputy Lieu-

* *Lodge's Peerage*, vol. 2, p. 197.

tenant of Monaghan. The officer here introduced appears to have been of Ballinakill, in the Queen's County, off which a John Ankittel had livery on coming of age in 1640.

CAPTAIN THOMAS SHEE.

THE Sept of O'Shee claims descent from Conaire, who was King of Ireland for seven years of the second century. In the course of time it divided itself into two branches, one of Tipperary, the other of Kilkenny: and these became again subdivided into several collateral branches, Tipperary being always, (says an old manuscript genealogy), the 'primordial radix.' This document professes to give the lineage of the Shees of the Nore within Kilkenny through forty generations from Sheagha, who gave name to the family, down to John-Joseph, son of Edmund O'Shea by Ellen Meagher of Tipperary.

In 1608, on an inquiry as to the limits of the Borough of Callan in Kilkenny, Sir Richard 'Shea,' Knight, claimed 'an easement for horses and carriages, &c., to the market of Kilkenny, in right of himself and others, whose estate he hath from Bonestown in the county unto the town of Kilkenny, and the parish church of 'St. Kenyes;' which way or easement the said Sir Richard saith that he still enjoys.' This Knight died at Bonestown in the August of that year; when, on inquisition, he was found to have been seised of very extensive possessions in said County. He left issue Luke of Kilkenny, his eldest son, who had livery of his said father's estates in 1609; and Thomas, his second son, sometime Mayor of Kilkenny. This latter married Ellen, daughter of Nicholas Dobin of Waterford, by whom he had no issue, and, dying in

1636, was buried in St. Mary's Church, Kilkenny. Luke, the eldest son of Sir Richard, married Ellen, daughter of Edmund, Viscount Mountgarret; by whom he had, besides seven daughters, two sons, 1. Robert, who married Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Masterson of Ferns, County of Wexford, Knight; 2. Edmund, who married Dorothea, daughter of Nicholas Dormer of Ross, County of Wexford.

At the Supreme Council of Kilkenny, Edward and Robert, sons of William Shee of that City, sat as members. The Declaration of Royal Gratitude, in the Act of Settlement (1662), includes Ensign George Shee of Kilkenny. In 1667 Marcus and Richard Shee had a confirmatory grant of 823 acres in Kilkenny, as had Richard of 189 acres more there in 1678; in which latter year John Shea had a similar patent for 587 acres in Galway, where Richard then acquired 207 acres, with 877 in Clare; and in 1680 John Shea passed patent for 764 other acres in Galway, and 304 in Mayo.—— Besides the above officer, —— Shea was a Lieutenant in Sir John Fitzgerald's Infantry, and James Shea a Quarter-Master in Lord Galmoy's Horse. The Attainders of 1691 include this Captain, described as Thomas, son of John Shea, merchant, with seven other cavaliers of the name, all of the City of Kilkenny, one of whom was a Lieutenant in Colonel Edward Butler's Infantry. At the Court of Claims, John 'Shee,' Ellen Shee his sister, Francis Shee and Patrick Shee, for themselves, and as executors of William Shee, claimed and were allowed charges affecting the County of Kilkenny estates of James Shee; while Henry Shee had a similar allowance of the benefit of several freehold interests thereout: Laurence Shee also claimed and was allowed a charge on Kilkenny lands of Samuel Shee.

CAPTAINS AMBROSE AND EDWARD MANDEVILLE.

THIS name is of record in Ulster from the time of John de Courcy's invasion, when some of the family followed his standard. In 1302 Thomas de Mandeville, 'of Ireland,' had a treasury order for £566 13s. 4d., for his expenses in men, arms, and horses, incurred in the King's first expedition to Scotland, and his and their expenses of passage. Philip de 'Mandewelle' sued a possessory writ in 1309, and, in the following year, Thomas de Maundevill was empowered, with Richard de Burgo Earl of Ulster, to treat and parley with the Irish of Ulster; while said Philip, with Peter, Thomas, and John, sons of Martin de Maundevill, were summoned to the Parliament of Kilkenny. In 1325 King Edward the Second granted to John de Mandeville, the office of Sheriff of Down and Newtown during pleasure, with such fees as *other Sheriffs of said Counties in times past used to receive*. In 1333 William de Burgo, the third Earl of Ulster, was murdered by Robert, son of Richard Mandeville and his servant, near the *fords*, as he was going to Carrickfergus, being then aged only twenty-one years. In 1335 Henry de Mandeville had liberates for his services in Ulster against the Mac Cartan, as also for relieving Green-Castle when besieged. In two years after, however, one of this family, having invaded the Isle of Man, at the head of a party of Scots, and kept occupation thereof, a Royal mandate issued for sending soldiers over to recover same from him. When, in 1345, Walter de Bermingham was Lord Justice of Ireland, he was empowered to grant an amnesty and receive into peace as

well English as Irish; the Earl of Desmond, however, Walter his son, Philip his nephew, and Walter de Maundevill, Knight, were excepted from this amnesty. In 1386 the King committed to William Constantyn the custody of two-thirds of the estates of Milo Maundevill of Maundevillstown, in the County of Louth, during the minority of his heir, while Margaret, his widow, having married Richard Russell, sued out her claim on the remaining third.

Nothing, however, has been ascertained worthy of notice respecting the above officers or their connections, nor do they appear on the Attainders.

CAPTAIN THOMAS TIERNEY.

A FRANCIS 'TIRNEY,' described as of Galway, merchant, alone appears on the Attainders of 1691.

CAPTAIN JOHN LAMBERT.

IN 1618 died Patrick 'Lamporte,' seised of Ballycrinigan and other lands in Wexford, John his son and heir being then aged forty and married; this John died in 1638, leaving Patrick his son and heir, then aged twenty-six and unmarried. In 1624 died James Lamport, seised of the Castle of Ballyheire and sundry lands in Wexford; Philip, his son and heir, being then aged fourteen years. This James was the head of the Lamberts of Carnagh in that County, who are now represented by Henry Lambert, Esq., a Deputy Lieutenant

thereof, and for some time one of its Representatives in Parliament. The officer here under consideration was a grandson of that James Lamport, who died in 1624. There were attainted in 1691, Peter 'Lamport' of Wexford, Nicholas Lamport of Carnagh, and Peter of Ballyhew in the County of Wexford. A Charles Lambert of Aggard, County of Galway, was also at this time a forfeiting proprietor; on whose estate John French and Jane his wife claimed and were allowed an estate for her life.

LIEUTENANT PHILIP WALL.

So early as in the reign of Edward the Third the name of 'de Vale' is recorded, in the County of Carlow principally. An Edward Wall, holding various lands therein, was attainted in 1641. In the declaration of thanks' clause in 1662, Ensign Piers Wall was included, 'for services beyond the sea;' while Patrick Wall, described as son and heir of Ulick deceased, and grandson of the aforesaid Edward, had, in 1680, a confirmatory grant of 1,392 acres in Carlow, and 288 in Kildare. In the time of Queen Elizabeth the name was influential in Waterford, and, in the reign of her successor, Garret 'Wale' died seised of estates there, which only recently passed from his descendants. This Lieutenant Philip, as appears by the Inquisition for his attainder, was a merchant of Drogheda. Six other Walls were outlawed at the same time, as of Dublin, Carlow, and Limerick Counties respectively; while a Richard Wall, who was an Ensign in Lord Louth's Infantry, does not appear on the proscription Roll. The chief Irish officer of this name on the continent

was *Richard Wall* of the Waterford line, who was the celebrated prime minister of Spain during the reign of Ferdinand the Sixth and Charles the Third.

LIEUTENANTS RICHARD AND JOHN TOBIN.

THIS name, corrupted from St. Aubyn, came from France to England with William the Conqueror, and is traceable in Ireland from the Anglo-Norman invasion: it was especially established in the Counties of Tipperary and Kilkenny. In 1382 William, son of Thomas, and Richard, son of David 'Tobyn' were appointed guardians of the peace in the latter county; and, in 1419, the King committed to John Tobyn, the offices of water-bailly, searcher and guardian of all the harbours and sea-ports on the coast of Cork. The Tobins of the Compey on the borders of Kilkenny and Tipperary are characterized by Clyn, in the fourteenth century, as a restless and turbulent clan, more dreaded by the English settlers than the aboriginal Irish. In 1556 Robert Tobin was port-reeve of Irishtown-Kilkenny; as was Thomas Tobin in 1608 and Richard in 1649, while, in 1557, Francis Tobin died Mayor of Youghal. In 1615 Edmund, son of Walter Tobin of Keynaganach, in Tipperary, surrendered to the Crown various lands in that county, with the object of obtaining a re-grant by what was represented as a more assured title. This Edmund married, in 1638, Margery, daughter of Edward Tobin of Killaghy in Kilkenny. A manuscript book of obits in the collections of Trinity College, Dublin, (F iv. 18) supplies seven links of the Tobins of this Killaghy line in the seventeenth century, at which time members of the family were settled thereabout, at Bally-tobin, Leyrath, &c.

Edward Tobin was a Lieutenant and another of the name Surgeon in Colonel Dudley Bagnall's Infantry; while in Colonel Purcell's Horse, — Tobin was a Captain, and another, Quarter-Master in Colonel Heward Oxburgh's Regiment. In King James's Parliament of Dublin, James Tobin sat as one of the Representatives for the Borough of Fethard, Tipperary; and the attainders of 1691 include with him Pierce of Jerpoint and James of Killalow, in Kilkenny. On the remodelling of King James's Irish forces in Bretagne, after the capitulation of Limerick, James Tobin was appointed Major of Lord Galmoy's Regiment of Horse.

LIEUTENANT RICHARD MALONE.

THE O'Malones, a very ancient Irish Sept, are considered to have been a branch of the O'Connors, Kings of Connaught; and are, on old topographical records, located in the Baronies of Brawney and Clonlonan, County of Westmeath. The Four Masters exhibit them in frequent succession as Abbots or Bishops of Clonmacnoise. On the Roll of Attainders of 1642 stand the names of John Malone of Skerries, clerk; Christopher of Drogheda, merchant; and William Malone of Lismullen, Esq. An ancient manuscript mentions those of the name that acted in that Civil War as, "Young Edmund Malone, living near Athlone, 'a notorious rebel;' James Malone of Ballinahone, Rory and Thomas Malone of the parish of Kilbeggan, Morres Malone of the King's County, and the above William Malone of Lismullen." This latter was one of the influential proprietors who attended the celebrated meeting of the Catholic party on the Hill of Crofty.

In King James's Parliament of Dublin, Dermot Malone sat in the Peers by the title of Baron of Glenmaliere and Courchy; while in the Commons, Edmund Malone of Ballynahown, Esq., and Edmund Malone, barrister, represented the Barony of Athlone. This Edmund of Ballynahown was a Lieutenant in Colonel Richard Grace's Regiment of Horse, (not included in this List); and John Malone of Cartrons was a Cornet of Horse in the same service. Anthony Malone of Ballynahown was also a Lieutenant in this army. A Christopher Malone was at this time Surveyor-General in trust for Lady Tyrconnel and her daughter, wife to Colonel Dillon.—The Malones attainted in 1691 were Edward of Lismullen, County of Meath; Anthony of Ballynahown, John and Edmund of Cartrons, Hugh of Mullingar, Edward of Dublin, and Patrick and John of Dromore, County of Down. Edmund Malone, styled of 'Rathleigh,' subsequently obtained a pardon under the Great Seal. Edmund, the barrister, was one of those who in 1703 appeared at the bar of the Irish House of Commons, together with Sir Theobald Butler and Sir Stephen Rice, to protest against the passing of the 'Act to prevent the further growth of Popery,' as subversive of the rights secured to themselves and their Roman Catholic countrymen by the Treaty of Limerick.—In the same year a Committee of the Irish House of Commons, having been appointed to inquire touching the printing and publishing of a seditious book, entitled the *Memoirs of King James the Second*, they examined James Malone as the publisher, and John Brocas as the printer thereof; when they reported that the book contained an account of the transactions of the last twelve years of the life of James the Second, with the circumstances of his death; that James Eustace of Yeamanstown had brought the manuscript over from England, and recommended Malone

to publish it, which he did, and sold several copies. That he sent one dozen to — Nihill of Limerick, merchant, another dozen to Nicholas, son of Ambrose Lynch of Galway, merchant; that Sir Stephen Rice's son lately bought one: that Brocas printed 500 copies, of which only 30 or 40 remained. Eustace however, having been examined, denied the truth of Malone's evidence, as far as it sought to inculcate him; the House nevertheless resolved that the evidence was sufficient against Eustace, Malone, and Brocas. The Attorney-General was accordingly ordered to prosecute, and it was directed that the book should be burnt by the common hangman.

LIEUTENANT JOHN HOWLEY.

ALTHOUGH in latter years this name has been borne in England by an Archbishop of Canterbury, and in Ireland is of respectability in the counties of Mayo, Sligo, Tipperary, and Limerick, it yet does not appear on the Attainders of 1641 or 1691; and is not otherwise associated with the present work than in the above Lieutenant, who, as the compiler has been informed, was the great grandfather of the present Sergeant John Howley. The name of 'Thomas Howley,' however, does appear on the Roll of those, who fought to maintain the cause of King Charles in Ireland, until his decapitation.

ENSIGN MARCUS QUIRKE.

THE O'Cuirces (Quirkas), or Mac Quirkas were an ancient Sept of Munster. In 1643 were attainted Teige Mac Quirke

of Ballymacquirke, County of Cork, with Donell and Cornelius, his sons. Amongst those thanked for 'services beyond the seas,' by the clause in the Act of Settlement so often alluded to, were Ensigns Pierce and William Quirke of the County of Tipperary. In 1686 Colonel John Russell received an order from Tyreconnel to provide for sundry Officers who could not then be received into the respective Regiments of the army, in his (Colonel Russell's) Regiments, duty free, and to place them in their respective companies. One of the Officers named for this service was Ensign 'Mathew' Quirke.*

ENSIGN JOHN LUCKER.

NOTHING has been ascertained of him or his family.

ENSIGN EDMUND BRAY.

THE name of De Bray occurs on the Roll of Battle Abbey, and is of record in Ireland from the time of King John. In 1377 Stephen 'Braye' was one of those summoned to attend the Parliament of Castle-Dermot, as he was again to that of Dublin in 1381, and to another at Naas in the following year. He was subsequently constituted Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and in 1420 had a grant, according to the law of wardships, of the 'maritagium,' of Thomas, son and heir of Thomas Maurewarde, Baron of Scrine, in ten years

* *Singer's Correspondence of Lord Clarendon*, v. 1, p. 459.

after he had the custody of two thirds of the manor of Dunmow, during a minority, soon after which he died.—The Officer here under consideration appears to have been connected with a family of the name in Oxfordshire; from which county Lord Abingdon wrote in June, 1685, to the Earl of Clarendon, “ I had forgot to tell your Lordship that Mr. Bray was the second gentleman in this county who offered his service to go a volunteer with me; which I take so kindly that, if your Lordship thinks fit and he behaves himself well, I will hereafter give him some command in the Militia, wherein his father was Lieutenant-Colonel.”* The Diary of Clarendon in September, 1688, says, “ Sunday, Mr. Bray dined with me; he told me Lord Abingdon had agreed to set him up as one of the Knights for this County, for the Parliament which *is to meet* in November next.”† A Mr. John Bray was nominated by King James an Alderman in the new Charter of Clonmel; he afterwards represented that Borough in the Parliament of Dublin, and was attainted in 1691.

* *Singer's Correspondence*, v. 1, p. 136.

† *Idem*, v. 2, p. 187.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

SIR JOHN FITZ-GERALD'S,

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	— Lacy.	— Comin.
John Binns, Lieutenant-Colonel.		
— Fitz-Gerald, Major.	— Pigot.	— Brien.
— Stapleton.	— Stephenson.	— Kennedy.
— Bagot.	— Barry.	— Bagot.
— O'Keefe.	-----	-----
— Nugent.	— 'Antinin.'	— Younge.
— Roche.	— Gibbon.	— Connell.
— Bourke.	— Garvan.	— Lacy.
— Fitz-Gerald.	— Lavallin.	— Callahan.
— Gibbon.	— Shea.	-----
— Morrea.	— Sullivan.	— Herbert.
— Creagh.	— Maguire.	— O'Neale.
Charles M'Cartie.	Keadagh Leary.	Thomas Donovan.
	— MacDonough, <i>Surgeon.</i>	

COLONEL SIR JOHN FITZ-GERALD,
[BARONET.]

THE annals and achievements of this noble and historic name are emblazoned in the history not only of Ireland, but of every civilized country of the world.* In the limited scope of memoir, that for such a family could be here allowable, it may be noted that, in the centuries within the scope of these *Illustrations*, after the merciless extermination of the Munster war against the Earl of Desmond, while John Fitz-Thomas Fitz-Gerald fled from Cork to Spain, as did James Fitz-Gerald from Kerry, Sir Edward Fitz-Gerald, Knight, had in 1607 a grant of various lands in the Counties of Meath and Westmeath, including the manors of Tecroghan and Killard, the Monastery of Ballybogan, the Castle and Town of Kinnegad, with a Court of pye poudre, &c.; and about the same time Sir John, son of Edmund Fitz-Gerald of Cloyne, passed patent for more extensive possessions, manors, castles, rectories, tithes, &c., in the Counties of Cork and Kerry. In 1609 Sir Edmund Fitz-Gerald had a grant of various other estates in Cork and Limerick; and, in the same year, the King's letter issued to receive a surrender from Sir James Fitz-Gerald of his Castle and Town of Ballysonnan, with all other the castles and lands whereof he and his ancestors had been seised, and thereupon to re-grant the same to him, as by a more assured title. In 1611 the above Sir Edmund had a further grant of lands in the Counties of Cork, Meath, West-

* See *O'Callaghan's Brigades*, vol. 1, p. 132, &c.

meath, Kerry, Limerick, Galway, and King's County. His widow, the Lady Honora Fitz-Gerald, had in two years after, jointly with others, as trustees, the wardship of his son, described as 'John, son and heir of Edmund, son of John Fitz-Gerald, Knight; who was the nephew and next heir of Sir John, son of Edmund Fitz-Gerald, late of Cloyne, deceased.' In 1613 the Lady Jane Fitz-Gerald, 'being one of the daughters of the Earl of Desmond attainted,' was placed upon the pension list for £50 *per annum* 'to maintain her, till she was better provided for;' while her sisters, the Ladies Ellen and Elizabeth, had then similar allowances.

The Attainders of 1642 present no less than sixty Inquisitions on Fitz-Geralds; those in Meath comprising Sir Luke Fitz-Gerald of Tecroghan, Richard of Rathrone, and four others; those in Kildare, Pierce Fitz-Gerald of Ballysonnan, James of Timolin, Maurice of Allen, John, William, James, and Oliver of Blackhall, and forty-seven others.—In the Supreme Council at Kilkenny sat Christopher Fitz-Gerald of Coyneelunan, Edmund of Ballymartyr, Edmund of Brownsford, Gerald of Clonegad, Gerald of Timogue, the aforesaid Luke of Tecroghan, Matthew of Gobinstown, the said Maurice of Allen, Nicholas of Marmayne, Thomas of Binneysford, and said Pierce of Ballysonnan. Cromwell's Act 'for settling Ireland' excepted from pardon for life and estate said Sir Luke Fitz-Gerald of Tecroghan, Knight, and Pierce Fitz-Gerald of Ballysonnan, 'commonly called Mac Thomas;' while, on the other hand, the Parliamentary thanks in the Act of Settlement were given to Mr. Edmund Fitz-Gerald and Colonel Richard Fitz-Gerald of Ballymaloe, to Ensign Morris Fitz-Gerald of Ballynamartery, County of Cork, and to Mr. *George Fitz-Gerald of Tecroghan*. In 1665 John Fitz-Gerald of Inismore, County Kerry, petitioned the Irish

Parliament against a Bill that contained a clause, vesting his estate in the crown; whereas he, in the great national defection, ever retained principles of allegiance and loyalty, and tenderness to the distressed English; and his ancestors, for many hundred years, conveyed uncorrupted blood to the petitioner; and he prayed to be heard, by his Council, against the Bill, which liberty was granted accordingly.

The George Fitz-Gerald, so noticed on the Act of Settlement, was son of the said Sir Luke (by his wife, Mary, daughter of Lord Netterville), grandson of Sir Edward, and lineal male descendant in the fifth generation from Thomas Fitz-Maurice Fitz-Gerald, the seventh Earl of Kildare, by his first wife, Dorothy, daughter of Anthony O'More, the Lord of Leix, whom he married before his succession to the Earldom. George died about the year 1669, leaving Mary Fitz-Gerald his only child and heiress; who, having intermarried with her cousin Henry Fitz-Gerald, the inheritor and representative of the Fitz-Geralds of Rathrone, and thus descended from a common ancestor with that of Tecroghan, thereby united these two ancient Houses. Accordingly, on the Attainders of 1691, this Henry is styled on one Inquisition as of Tecroghan, on another as of Rathrone. Their son and heir was Gerald Fitz-Gerald of Rathrone, who married, in 1720, Clare, only daughter of Sir John Bellew, Baronet; by whom he had issue Gerald Fitz-Gerald the younger, of Rathrone, who was Member of Parliament for Kildare in the year 1761, and for Harristown in 1768. He, the last heir male of Henry and Mary Fitz-Gerald, died unmarried in 1775, and the representation descended through his sister Julia (who had in 1757 married John Daly of Dalybrook, County of Kildare,) to her only married child and heiress, Bridget Fitz-Gerald Daly; and through her, on her mar-

riage with William Kenney, Esq. of Kilclogher, County of Galway, and of Ballytarsney, County of Wexford, (lineal descendant of Nicholas Kenney, Esq., of Edermine Manor and Kenney's Hall, County Wexford, Escheator-General of all Ireland to Queen Elizabeth and James the First, who derived, from John de Kenne of Kenne, in Somersetshire, the arms still worn by his descendants, as blazoned quarterly in his time, 1571, by Nicholas Narbon, Ulster King of Arms), the representation passed to their eldest son, the late Lieutenant-Colonel James Fitz-Gerald Kenney, who, by his wife, the Honorable Jane Olivia Nugent, daughter of the late William Thomas, Lord Riverston, had (with others who died young) William Nugent Kenney, Captain in the xith Regiment, who died unmarried; James Christopher Fitz-Gerald Kenney, Esq., of Kilclogher and Merrion Square, J.P., M.R.I.A.; a third son, Nugent T. F. Kenney of Correndoo, County of Galway, and a daughter, Julia-Mary Kenney. James-Christopher is now, therefore, the representative and heir general of the families of Tecroghan and Rathrone.*

This name is most abundantly displayed over the present List, as in the Horse of Nicholas Purcell, Sir Neill O'Neill, Colonel Robert Clifford, Lord Galmoy, and Sarsfield; in Lord Dongan's and Colonel Francis Carroll's Dragoons, in the King's Own Regiment of Infantry, and in nine other Infantry Regiments.

In the Parliament of 1689 Fitz-Gerald, Earl of Kildare, did not sit; but in the Commons Edward Fitz-Gerald was one of the Representatives of the Borough of Inistiogue,

* The Pedigree of this family is given *in extenso*, with dates and authorities, in the elaborate work of Sir Bernard Burke, now in the course of publication. AUTHORIZED ARMS, &c., part III.

William of that of Athy, a second Edward of Harristown, Oliver of Lanesborough, James of Ratoath, Nicholas of the City of Waterford; while this officer, Sir John, and Gerald Fitz-Gerald, Esq., commonly called the Knight of Glyn, were Members for the County of Limerick. This Parliament was convened in May, 1689; on the first of June following, says a *Diary of the day*,* "there marched from Dublin Sir Michael Creagh, the present Lord Mayor, with his Regiment, Sir John Fitz-Gerald from Rathcoole and Lucan, with his Regiment, and several others from other parts, towards Trim, twenty miles from Dublin, the place appointed for the general rendezvous of the army that are sent against Enniskillen. Colonel Sarsfield from Sligo is to join them, and so to march to Enniskillen to attack it, with a resolution to bear it down. All Sir Michael Creagh's Regiment was raised in Dublin, Sir John Fitz-Gerald's from Munster, and most that are gone down there are all raw fellows, not knowing how to fire a gun." On the following 25th of July, writes Mackenzie,† "the enemy had several cows feeding behind their lines near us; our men resolved they would try to get so welcome a prey into their own hands, and accordingly early this morning they go out, surprised Sir John Fitz-Gerald's Regiment, who were in these lines, made havoc of them, beat them from their trenches, killed the Lieutenant-Colonel (then another Fitz-Gerald), and Captain Frank Wilson, and took Captain Nugent prisoner," but were driven back without obtaining their desired prey. During the ensuing siege of Derry, a Captain Fitz-Gerald was killed at Pennyburn-Mill,‡ as was another Captain at the Boyne.§

* *Somers's State Tracts*, vol. 11, p. 429. † *Siege of Derry*, p. 45. ‡ *Id.* p. 60.
§ *Clarke's Mem. James II.*, v. 2, p. 399.

The Colonel at present under consideration "had suffered under the machinations of the Whigs in the reign of Charles the Second, having been one of the Roman Catholic gentry arrested and conveyed to England in 1680, on account of the pretended Popish Plot. After the accession of James the Second, he was appointed a Lieutenant-Colonel to the Infantry Regiment of Colonel Justin McCarty (Lord Mountcashel), and in 1689 was made Colonel of this Regiment, with which he served at the siege of Derry."* When, in June 1691, De Ginkell was advancing to besiege Athlone with his veteran army, Sir John Fitz-Gerald sent out a party of Irish grenadiers to dispute the passes and defiles; and this duty they discharged with equal courage and prudence, "keeping the masses of the enemy in check as long as possible, while retiring before superior numbers, making them purchase their advance at considerable loss."† He took an active part afterwards in defending Limerick from the same assailant; but O'Connor writes that he was removed for D'Usson, 'one more versed in the science of defending fortified places.' On the retirement of the Irish army to France and its re-formation there, Sir John was made Colonel of what was then styled 'the Regiment of Limerick,' of which Jeremiah O'Mahony was Lieutenant-Colonel, and William Therry Major. In that country, and in other parts of the Continent, this Regiment 'acquired glorious renown' in various engagements in Normandy, Germany, and Italy, as fully set forth in *O'Connor's Military Memoirs*. Sir John Fitz-Gerald fell at Oudenarde in 1698.

Although not an adherent of King James, another Fitz-Gerald is too intimately connected with the times to be here

* *O'Callaghan's Brigades*, v. 1, p. 232. † *O'Callaghan's Green Book*, p. 309.

omitted. Robert Fitz-Gerald, second son of the sixteenth Earl of Kildare, was, on the accession of James, "stripped of all his employments and estates to the value of £3,300 *per annum*, and imprisoned in Newgate for twenty-one weeks; but afterwards, in consequence of the state of his health, was removed to his own house, where he remained guarded for five months. On the landing of King William in Ireland he was placed in close durance in Trinity College, and so restrained until the defeat of James at the Boyne, when he broke from his prison, and by his courage and prudence preserved Dublin from being sacked. When King William entered the metropolis, Captain Fitz-Gerald had the honour of presenting to his Majesty the keys of the city, and was afterwards sworn of his Privy Council.*

The Attainders on Inquisitions of 1691 against Fitz-Geralds are in number in the several counties—twenty-one in Waterford, seventeen in Cork, as many in Westmeath, twenty-three in Kildare, nine in Meath, six in Limerick and Kilkenny respectively, five in Longford, four in Roscommon and in Dublin, two in Carlow, two in Wicklow, and one each in Clare, Kerry, Queen's County, and Cavan. At the Court of Chichester House in 1700, Dame Ellen Fitz-Gerald claimed, as the widow of Sir John Fitz-Gerald, deceased, and was as such allowed, her jointure off his County of Limerick estates; Piers Fitz-Gerald also claimed and was allowed a remainder for years in other Limerick possessions of said Sir John.—Thomas and John Fitz-Gerald, minors, by their guardian, claimed and were allowed an estate tail to Thomas, with remainder to John, in other Limerick lands forfeited by Gerald Fitz-Gerald; while John Fitz-Gerald,

* *Burke's Peerage*, pp. 604-5.

second son of said Gerald, and five of his daughters, claimed portions off his said Limerick lands, but their prayer was dismissed.—Mary Fitz-Gerald claimed an estate for her life in County of Kildare lands forfeited by Henry Fitz-Gerald, her husband, which was allowed, if she survived him, while Luke Fitz-Gerald claimed and was allowed a reversion in fee in that Kildare estate, after the death of said Mary ; and Gerald and Edward Fitz-Gerald, minors, by William Fitz-Gerald, their *prochein ami*, claimed and were allowed estates in tail-male, not only in the Kildare estates of said Henry, but also in other of his estates in Meath, Westmeath, and Cavan.—Alice Fitz-Gerald, otherwise Dillon, claimed dower for herself, and portions for her daughters Elinor and Alice Fitz-Gerald, off Cork lands of Edmund Fitz-Gerald, her husband and their father—dismissed as cautionary.

For much interesting matter connected with the Fitz-Geralds at home, as well as on various military services abroad, see *O'Callaghan's Brigades*, vol. 1; as per Index. He states that, in this war of the Revolution, there were of the name of Fitz-Gerald among the Infantry, Horse and Dragoon officers of King James in Ireland, two Colonels, two Lieutenant-Colonels, one Major, twenty-four Captains, fifteen Lieutenants, thirteen Ensigns or Cornets, and two Quarter-masters; and a calculation of the two Army Lists here embodied increases the number.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN BINNS.

THIS officer came from France to Ireland in the Spring of 1689, to serve King James, he being at the time a Lieutenant-Colonel in the former country, but nothing more has been ascertained of him or his family.

CAPTAIN — STAPLETON.

THIS name was of Anglo-Norman introduction to Ireland, on the invasion of Henry the Second; and King John granted certain estates in Waterford to Robert de Stapleton, which Edward the First confirmed to his descendant, William de Stapleton, who died seised thereof in 1316, and to which his brother John succeeded. In 1376 Theobald Stapleton and others were appointed to assess and levy a State subsidy from Tipperary. James, Viscount Buttevant, granted in 1406 Island-Cullyne, in Cork, to John Stapleton at a small rent, and the name extended afterwards widely over that County. In the Roll of those, who, on the Restoration, obtained adjudications for their services in the Royal cause, up to the time of King Charles's decapitation, hence denominated the '1649' officers, appear the names of Edmund, Edward, and James Stapleton. Besides this Captain, David Stapleton was a Lieutenant in Lord Galway's Infantry, as was Piers in Major-General Boisseleau's, and these, on their attainders, are described, the former as of Kilbolane and Buttevant, the latter as of Ballyfrizzle, County of Cork; while another Stapleton whose Christian name is not given, is styled of Portumna, County of Galway. At the memorable battle of Fontenoy, fought on the 11th of May, 1745, M. Stapleton, Lieutenant-Colonel in Berwick's Regiment, was, in consequence of his gallant conduct, promoted to be a Brigadier. Being made a prisoner at Culloden in the ensuing year, he headed a memorial from the officers there taken, to the Duke of Cumberland, by which acknowledging themselves prisoners of war of His Britannic Majesty, they engage not to go out of the town of Inverness without his Grace's license. "Done at the Head

Quarters, at Inverness, April 17th, 1746." Signed and sealed. This interesting memorial of banished Irish Cavaliers is preserved in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1746, p. 211.

LIEUTENANT — PIGOT.

It has been maintained that this surname was unknown in Ireland until the time of King William, and, while it certainly does not appear on the attainders of 1642, on those of 1696 stand Thomas and Robert Pigott, both described as of Clonnisshure in Limerick. That it was, however, long previously known in this County, many records evince. A possessory writ, sued out by Simon 'Pycot' in 1317, is on the rolls of the Irish Chancery; while in 1422 Roger Pycot was one of the two commissioners appointed to raise a state subsidy off the barony of Farbill and Moycashel, in Meath. In 1576 Robert Piggott, styled of the Dysart, in the Queen's County, passed patent for the Castle, town, and lands of Desert *alias* Disert, with a large tract of other townlands, advowsons, and vicarages therein, and the name is still of respectability in that County. The Roll of Adjudications for the '1649' Officers presents the names of Colonel Alexander and Captains Robert and William Piggott.

ENSIGN — YOUNGE.

THIS surname does not appear on the Attainders either of 1641 or 1691, but is of very ancient notice on Irish records. In 1356 William and Henry 'Yong' were of the influential

proprieters of the County Kilkenny, who then elected John, son of Oliver de la Freygne, to the Shrievalty of its Crosses. William Young was one of the representatives of Tipperary, in the delegation of members for Ireland that sat at the Parliament of Westminster in 1376. In 1384 Dr. John Young died Bishop of Leighlin. In 1402 John Yonge of Castledermot was on a commission for raising corn supplies off the County of Kildare; Thomas Yonge had a similar charge in 1405. In seven years after William Yonge, clerk, was presented by the Crown to the Archdeaconry of Meath, with the Church of St. Columb of Kells united thereto. Walter Yonge was his successor in the Archdeaconry. Thomas Yonge was one of those appointed to levy a clerical subsidy off Meath in 1422. On the Roll of Adjudications for the '1649' Officers appear the names of Lieutenant Andrew and Quarter-Master John Young.

ENSIGN — HERBERT.

THIS Welch surname was early introduced to Ireland. In 1356 Matthew Herbert was one of the influential proprietary of Waterford, who elected Peter, son of Roger le Poer, into its Shrievalty. In 1562 Queen Elizabeth granted the Abbey of the blessed Virgin of Durrow in the King's County, with sundry its possessions in lands, rectories, and tithes to Nicholas Herbert, who died seised thereof in 1581. Sir William Herbert was, after the confiscation of the vast Desmond estates, one of the adventurers whom Queen Elizabeth settled thereon. In ignorance of the Christian name of the above officer nothing certain has been ascertained as to his lineage.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

OLIVER LORD LOUTH'S,

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
Lord Louth, Colonel,	Ma. Plunket.	Thomas Plunket.
George Fitz-Gerald, Lieut.-Col.	— Fitz-Gerald.	— Fox.
Silvester Plunket.	Edmund Plunket,	Ch. Plunket.
R. Belleu.	— Bellew.	— Dowdal.
James Plunket.	Edmund Donellan.	— Mapas,
— Babe.	— Babe.	George Babe.
J. Archer.	R. Archer.	-----
— Donellan.	— Kelly,	— Davis.
M. Plunket.	M. Kirwan.	— Kelly.
— Taaffe.	— Fleming.	O, O'Neill.
Theobald Throgmorton. Charles Throgmorton.	} James Bellew.	Richard Walla,
R. Plunket.	Luke Plunket,	Walter Plunket.
Barnaby Burne.	James Hussey.	Joseph Dowdal.

COLONEL OLIVER LORD LOUTH.

SEE of this Peer, *ante* vol. 1, p. 222, &c.

CAPTAIN, LIEUTENANT AND ENSIGN
BABE.

THESE three officers were attainted by the description of John Babe of Darver, Esq., with Thomas his son and heir and George his second son; while a fourth individual, described as James Babe of the same place, is also in the Outlawries' Roll with Walter Babe of Drogheda, merchant. John, the father, was restored by the Articles of Limerick.

The family is recorded, as located in Drogheda and Louth from the time of Edward the Third. In 1356 Robert Babe was appointed by that King as an overseer of the harbours from Dundalk to Holmpatrick. In 1373 this Robert was one of the gentry of Louth, whom the Sheriff of that County was commanded to summon to a great Council. In three years after Richard Babe, described as then the senior burgess of Drogheda, having become so delicate as to be unable to prosecute business, had license to appoint William Babe to act for him. In 1382 the aforesaid Robert acted as a justice *in eyre*. In 1385 King Richard committed to the custody of John Babe certain messuages, meadows, pastures, wood and bog in Dervir, County Louth; with a water mill and the advowson of the church of the manor; this John was in 1403 appointed a guardian of the peace for Louth. In 1432 the

King committed to John Babe, burgess of Ardee, the custody of the manor of Dervir, theretofore the estate of John Babe, deceased, to hold during the minority of Thomas Babe *his* nephew and heir.

In 1627 James Babe died seised of a moiety of the manor of Dervir; with a castle, wind and water mills and water-course; Patrick Babe, his son and heir, died in 1638, aged 40 and married. In March 1641 died John Babe, seised in tail male of half the manor of Dervir, with like remainders in tail male to his brothers Peter, George, Patrick of Dromisken, and Walter of Ardee; remainder to said John and his right heirs for ever. Michael Babe was the son and heir of said John aged seven years at the time of his father's death. In 1695 Francis Babe complained by petition to the Irish House of Commons, as that John, son of Patrick Babe of Newry had supplanted him in his inheritance, under pretence of being son of Patrick Babe of Dromisken; and had, on that suggestion, passed suit for the lands of Dervir at the Court of Claims, and therefore said Francis prayed relief.

CAPTAIN J. AND LIEUTENANT R. ARCHER.

THIS name is of record in Ireland from the time of Edward the Third, and is more especially found in the County of Kilkenny. In 1343 William Archer was one of the officers to whom was given a treasury order, for his labour and expenses in relieving Castle Kevin in Wicklow, with archers, horsemen, and arms for thirteen days. In 1358 Roger Archer was appointed a guardian of the peace in the County Waterford; about which time King Edward granted to Gregory, a son of John Archer,

all the lands which then were in his occupation within the liberties of Kilkenny; to hold for his life, with remainder in fee to Elias, son of Adam Archer. In 1393 Henry Archer was Provost of Kilkenny, and William Archer received, in 1432, a recognition of his services in resisting the Irish enemy.

In 1612 John Archer had a grant of the manor of Mothell, the castle of Corbetstown and certain rectories with their tithes in the same County; while in 1625 Walter Archer died seised of sundry rectories, &c., in Carlow, leaving five sons: Henry, his heir; Thomas, (who served King Charles the First in Ireland), James, John, and Patrick, and one daughter, Catherine. Patrick and Walter Archer of Kilkenny were members of the Supreme Council of Confederate Catholics; and in 1668 Esther, described as widow of Francis Archer, and John their son and heir had a grant of upwards of 1,000 acres in Meath, in pursuance of a previous certificate. The attainders of 1691 include six of this name; three in Kilkenny, and one in each of the Counties of Dublin, Meath, and Mayo, on whose estates sundry claims were preferred at Chichester House.

In Lord Kenmare's Regiment of Infantry an Archer was a Lieutenant, as was Ignatius Archer in that of Sir Heward Oxburgh.

CAPTAINS THEOBALD AND CHARLES THROGMORTON.

IN the church of Congleton in Cheshire is a noble monument commemorating Sir John 'Throckmorton' of Feckenham, who was knighted at Kenilworth in the first year of Queen

Elizabeth's reign, was afterwards made Chief Justice of Chester and died in 1580. His eldest son Francis was tortured into a confession of having been concerned in a conspiracy against the Queen, but died protesting his innocence. 'From a son of this Sir John' (writes Cole in a manuscript in the British Museum) 'descended Sir Joseph, a wealthy citizen and Lord Mayor of London *temp.* Charles the Second, who married a daughter of the Earl of Carlingford in Louth and settled at Dublin. His son Sir *Charles* Throckmorton has at this time (1762) a considerable place in the Duke of Lorraine's Court.' All these details, with the fact that Captain Charles was described in his outlawry as of Cruce-town, County Louth, strongly suggest that both these officers were descendants of Sir John of Feckenham. It may be noted that in 1668 Cornet Thomas Throckmorton and Elizabeth his wife (relict of Captain Blewett) and Stephen Blewett her son and heir, had a grant of 766 acres in Kilkenny.

ENSIGN — DAVIS.

THIS surname, of Welsh origin, was early introduced into Ireland, and in later centuries was influential in Ulster. The most eminent of the name in Ireland was Sir John Davis, the Attorney-General in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James the First, and author of the able *Historical Relations* regarding this country. A Lieutenant John Davis appears on the Roll of the '1649' Officers.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

LORD KILMALLOCK'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	— Terry.	— Hurley.
John Power, Lieutenant-Colonel.	— Power.	— Power.
John Chappel, Major.	-----	-----
John "Bourke."	— Jennings.	— 'Mark.'
Walter Galloway.	— Power.	— Galloway.
Morgan 'Kavanagh.'	-----	-----
Patrick Power.	-----	-----
James Power.	— Power.	— Power.
Thomas Bryna.	-----	-----
James Rock.	Peter Nihill.	-----
Martin Supple.	-----	-----
Terence Browne.	-----	-----
Edmund Fitz-Gerald.	Peregrine Spencer.	— Fitz-Gerald.
Garrett Fitz-Gerald.	— Pagan.	— Murphy.
John Barry.	-----	-----
Richard Butler.	James Butler.	Toby Butler.
Piers Birmingham.	— Griffin.	— Savage.
David Mac Jonnin.	-----	-----
John Noble.	— Kelly.	— Noble.
Daniel Egan.	— Dunn.	— Egan.
— O'Donnell.	— 'Sweiny.'	— Doherty.
Richard Butler, Grenad.	-----	-----

Reverend — Cantillon, Chaplain.

— Mahony, Surgeon.

COLONEL DOMINICK SARSFIELD, LORD
KILMALLOCK.

THE family of Sarsfield has been fully written of, in the notices of the illustrious Patrick Sarsfield's 'Horse.' In reference to the above Colonel, his grandfather was Sir Dominick Sarsfield, Knight, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. He was Premier Baronet of Ireland in 1619, and raised to the Peerage in 1624, as Baron of Barrett's-County and Viscount Kinsale, both localities lying in Cork; but the Baron of Kinsale (De Courcy), having preferred his remonstrance to the Crown, as that the title of Kinsale belonged to him, the appointment was submitted for the consideration and decision of the Lords and Judges, which was given in favour of Lord Kinsale; whereupon Sir Dominick was soon after created Viscount Sarsfield of Kilmallock, with the precedence of the former patent. He died in 1636, and was buried in Christ Church, Cork. He left two sons, William the eldest, his immediate successor, whose only son David or Daniel, the third Viscount, died in 1687 without issue; when Dominick, the second son of the first Viscount, succeeded to the title, and was father of the above Dominick junior, the fifth Viscount of Kilmallock.

The Comte d'Avaux wrote, in the October of 1689, from Ardee to the French Minister of War, respecting the previous life of this Viscount abroad: 'Estant Irlandois Catholique et depouillé de tous ses biens, il changea de nom, et alla porter le mousquet dans le regiment de —; son Capitaine luy trouvant de la valeur et de l'application, le fit sargent. My lord Kilmaloc ne voulut, pas dire qu' il estoit,

et exerça cet employ pendant quelques années, jusques à ce qu' il soit revenu en Irlande, avec le Roy d'Angleterre; et il a esté remis par le Parlement en possession de son bien, qui va à cequ' on dit, à plus de cinquante mille francs par an.*

*He was made Colonel of this Infantry Regiment, constituted of the Privy Council of King James, sat as a Peer in the Parliament of Dublin, subsequently distinguished himself at the first siege of Limerick, was also at the battle of Aughrim, and, after the Capitulation of Limerick, followed the fortunes of the dethroned Stuart. On the re-formation of the Irish forces in Bretagne, he was appointed First-Lieutenant in the second troop of Horse Guards, commanded by his brother-in-law the Earl of Lucan. In 1693 he was commissioned to succeed Major-General Maxwell in the command of the King's Regiment of Dismounted Dragoons, having Turenne O'Carroll (the Marshal de Turenne's godson) his Lieutenant-Colonel, and — de Sales his Major. This Regiment, together with that of the Queen's Irish Dragoons, 1,400 men, he headed at the battle of Marsiglia in 1693, continuing Colonel of the former until after the peace of Ryswick in 1697, when that Regiment was broken up, and he finally died abroad, about twelve years after. He had been attainted in 1691, when Sir Robert Southwell, whose grasping at confiscations has been more particularly alluded to *ante*, vol. 1, p. 444-5, having represented his own losses by the Irish rebels and the English soldiers as amounting from March, 1689, to All Saints' day, 1690, to £4,759, he thereupon obtained a grant of the estates of this 'Dominick Sarsfield,' as also of those of James Ronayne and Peter Levallin, all situated in the County of Cork.*

* *Negotiations, &c.*, p. 536.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN POWER.

SEE of this noble family *ante*, at Richard Earl of Tyrone, p. 205, &c.

MAJOR JOHN CHAPPEL.

THE name of Chappel, 'de la Chapelle,' is of record in Ireland from the time of Edward the Second, when this family was seised of estates in the County of Cork. On the death of Maurice de la Chapelle in 1326, his estates in that county were, according to the profitable Royal prerogative of wardships, granted during the minority of James, his son and heir; and the seison of David de la Chapelle, as brother and heir of this James, is recognised in a record of 1343. In 1347 John de la Chapelle was appointed a Guardian of the Peace in that county. Of this rather rare surname was also Dr. William Chappel, born in Nottinghamshire in 1582, the tutor of Milton at Cambridge, advanced in 1633, on the recommendation of Laud, then Bishop of London, to the see of Killaloe; by the same influence was he sworn Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, in 1633; where, "in order to give the junior students a taste of government, he established a Roman Commonwealth among them, to continue during the Christmas vacation, in which they had their dictator, consuls, censors, and other officers of the Roman state in great splendor."* It may be remarked that this divine sought preferment in the province where the above individuals of his

* *Ware's Bishops.*

name had settled, and in 1638 he was consecrated Bishop of Cork; but, when the civil war of 1641 broke out, he fled to England, and, dying at Derby in 1649, was buried in the family grave at Belthorp in Nottinghamshire. The above Major John, from the regiment in which he took rank, seems to have been also of Cork. He was a Lieutenant-Colonel at Aughrim, where he was taken prisoner.

CAPTAIN MARTIN SUPPLE.

NOTHING is known of this officer, but the family was likewise of Cork. On the Outlawries of 1691, appears John 'Soopple' of Kilcolman in that county; and, at the Court of Chichester House in 1700, Jane Supple, otherwise Kenny, claimed her jointure off lands there forfeited by the above Martin, as did William Supple a remainder in tail therein. A James Supple, also, on behalf of himself and his son William, claimed a remainder in tail out of the same interest; but all these petitions were dismissed as cautionary.

CAPTAIN DAVID MAC JONNIN.

MAC JONNIN or Jennings is a name peculiarly located in the Connaught Counties of Mayo and Galway; a branch is also traced in the County of Down; accordingly the Attainders of 1691 include James Jennings of Tullyard, County of Down; David, Hubert, Thomas, and Michael Jonyne of Killoran; and Francis Jonyne of Skeloghoe, in the County of Mayo; but this Captain does not appear thereon. One of this surname was a Quarter-Master in Lord Abercorn's Horse.

CAPTAIN JOHN NOBLE.

AT the close of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Richard Noble of Dublin married Maria Ryan, heiress of a castle and some premises at Naas, in the County of Kildare. This officer, it would seem, was a descendant of that marriage, and the inquisition had on his attainder described him as John Noble of Blackhall, County of Kildare; while a George Noble of Birtown, in the same county, was also then attainted. So early as in the reign of Edward the First, Philip le Noble appears on Irish record, and in the time of Henry the Fourth, John Noble was the incumbent of Drumcar, County of Louth.

CAPTAIN DANIEL EGAN.

THE Sept of Mac Egan was territorially seised of extensive estates in Lower Ormond, County Tipperary, as well as of Clan-Dearmida, a district of the Barony of Leitrim, County of Galway; within which latter locality they had in old time some castles. They were celebrated Brehons of Connaught, as also of Munster. Accordingly John Mac Egan is chronicled as the Brehon of the O'Connor, slain at the battle of Athenry in 1316; and the Four Masters commemorate, at 1378, the death of Teigue Mac Egan, chief Brehon of North Connaught, "a man of learning, free from pride and arrogance, who kept a house of general hospitality;" the death of Bryan Mac Egan, Chief Brehon of Brefney, in 1390; and in 1399 they relate the death of Boothgalach Mac Egan of

Ormond, 'a man learned in the laws and in music,' and eminent for hospitality; also of Giolba-na-neev, son of Conor Mac Egan, Chief Professor of Laws, with many subsequent obits, similarly recording their learning and hospitality.

At the close of the 16th century Owen Mac Egan was despatched by the Earl of Desmond from Cork to Spain, to seek aid for the meditated 'rising.' He was afterwards instituted Roman Catholic Bishop of Rosse by the Pope, and actively co-operated with Desmond, until, in January, 1602, he was killed on the occasion of a skirmish with the Queen's troops. In 1611 Cosmagh Mac Egan surrendered Bally-mac-Egan and three other townlands in Tipperary to the Crown, to facilitate a re-grant of the same. In 1628 an inquisition *post mortem* was held to ascertain the lands and possessions of Carberry Mac Egan in Tipperary. The attainders of 1642 name Owen and John Mac Egan of Aghmagh, in Cork, while the Declaration of Royal Thanks, in the Act of Settlement, includes Owen *oge* Mac Egan of that county, adjutant. In 1679 Carberry, Dan, and Constantine Egan passed patent for upwards of 100 acres in Clare. The first had in the following year a grant of 58 acres in Galway, as had, in 1682, Flan Egan, his son and heir, of 173 acres in the same county, and James Egan of 187 more. Besides this officer, four others of the name appear on the present Army List, viz.:— in Lord Dongan's Dragoons, in Sir Neill O'Neill's, and in Lord Galway's Infantry respectively. The name of Captain Daniel does not occur on the Outlawries of 1691; but, at the Court of Chichester House, Daniel 'Eagan,' a minor, claimed by his guardian an estate tail in County of Kildare lands, as forfeited by Thomas Egan; Margaret Egan claimed a small jointure thereof; and Elizabeth, Mary, and Anne Egan, their daughters, claimed also by their guardians portions of

one hundred pounds for each thereout; but all these petitions were dismissed, and Thomas's estate in that county was in 1703 sold by the Commissioners of Forfeitures to William Hewetson of Clough, in the same county, discharged of all said liabilities. A John Egan forfeited in the confiscations of this time lands in the County of Tipperary; off which Pierce Nugent, in right of his wife Mary, 'who had been theretofore wife of Dan Egan,' (very probably the above Captain Daniel slain in the war), claimed her jointure.

LIEUTENANT PEREGRINE SPENCER.

ALTHOUGH this name is known in Ireland from the time of Edward the Third, the present officer, whose Christian name should have been set down as Hugoline, not Peregrine, was associated with a more illustrious origin, the gifted author of the *Faerie Queen*. In 1580 Edmund Spencer accompanied Lord Grey, then Viceroy of Ireland, as his secretary; an office which he held until 1588, when he was appointed Clerk of the Council of Munster, and on the plantation of that province he had, in 1591, a grant of the manor and castle of Kilcolman, with other lands, containing 3,028 acres, in the Barony of Fermoy; and here, on the banks of the Awbeg, the poet's 'gentle Mulla,' was composed the *Faerie Queen*. He was not, however, so devoted to the muses as to neglect the opportunities, which his post gave him, of aggrandizing his income, and this unhappily by such oppression and injustice, as provoked the vengeance of his victims; his house was burned, a little child of his consumed in the flames, and he and his wife were obliged

to fly to Dublin; where, as Mr. Hardiman says,* he died of want, leaving two sons, Sylvanus and *Peregrine*. Sylvanus had also two sons, Edmund and William. To the former Charles the First granted the manor, castle, &c., of Kilcolman; but he dying without issue, the right to Kilcolman survived to William, whose possession having been intruded upon during the civil war of 1641, he presented a petition in 1657 for redress, which was favoured by Cromwell; and, although the lands were on the Restoration granted under the Act of Settlement to Lord Kingston, yet they were restored to said William Spencer by a patent grant of 1678, together with other lands in the Counties of Galway and Roscommon, this addition including Ballinasloe with 1,619 plantation acres; said William, by his wife Barbara, left a son Nathaniel. The poet's second son, *Peregrine*, died in 1641, seised of the lands of Rinney, near Kilcolman, to which the above Lieutenant, his eldest son, succeeded; but being a Roman Catholic, and having attached himself to the cause of James the Second, he was outlawed. Thereupon, in 1697, some inappropriate rectories and tithes of which he was seised were, under the Act of Settlement, conveyed to augment poor vicarages, while his said estate of Rinney, described as three hundred and thirty-two acres, &c., was granted by patent to the above Nathaniel, son of William, as the next Protestant heir of said Hugoline; and he, in 1716, sold the lands, &c., of Ballinasloe, with the fairs and markets there, to Frederick Trench, ancestor of the present Earl of Clancarty. These fairs became afterwards the most celebrated in the British Empire. The will of this Nathaniel Spencer, dated 14th October, 1718, was proved in 1734, in the Prerogative Court, Dublin

* *Irish Minstrelsy*, vol. 1, p. 319, &c.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

SIR MAURICE EUSTACE'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	— Browne.	— Eustace.
[John Wogan, Lieutenant-Colonel.]	-----	-----
— Fitz-Patrick, Major.]	— Kelly.	— Farrell.
James Clinch.	Francis Tipper.	Simon Hart.
Edward Moore.	Bartholomew Missett.	Robert Missett.
John Warren	Richard Warren.	Robert 'Shirlock.'
Thomas Denn.	Christopher 'Denne.'	Edward Lawless.
Thomas Hussey.	Meyler Hussey.	John Hussey.
Oliver Rochford.	Michael Berford.	Ulysses 'Bourk.'
Cornel. Conan.	Walter Fitz-Gerald.	Maurice Fitz-Gerald.
James Eustace.	Maurice Kelly.	Patrick Godding.
— Davis.	— Davis.	-----
Francis Seagrave.	Laurence Seagrave.	— Keoghoe.
Thomas Fitz-Gerald.	— Fitz-Gerald.	— Fitz-Gerald.
Edward Masterton.	Richard Eustace.	John Eustace.
Thomas Sherlock.	-----	— Sherlock.
Thomas Aspole.	George Fitz-Gerald.	Andrew Aspole.
Valentine Browne.	-----	Matthew Eustace.
		John Keating.

Chirurgion, John Connor.

COLONEL SIR MAURICE EUSTACE.

DE BURGO relies upon an inscription on a monument in the Church of St. Sextus, as deriving this family from the Roman martyr St. Eustachius. Here it will suffice to state that the Irish branch of this family may be traced to that 'adventurer of the first water,' Maurice Fitz-Gerald, to whom Henry the Second gave the Barony of Naas. His relative Eustace, the founder of this name, inherited the northern parts thereof, with part of the Barony of Kilcullen; and a descendant of his, Richard Fitz-Eustace, was Baron of Castlemartin in 1200; while others became Barons of Harristown and Port-lester. In 1356 a member of the family founded the Dominican Friary at Naas, which, according to De Burgo, in due reverence to their reputed origin, he dedicated to St. Eustachius. In 1373 Thomas, Archbishop of Dublin, appointed Thomas, son of Almaric Fitz-Eustace, Constable of the Castle of Ballymore, with a salary of £10 *per annum*, provided he should reside there with his family, and govern the tenants without extortion, and guard and maintain the fortress. Maurice Fitz-Eustace was in 1385 appointed Sheriff of Meath, and in 1415 Richard Eustace of Ballycotland, had a grant of the custody of two-thirds of the lands, &c., of Walter Nangle in Meath, to hold with the wardship, during the minority of Barnaby, Walter's son and heir. In five years after, John Eustace of Newland, and Walerian Eustace were commissioned to inquire into the state of Kildare.

In 1400, says an ancient family pedigree frequently referred to herein, 'Alexander, son of Alexander Eustace of Castlemartin, founded the house of Mainham. He was married to

Mary O'Byrne. Their eldest son, James, married Margaret O'Toole; *their* eldest son, Maurice, married Mary O'Kavanagh, and he had by her William his son and heir, who married first Joan Eustace and secondly Elizabeth Usher. The eldest son by the last marriage was William Eustace, who married Cecily Gaydon, and had by her seven sons and three daughters: James, the fourth of these sons, married Mary Wogan, and had a son Walter, who became the husband of Mary Broderick; their son Nicholas was married to Dorothy Tiernan, whose son Oliver Eustace is now living at Cadiz.' The above Genealogy is certified as having been taken out of the title deeds of the estate, refers especially to the native annals and to an Inquisition taken at Naas in 1619, and appears to have been drawn up for the above-mentioned Oliver of Cadiz.

In 1426 Sir Richard Eustace was Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in ten years after which he sat as Deputy Chancellor. In 1431 Edward Fitz-Eustace, Knight, was Sheriff of the County Kildare, soon after which he was appointed a Privy Councillor, when he was selected to go over to advise the King of the condition of Ireland.

In 1454 Sir Edward Fitz-Eustace, Lord Deputy of Ireland, 'a warlike Knight, and fitted for a government which required activity and vigour, routed the O'Connors of Offaley, in that memorable engagement, where Leland records the generous contest between a father and son of the House, each seeking by self-devotion, to save the other from the vengeance of the enemy. This Sir Edward's son, Sir Roland Eustace, was created Baron of Portlester, with the manor annexed in tail-male; and afterwards was appointed Lord Chancellor and Treasurer of Ireland. In 1462 he founded the Franciscan monastery of New Abbey, in the County of Kildare; and

also the beautiful structure called from him Portlester's Chapel, within the precincts of St. Audeon's parish church, Dublin. In 1475 he and Sir Robert Eustace were the two most noble and worthy persons appointed to represent the County of Kildare, on the first formation of the honourable order of St. George. The former afterwards, in his zeal for the house of York, credulously espoused the cause of the pretender, Lambert Simnel, but was pardoned on doing homage to Sir Richard Edgecombe. In 1472 Oliver, son of Sir Roland, Lord Portlester, was raised to be a Baron of the Irish Exchequer. In 1496 died Lord Portlester, after filling the high office of Lord Treasurer of Ireland for thirty-eight years. —In that year Richard Eustace and Thomas Sherlock were on a commission to carry out the object of an act, then recently passed in a Parliament at Drogheda, for surrounding the Pale, *i.e.* the four Counties of Dublin, Louth, Meath, and Kildare, then the acknowledged ambit of the English government, with ramparts and fosses. In 1541 Sir Thomas Eustace was created Baron of Kilcullen, and in the following year advanced in the Peerage to be Viscount Baltinglas. His grandson, James, was the third Viscount, who having been attainted in the Geraldine rebellion, is said to have died in Spain without issue.

In 1580 the Eustaces took part with the oppressed O'Tooles, and joined them in resisting the wild expedition of Lord Gray through the romantic pass of Glenmolaur for their extermination. James Eustace (the third Viscount before alluded to) and his adherents were consequently attainted, and their confiscated estates were, in 1605, granted to Sir Henry Harrington, Knight, "in regard that he had been a very good, ancient, and long servitor in the late wars and rebellion in Ireland." Queen Elizabeth having however

previously demised certain rectories and tithes in Meath, Kildare, Dublin, Carlow, and Wexford, for a term of years to John Eustace, he had a recognition of such his interests by patent of 1612; while, in that year Christopher Eustace, as son and heir of Robert, who was the son and heir of John Eustace of Liscartan in Meath, had livery of his estates.

The Attainders of 1642 name John son of Christopher Eustace of Baltrasney, County of Kildare; Maurice Eustace of Castlemartin, Roland of Blackhall, and twelve others in the said county; five in the County of Wicklow, and two in that of Dublin. Oliver and Thomas Eustace also, though not named on the Outlawries of that period, forfeited estates in the Barony of Upper Cross, County of Dublin. In 1639, the Irish House of Commons elected Mr. Serjeant Maurice Eustace their Speaker, 'a wise, learned, and discreet man, and of great integrity.' During the ensuing civil war, he conducted negotiations between the conflicting parties, in a manner that elicited, in 1647, from the Commons a vote of thanks 'for his singular affection to the English nation.' He had been, in 1644, appointed Master of the Rolls, and in 1660 was raised to the Chancery Bench. He died in 1665, having, by his will of that date, bequeathed his chief estates in Kildare, Dublin, and Wicklow, together with the Abbey of Cong, County of Mayo, and its appurtenances, severally, to his nephews Sir John and the above Sir Maurice Eustace, in tail male. He also devised to the Provost and Board of Trinity College, Dublin, a rent-charge of £20 *per annum*, chargeable on the great house built by him in Dame-street, for the maintenance of a Hebrew lecturer in that establishment; and directed his interment in the old family vault at Castlemartin. The latter direction was not, however, complied with; he was buried in St. Patrick's Cathedral. The

Royal declaration of thanks in 1662 includes James Eustace, styled of Culadain, County of Wexford.

A funeral entry of 1684, in Birmingham Tower, states the death in that year of John Eustace, son of Maurice, son of William, of Castlemartin, and consequently a brother of this Colonel Sir Maurice. He had married (states the document) Margaret, daughter of Edward Keating of Narraghmore, in said county, by whom he had three sons, Maurice, John, and Thomas. The former, Maurice, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Newcome, Knight; John, the second son, had four daughters. In two years after, this Colonel, Sir Maurice was constituted a Privy Councillor. Besides him — Eustace was a Lieutenant in Lord Dongan's Dragoons; Richard Eustace of Barretstown was Lieutenant-Colonel of Lord Gormanston's Infantry; while in Sir Neill O'Neill's Dragoons, Nicholas Eustace was a Captain, and Christopher a Lieutenant. The latter, it would seem, was taken prisoner at the siege of Derry, in the attack at the Windmill,* where Lieutenant-Colonel Richard was wounded. On the 10th of May, 1689, King James, in a letter to Lieutenant-General Hamilton, then encamped before Derry, writes, "I am sending down one great mortar and two pieces of battery by land, and the same number of both by sea; it was actually impossible to despatch them sooner. Ten companies of Eustace's will be soon with you, all well armed and clothed."† It is remarkable that on this very day the bill recognizing this King's title, &c., was read the third time in his parliament and presence. James Eustace and Maurice Eustace sat there representatives of the Borough of Blessington.

* *Walker's Siege of Derry*, p. 60.

† *King James's Letters*, MSS. Trinity College, E 2 19.

The Attainders of 1691 include the above Colonel Maurice Eustace, styled of Castlemartin, Baronet, and Lieutenant-Colonel Richard of Barretstown, County of Dublin; with ten others of the name in the County of Kildare, eight in Carlow, and two in Wicklow. Maurice Eustace, being then absent from Ireland, had, in October, 1691, on the capitulation of Limerick, a reservation of the benefit of the Civil Articles then agreed upon, (see *ante*, p. 391.) He died in France in 1698 without issue male. An Inquisition taken at the close of the year, (14th March) 1690, on the attainder of Francis Eustace, in regard to his possessions in the Baronies of Forth and Idrone in the County of Carlow, finds that he and his son and heir Oliver were in actual rebellion on the 1st of May, 1689, against the King and Queen; and that after the battle of the Boyne, they departed with Richard, Earl of Tyrconnel, William, Earl of Limerick, and other rebels and traitors, beyond the Shannon, and had there continued in actual war and rebellion; whereupon the jurors found the extent of their respective freehold estates in both baronies. In 1697 an Act was passed for settling certain rectories according to the will of Sir Maurice Eustace; and, in 1720, another statute authorized the sale of his lands for the payment of his debts. At Chichester House in 1700, various claims were preferred as affecting the confiscations of the above Sir Maurice Eustace, as also those of Francis and Oliver Eustace in Carlow, and of Alexander, Thomas, and Katherine Eustace in Kildare. Off Sir Maurice's the claims of his wife for jointure, and of their infant child Frances, for a portion of £300, and an annuity of £40 for maintenance, and of another daughter Margaret for £200 portion and £20 annuity were allowed. [The Colonel himself, who had been severely wounded at Aughrim, was, on his arrival, with the

remainder of King James's army in France, made Colonel of one of the re-formed Regiments of Irish Infantry, which he commanded up to the autumn of 1693, when it may be presumed he died; as in that year King James appointed, at St. Germain, a successor in command to his Regiment.]

Of this noble and historic name five have been Lords Chancellor, two Lords Deputy, and one Lord High Treasurer of Ireland. An ancient pedigree of this name traces the Mainham Eustaces to a John of Mechlin, a Captain in Dillon's Infantry Regiment of Brigades. He had an only son John who, at the time of that pedigree being compiled, had an only son Francis, born in 1754. "There is also (adds this authority) of the House of Mainham, Walter Eustace, merchant, in Dublin, and his nephew Oliver Eustace at Cadiz."

[LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN WOGAN.]

THIS commission is filled from the Appendix to Dr. King's *State of the Protestants*. It does not appear on the College List, but is recognised on that of the British Museum.

The name of Wogan is projected on the records of Ireland from the earliest years after the Invasion. In 1295 Sir John Wogan was Lord Justice there; as he was again in 1298, 1302, 1307, and 1309. In the latter year, by the King's command, he appointed a commission to inspect the waters and weirs of the Liffey between Dublin and the 'Salmon-leap,' to report by whom such weirs were *lately* erected, beyond those of ancient establishment, and to abate all nuisances. In 1310 John, son of John le Poer, Knight, released to this Sir John Wogan and to Isabella, his wife, the fee of all lands

which they enjoyed by demise of William de Clare or of the Lord Jordan Fitz-Jordan of Exeter. In seven years after the King granted to said Wogan all the lands of Kilkea, Castledermot, Bert, Moone, Carbry, Allen, Combre, and Okethy, to hold to him and his heirs with the knights'-fees, and advowsons of churches. At the same time he had a grant of the custody of the lands of John de Cogan, lately deceased, to hold during the minority of Cogan's heir; while Walter Wogan was then appointed to collect an aid from the liberty of Wexford and the mercantile towns therein, towards repressing 'the malice of the Irish of the mountains of Leinster.' This Walter was in 1320 a *Justice in eyre*. In 1344 Thomas Wogan was Constable of the Castle of Clonmore; he was, however ordered, in observance of a recent proclamation, to reside upon his own lands in Wicklow for their safety, and that of the adjacent country.

In 1356, by writ, reciting that on deliberation of the Council, it was ordered that the wards of the County of Kildare should be strengthened, on the contribution of the nobles and more influential proprietors; nevertheless, by reason of the paramount power of Thomas Wogan there, and the extent of his own lands, and of those which he had inherited from his father, who had them by Royal gift, he is bound to contribute a larger proportion to this aid; the writ, therefore, directed that he, with three other men-at-arms, and with horses fully equipped, eight hobillers and twenty-four archers on foot, should keep continued ward there. In 1359 John Wogan was summoned to a great council. In 1374 Henry Wogan, Knight, seneschal of the liberty of Wexford, was deputed to wait upon the King in England, concerning divers urgent affairs in Ireland. In 1385 David Wogan had a Treasury disbursement, on account of men and horses of his,

often wounded in the wars of Leinster; and, in the following year, he was one of a commission empowered to assess and levy 'smoke silver' within Kildare, where he was then seised of all the aforesaid manors of Kilkea, Castledermot, &c. In 1394 he was summoned to a great Council at Kilkenny, and in 1407 had license to export corn from Ireland, for victualling his own castles in Wales. A patent roll of 1421 recites that John, the son and heir of this David, had then recently died, leaving four daughters his co-heiresses, all under age, whose estates, manors, &c., were situated on the frontiers of the Pale, exposed to the constant inroads of the Irish enemy; the King, therefore, committed the custody of all same (excepting the 'dowers' of Anastasia, the widow of said David, and of Margaret, the widow of said John) to John Bellewe, Knight, junior, who soon after intermarried with said Anastasia; the enrolment of her assignment of dower is a record of formidable length.

The name of Wogan did not, however, become then extinct in Kildare. Thomas Wogan, Knight, was appointed a guardian of the peace therein in 1426; and he, in the following year, having been taken prisoner by the Mac Murrough, in the wars of that part of Leinster, was ransomed for 240 marks, of which £20 was directed to be paid from the Treasury. Immediately after the old family manors aforesaid were confirmed to him by patent from the Crown. He seems to have been in truth a younger son of the aforesaid David, and died in 1433. In 1446 Richard Wogan, clerk, was the Irish Lord Chancellor; and in 1415 Hugh Wogan was amerced for not attending the Parliament of Drogheda.

In 1636 died Nicholas Wogan of Blackhall, County of Kildare, fourth son of David Wogan of New-Hall in said County. He had married Margaret, daughter of William

Hollywood of Harbertstown in the County of Meath, by whom he had four sons; 1, William, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Wogan of Grangerosnolvan, County of Kildare; 2, Charles; 3, Edward; and 4, Thomas, all yet unmarried, says the Funeral Entry of this Nicholas in the Herald's Office; he, it adds, died in July, 1636, and was buried at Kilmaoge in said County. The above William and Thomas were attainted in 1642, as were Oliver Wogan of Downings and Nicholas Wogan of Rathcoffy. The latter was one of the Supreme Council of Kilkenny in 1646. In 1666 Thomas Owgan had a confirmatory grant of 1,230 acres in Cork; his descendant William is alluded to *ante* p. 57.

Besides this officer, who was killed at the siege of Derry, a James Wogan was Major in the Earl of Antrim's Infantry; and John Wogan, a Captain in Fitz-James's Foot. He was of Rathcoffy, Sheriff of the County of Kildare in 1687, one of its Representatives in the Parliament of Dublin; and was attainted in 1691, with Patrick Wogan of Maynham in the same County.

The chivalry and devotion of Irishmen to the dethroned Stuart, as evinced by the gallant daring of Colonel Charles Wogan in the time of George the First, are alluded to *ante* p. 68; meanwhile it may here be remarked that a manuscript compilation of this Colonel Charles, of a very miscellaneous character, is in the possession of Mr Aylmer of Painstown, near Rathcoffy. In it are an address in poetry from Lord Wharton to himself, as to 'My friend Sir Charles Wogan, Baronet,' and a Comment from Dean Swift to him on particulars of the exile's life which had been furnished to the Dean. "We guessed you," writes Swift, "to have been born in this country from some passages, but not from the style, which we wondered to find so correct in an exile,

a soldier, and a native of Ireland. . . . Although I have no great regard for your trade, from the judgment I make of those who profess it in these kingdoms, yet I cannot but esteem those gentlemen of Ireland who, with all the disadvantages of being exiles and strangers, have been able to distinguish themselves by their valour and conduct in so many parts of Europe, I think above all other nations. Which ought to make the English ashamed at the reproaches they cast on the ignorance, the dullness, and the want of courage of the Irish natives; these defects, wherever they happen, arising only from the poverty and slavery they suffer from their inhuman neighbours, and the base corrupt spirits of too many of the chief gentry. By such events as these the very Grecians are grown slavish, ignorant, and superstitious. I do assert, from several experiments I have made in travelling over both Kingdoms, I have found the poor cottagers here, who could speak our language, to have a much better taste for good sense, humour, and raillery than ever I observed among people of the like sort in England."

The powerful pen of Scott has in *Waverley* commemorated a 'gallant Captain Wogan who renounced the service of the usurper, Cromwell, to join the standard of Charles the Second; marched a handful of cavalry from London to the Highlands to join Middleton, then in arms for the King, and at length died gloriously in the Royal cause.' This eulogy, however, applies to one of the family some years previously to the Revolution. Nicholas Wogan, a brother of the above Colonel Charles, was tried at Wexham in 1717 for treason committed in the rising of 1715, but in three years after he obtained pardon therefor, and his daughter and heiress married John Talbot of the House of Malahide; the ancient title of Baron of which locality was revived to their descendants.

CAPTAIN JAMES CLINCH.

THIS name is of record in Ireland since the time of Edward the Second, when Thomas 'Clinche' was seised of lands within the Palatinate of Ormond; and, in the first year of the reign of Henry the Fourth, that monarch confirmed the appointment of Walter 'Clyng' to the parsonage of the Church of the Holycross at Castlecomer, in the Diocese of Ossory.

Those of this name attainted in 1642 were Richard Clinch of Cappah, with Henry of Kill and Anne his wife.—In 1677 William Clynych had a confirmatory patent for 1,099 acres in Galway. In 1691, only Peter and Simon Clinch, described as of the College, Dublin, were outlawed, one of those appears to have been a Lieutenant in Lord Abercorn's Horse. A *James* Clinch, described as of Dunshaughlin, County of Meath, was, in June, 1747, married to Sarah Wood of the same place, at Holyhead,* the penal laws affecting Ireland necessitating the celebration of this union out of the kingdom.

CAPTAIN THOMAS DENN.

THE surname of 'Denn' is found in Louth in the time of Edward the Second; in subsequent records as de Dene or

* Registry at Holyhead, wherein, as also in that at Bangor, are very many other certificates of Irish families married under similar circumstances, as noted off by the compiler of this volume.

de . Denn. *Thomas de Dene*, Knight, appears on the Chancery Rolls in 1326, as does the assignment of dower to his widow, Sibilla, 1334. In 1355 Fulco de Den was a landed proprietor, and tenant *in capite* in Kilkenny. Reginald Dene did military service in 1359, with thirty-three hobillers for four days, Thomas Botiller being joined with him at this hosting. Thomas Den succeeded to the see of Ferns in 1363. In 1499 Fulco Den brought his writ of assise in the nature of ejectment, against William and Richard Den for tenements at Lewestown in Kilkenny.

Thomas Den, son and heir of Patrick of Grenane Castle in said county, had livery of his estate there in 1605; as had his son, Patrick, junior, in some few years after. This latter Patrick married a daughter of Nicholas Shortall of Upper Claragh. In 1609 Fulke Denn, being seised of lands within the manor of Grenan, settled them to family uses, *i.e.*, to his own for life, remainder to his wife Catherine, if she survived him, during her widowhood, and, after her death or marriage, to Theobald the second son of said Fulke in tail male; like remainder to Garrett, Fulke's third son. Fulke died in 1626, leaving Patrick, his son and heir, then aged forty-four and married, but afterwards attainted. Grenan was not, however, in consequence of the aforesaid previous settlement of 1609, confiscated by Patrick's attainder. In the grants, soon after the Restoration, of Kilkenny lands to William Poulter, to William Warden, to Christopher Hewetson, to Anthony Horsey, to Barnard Annaly, to George Deyos, and to Anthony Stampe, are several savings of the rights of Theobald Denn, in the various subjects of conveyance, under his decree of innocence in 1663, while Thomas Denn had in 1682 a confirmatory grant of Saggart in the County of Dublin, 194 acres, with powers for holding markets and

fairs there. Tobias Den of Grenan was attainted in 1691, as was William Den of Saggard, aforesaid; at which latter locality a farm was forfeited by *Thomas* Den, the fee whereof was claimed by and allowed to John Den. A ——— Denn was Lieutenant in Lord Kilmallock's Infantry, and three of this name were Captains in Charles O'More's.

CAPTAIN THOMAS HUSSEY.

THIS family, Hussey or Hoese, is of Norman extraction. On the first invasion of Ireland, Sir Hugh Hussey, who had married the sister of Theobald Fitz-Walter, the first Butler of that Kingdom, obtained a grant from Hugh de Lacie of large possessions in the County of Meath, including the locality of Galtrim; in right of which this family took the palatine title of Barons of Galtrim; while within the circuit of the same county, ancient Meath, the Petits were Barons of Mullingar, the D'Altons of Rathconrath, Nangles of Navan, Marwards of Scrine, etc., etc. In 1340 John Husee, John dē Wellesleye, and others, with their men-at-arms, were stationed at Castle-mac-Kinnegan, to resist the predatory incursions of the O'Byrnes on the Pale; and in 1359 this John Husee, styled Knight, was summoned to two great Councils held in Dublin. He was the Baron of Galtrim, and was, as such, summoned in 1374 and 1377 to Parliament, as was his son, Edmond Hussey, Baron of Galtrim, to those of 1380 and 1382, in which latter year *he* was Constable of Carbury Castle. Baron Edmund died three years after, when his estates were granted to George Merrett during the minority of his son and heir, Peter, together with the custody of the dower portion of Matilda, the widow of said Edmund,

and with the 'maritagium' of said Peter. In 1403 the King confirmed to Mathew Husee, Baron of Galtrim, the manors of Galtrim, Moylhussey, Rosmyde, and Clonarnyn, with many townlands in Meath; he had a further grant from the same monarch in five years after, in consideration of his heavy costs incurred in the King's service.

The Patent Rolls of 1421 exhibit an interesting petition of Nicholas Husee, confirmatory of the pedigree of this family, setting forth as it does that Edmund Husee, late Baron of Galtrim, died seised of sundry messuages, lands, and premises, in Moylhussey, which he held of the de Mortimer, as of his manor of Trim; that said Edmund left a son, Peter, his heir (as aforesaid), then aged five years, that said Peter afterwards died without issue, when said manor of Moylhussey descended to his only sister, Margaret, then also under age; that she, marrying Robert Orell, they both entered upon said inheritance; that said Margaret dying without issue male, her aunt Margaret, daughter of John Hussey, Knight, succeeded to a moiety of said manor, and she enfeoffed the petitioner, Nicholas, thereof in fee. This claim was opposed, however, as that the said Peter did not die seised thereof, but that same, as well as the premises in Rosmyde and Clonarnyn, were at the time vested in '*Richard Roe*,' who conveyed same to Hugh Husee, Knight, for life, with remainder to William Husee and Beatrice his wife, and the heirs of their bodies. That said William and Beatrice became seised thereof, and had issue, John Husee, Knight, who, as their son, became seised thereof, and he had issue, John, Edmund, Margaret, and Johanna; that John the younger succeeded his father, and had issue Paula his heiress, who died an infant, without issue; that Edmund, John's brother, succeeded, and he had issue Peter and Margaret, both of whom died without issue;

that Margaret and Richard Bathe are now (1422) the next of kin, and heirs of said Peter, and on this claim, suggestive of an ejectment, the King's Escheator was ordered to deliver the possession of said manors and lands to Margaret and Richard, and, while they had a subsequent confirmation of their right to said manors of Galtrim, Rosmyde, and Clonarnyn, the petitioner had a similar assurance for that of Moylhussey.— Thomas Hussie is recognised as Baron of Galtrim in a patent of 1431, as was Nicholas Husee in another of 1442. The Four Masters, relating the obits in a great plague which raged in the summer and harvest of 1447, name the Baron of 'Calatrim' (Galtrim) as one of its victims; and at 1460 they record a great defeat given by Con, son of Calvach O'Connor-Failey, to the English, in which the Baron of 'Calatrim,' with many others, was slain. In 1506 Patrick Hussey, who married Matilda, the widow of William Wellesley of Dengyn, Knight, was obliged to purchase a pardon from the Crown for the connection, she having been originally born of the sept of O'Toole.

Sir Bernard Burke, in his *Landed Gentry*, gives the succession of these Barons to the time of Queen Elizabeth, early in whose reign a member of the family, obtaining a grant of lands from the Earl of Desmond, settled in the County of Kerry and established the name there, where it still exists. An Act of Henry the Eighth in 1534, recognizing Nicholas Hussey as then Baron of Galtrim, united the parsonage thereof, theretofore claimed as of his patronage, to the Religious House of St. Peter's by Trim. In the commencement of the reign of James the First, died Walter Hussey of Moylhussey, leaving Thomas his son and heir, then of full age and married. He died in 1629, Edward, his son and heir, being then aged twenty-two and married. The

Attainders of 1642 proscribe nine of this name in Meath and two in Kildare, while two others were, in Cromwell's ordinance of denunciation of 1652, excepted from pardon for life and estate. In 1669 William Hussey passed patent for lands in Westmeath and Tipperary.

Besides the three Husseys in this Regiment, James Hussey was a Lieutenant in Lord Louth's. In the Parliament of 1689 Maurice Hussey of Flesk Bridge (hereafter alluded to) was one of the representatives of the Borough of Tralee. He married Clare, daughter of Sir Edward Hales, Baronet, who was created by James, after his abdication, Earl of Tenderden. John Hussey was one of the Representatives of Dingle-i-couch, as was another John Hussey of Ratoath. Nine of the name were in 1691 attainted in Meath, three in Kerry, one in Louth, with Edward Hussey of Westown, in the County of Dublin.

This last individual (Edward of Westown), though not named in the present Army List, appears in that preserved in the British Museum as a Captain in Lord Gormanston's Infantry. He was engaged for King James in this war, attained the rank of Colonel, and so styled he was, by the Council Board, adjudged entitled to the benefit of the Articles of Limerick. He is also so described in a family settlement executed by his mother-in-law, the Countess of Fingal, in 1693, and in various other ancient deeds. In a chauntry of the old church at the Naul, near Westown House, is still preserved a mural slab, stating that the Honourable Colonel Hussey and his lady, Madame Mable Hussey, otherwise Barnewall, had erected this chapel and monument, for their use and that of their posterity, in 1710.* John Hussey of

* *D'Alton's Hist. County of Dublin*, p. 486.

Culmullen had also a pardon under the Great Seal, and James Hussey, having, like Colonel Edward, obtained a judicial acknowledgment of his right to the benefit of the Articles of Limerick, preferred a claim at Chichester House, in 1700, to the Meath estates of his ancestor, Thomas Hussey; at which time Jane Hussey, otherwise Telling, by her husband Thomas Telling, and on behalf of Christopher and Lucy, their eldest son and daughter, and Edward, Val, Mary, Catherine, and Ellen, minors, their younger children, claimed jointure for herself and portions for them, off the Meath estates of said Thomas Hussey; but their petitions were dismissed as cautionary. These estates were afterwards purchased by Isaac Holroyd. A Colonel Maurice Hussey, he of Flesk Bridge in the County of Kerry, above-mentioned, and who had been Lieutenant-Colonel in Mac Elligott's Infantry, yielded to the altered state of government, and some of his letters to Secretary Southwell in the time of Queen Anne are in the Southwell collection.* In one dated 7th June, 1703, he writes complaining of a severe visitation of the gout, and adds, "Here was lately a foolish report that spread over all our mountains, that several Irish Regiments were to be immediately raised for the Queen's service, to go into Portugal, and that I was to have one. Upon this rumour, all the Milesian Princes of these parts flocked to my house, to offer their service to go along with me to any part of the world; and they would scarce believe but that I had my commission in my pocket, and I could not but take their offers and readiness for the Queen's service kindly, and made them all as welcome as my poor house could afford, and that, I 'phancie,' has brought this fit of the 'goute' upon me. Mac Cartie More, O'Sul-

* *Thorpe's Catal. Southwell MSS.*, pp. 227-8.

livan More, O'Donohue More, Mac Gillicuddy, Mac Finin, O'Leary, and a long *et cætera* of the best gentlemen of the Irish of these parts, are, in a manner, mad to be employed in her Majesty's service abroad, and swear I must go at the head of them, whether I will or no." A comment on this Colonel's correspondence says, "Notwithstanding his observations, there is every reason to suspect the Colonel of being a Jacobite. His patron the Duke of Ormond, Southwell, and the whole body were silent favourers of the Stuart interests."

The Colonel Edward Hussey, before mentioned, was grandfather of an Edward Hussey of Westown, who married in 1743 the celebrated Duchess of Manchester, and was created Earl Beaulieu in 1784. There have been several of the Husseys since signalized in the Austrian armies; one, Anthony, a son of the late Anthony Stronge Hussey, the inheritor of Westown House, D.L., is at present a Brevet Major in that service; while in the obits of 1803 in Dublin occurs that of John Hussey, styled 'Baron of Galtrim,' who had been a Captain in the Austrian army. He was the grandson of James, the Lieutenant in Lord Louth's Infantry, and is at this day represented by his grandson, Edward Horatio Hussey.

CAPTAIN OLIVER ROCHFORT.

THIS name ('de Rupe forti') is traced in Irish records from the first year of the English invasion. In 1194 Simon Rochfort succeeded to the See of Meath; at which time Henry de Rupe Forti was Lord of Maynam in Kildare. In the subsequent century, when Edward the First invited

the aid of the Magnates of Ireland, to accompany him in the war on Scotland, he selected no less than six of this name. In 1310 Maurice de "Rocheford" was summoned to the Parliament of Kilkenny; in which year the King committed to Lysagh O'More the lands of Patrick de Rupe Forti in the Leix. Richard de Rocheford was in 1326 Constable of the Castle of Kilkenny, as was Gerald of that of Ferns soon after. In 1337 Maurice Rochefort succeeded to the see of Limerick, and in 1358 David de Rocheford, Knight, was summoned to attend a Great Council in Waterford. In nine years after, on the death of John de Rochford, Knight, the King commanded his Escheator to assign to his widow reasonable dower, first taking security that she shall not marry again, without obtaining license therefor. In 1382 Margaret, daughter and heiress of John Rochfort deceased having married Gerald Fitz Maurice, Earl of Kildare, petitioned the Crown for her inheritance, which had been unjustly escheated, and it was thereupon restored to her. In 1408 John Rochfort and Elizabeth his wife had livery of the manor of Kilbride. In 1450 the King appointed John Rochefort, styled of Killane, Sheriff of the County of Kilkenny; and in 1464, at a Parliament held in Wexford, an act was passed to assure a part of the manor of Rathconrath in Western Meath to Robert and Roger Rochfort.

The Attainders of 1642 name three Rochforts in Kildare, four in Meath, and one in the County of Dublin. Of the Supreme Council of Kilkenny in 1646, were Hugh Rochfort of Taghmon, and John of Kilbride. In March, 1651, a Colonel Rochfort was tried by Court Martial in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, by the usurping Powers, and was shot to death according to his sentence; while, in the Act of Settlement (1662), King Charles especially thanked Henry Roch-

fort of Kilbride "for services beyond sea." In 1691 the above Captain Oliver was attainted, being described as of Fiddolph, County of Meath; Christopher of Carronstown and James of Vesingstown, in the same County, were also then outlawed. It is to be remarked that a Robert Rochfort (it would seem of the aforesaid Westmeath branch) was in 1700 nominated on commission a Keeper of the Great Seal, and in 1707 was appointed Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer.

LIEUTENANT CONEL COONAN.

THIS officer was attainted in 1691 by the style of 'Cornelius' Coonan of Kilcock, in the County of Kildare; nothing further is known of him or his family.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS SEGRAVE.

THE name of Segrave or Sedgrave is of record in Ireland from the time of Edward the Second, the chief seat of the family being early mentioned as at Killeglan, in the County of Meath. In 1322 Stephen Segrave, who had been theretofore Rector of Stepney, near London, was appointed to the Primacy of Armagh. Of him King Edward the Third wrote soon after his accession, to the Pope, commending him for "the nobility of his birth, the integrity of his morals, his eminent sanctity, and approved diligence in his pastoral function." * A writ of 1327 yet more illustrates the nobility

* *Ware's Bishops*, p. 81.

of this name, showing as it does that William, son of William St. Leger, who had previously died seised of the manor of Bargy, held same from John de Segrave and Margaret his wife, one of the sisters and heiresses of the Earl of Norfolk. In 1389 the King committed, to Richard 'Sydgreve,' the custody of all the estates of Edmund de Mortimer, late Earl of March, in Athboy, &c. When Henry the Fourth, in the first year of his reign, committed to the Constable of the Castle of Carlow the custody of all the manors, lands, and services in the Counties of Carlow, Kildare, and Wexford, which had belonged to Margaret, late Duchess of Norfolk, who held of the Crown *in capite*, and which, by the death of said Duchess, had come to the King's hands, and now by the death of Thomas Mowbray, late Duke of Norfolk, cousin and heir of said Duke, and by reason of the minority of his heir, were then in the Crown, Richard 'Sydegrave' of the County of Meath was accepted as one of the sureties for said Constable. This Richard was in 1401 appointed a Baron of the Irish Exchequer, and in 1409, at his instance and on the petition of the Provost and Corporation of Carlingford, and the tenants of the Lordship of Coly, showing how that little town and Lordship, lying in a valley between the hills and the sea, cut off from the rest of the county, had been burnt and wasted by Irish and Scotch, the King granted that, until Edmund, son and heir of Roger late Earl of March, whose estate they were, should be of age, the said town and Lordship should be exempt from all subsidies, taxes, and charges. In 1423 this Richard was promoted to be Chief Baron. In 1578 another Richard Segrave was also a Baron of the Irish Exchequer, which office he filled for twenty years and died at Killeglan, leaving James, his son and heir, then of age and unmarried. This son died in 1598 *s.p.*,

when Nicholas, his brother, styled of Ballyhack, succeeded, aged twenty-four. Another Richard died in 1590, whose son and heir, James Segrave, then aged nine, died in 1594, when Lawrence his brother, then aged seven, became heir.

In 1604 Richard, son and heir of Christopher Sedgrave, had livery of his estate, while in two years after Alderman Walter Sedgrave of Dublin was commanded, according to the existing penal law to attend divine service at his parish church or at Christ Church. Edmund Purcell, Patrick Browne, Michael Chamberlain, James Bellew, Thomas Carroll, Thomas Plunkett, and Robert Kennedy, all Aldermen of Dublin, received then similar mandates; as did John Malone, clerk of the Tholsel, George Devenish of Dublin, merchant, Thomas Fleming of Drogheda, merchant, Edward Malone of Dublin, Philip Dowdall of Drogheda, &c. In 1611 King James granted to the aforesaid Alderman Walter Sedgrave, of Dublin, premises in that city, theretofore parcel of the possessions of the Priory of St. John the Baptist, without Newgate; while Ware records, in his *Antiquities*, that about the year 1629 Mr. Laurence Segrave, an Irish priest, purchased premises at Antwerp, which, with the consent of the existing Diocesan, he erected into one of the earliest foreign colleges, for twelve or sixteen priests, of which establishment himself was the first President.

A branch of the family having settled at Cabragh in the County of Dublin, it is of record that Henry Segrave, on coming of age in 1638, sued out, according to the then still existing law of wardship, a license for 'livery' of his estates there. In the following year Richard Segrave of Ballyboghil, in the last mentioned county, was the King's Escheator. Patrick Segrave of Killeglan was one of the influential Catholics who attended the great meeting of Tara in 1641,

and was consequently attainted in the following year. The Captain Francis here in commission, was of Fryarstown, County of Kildare; John Segrave of Cabragh was a Captain in the King's Infantry, and Laurence was a Lieutenant in this. The Attainders of 1691 present the names of said Captain John Segrave of Cabra, with those of Gilbert and Nicholas Segrave of Ballyhack, and the above Francis.

In 1783 died, at his seat of Cabragh, John Segrave, Colonel of the Finglas Volunteers; he was interred with all military honours at St. James's churchyard, long the chosen place of sepulture for the higher class of Irish Catholics.

CAPTAIN EDWARD MASTERSON.

THIS family is located on Ortelius's Map in the Barony of Shelmaliere, County of Wexford. In 1621 Robert, son and heir of Nicholas Masterson of Ardromar, in that County, died, leaving *Edward* his son and heir, then but three years old, and most probably this officer, who is described in his attainder as of Moneyfad, therein; the others then attainted being John, Richard, Nicholas, and Dominick Masterson 'of Tomcoil,' and Alexander of Lydon, all in the same county.

CAPTAIN THOMAS AND ENSIGN ANDREW ASPOLE.

THE surname attributed to these officers appears erroneously set down, and should, possibly, have been 'Archbold,' at least no trace of an 'Aspole' has been discovered of Irish record.

LIEUTENANT MICHAEL BERFORD.

THIS name is of record in Ireland from the time of Edward the First. In 1314 Richard de Berford was Chancellor of Ireland, having been previously on a commission, to inquire into the rights in the weirs and waters of the Liffey, between Dublin and the Salmon-leap. In 1403 Simon 'Berfford' was one of those appointed to assess and array the men of the Barony of Ratoath, County of Meath. On his death, in ten years after, his estates of Kilrowe, &c., in said county, became vested in the Crown during the minority of his heir, whose wardship and marriage were thereupon granted to Thomas 'Barre,' rent free. Branches of the family were at this time proprietors in Lagore and Scurlockstown, in the same county. In the reign of Elizabeth, *Michael* Berford was the proprietor of Kilrowe, as heir of the before mentioned Simon. In 1618 Nicholas 'Byrford,' who had been theretofore Clerk of the Crown, Peace, and Sessions in Meath, Westmeath, Longford, Louth, and the town of Drogheda, was seised of Newtown, near Trim, Culmullen and Scurlockstown, in the County of Meath; and in 1633 John, son and heir of James Berford, died seised of Kilrowe, leaving *Michael* his cousin and heir, then aged thirty years and married. It seems probable that he was the grandfather of the above officer. An individual of this surname was a Lieutenant in Lord Clare's Infantry, while, on the civil establishment, Ignatius Berford was one of the Masters in Chancery.

ENSIGN PATRICK GODDING.

THIS name does not appear on the Attainders; and the manuscript entry appears mistaken for 'Golding,' a family that had been for long previous years settled at Archerstown in Westmeath.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

EARL OF WESTMEATH'S, LATE COLONEL FRANCIS TOOLE'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	John Doyle.	-----
Michael de la Hoyde, Lieut.-Col.	-----	-----
Gowan Talbot, Major.	-----	-----
— Wickham.	-----	-----
John White.	-----	-----
— Walsh.	-----	-----
John Doyle.	John Toole.	Daniel Doyle.
Thomas Neville.	-----	-----
Thomas Cowdall.	Bryan M'Donnell	Matthew Cowdall.
Garrett Byrne.	Garrett Nowlan.	Patrick Carroll.
— Meade.	-----	-----
John Byrne.	Matthew Kearney.	Miles Barnewall.
Charles Toole.	-----	-----
Hen. Nugent. Grenad.	-----	-----
	— Bryan, <i>Chaplain.</i>	
	— Tully, <i>Surgeon.</i>	
	— Delamere, <i>Captain a la Suite.</i>	

COLONEL THE EARL OF WESTMEATH.

THE materials, which the compiler of this work has amassed for illustrating the noble name of Nugent, would fill a large volume. Its descent from the illustrious house of Bellesme, and its alliances with the Royalty of England and Spain are shown at length in the *Peerage* of Sir Bernard Burke. In Ireland it is of record from the time when Hugh de Lacy, the powerful Palatine of Meath, granted the territory of Delvin to Gilbert de Nugent. In 1385 the King committed to Thomas Nugent of Ardeferry the custody of the Castle of Beauregard, with that of the Manor of Fore, and such fees as the Constable thereof had been accustomed to receive from Edmund Earl of March, the Lord of said castle and manor. Thomas Nugent had a similar grant of the custody of the Castle of Demor (Dunore), which was situated on the marches of the Irish enemy. This Thomas died in the following year, in which it was found on inquisition that John, son of John, late Baron of Delvin, had died seised of the manor of Delvin, which he held from Roger, son and heir of Edmund de Mortimer, late Earl of March, as of his manor of Trim; and that Katherine, daughter of John, son of John, late Baron of Delvin, the sister and heiress of said John, son of John, was of full age, and married to William, son of Nicholas Nugent; the Escheator, who had seised the property under the law of Escheats, was therefore ordered to deliver it to said William and Katherine. In 1402 William, Baron of Delvin, was Sheriff of Meath, on election of the commons of that County; soon after which O'Connor, 'an Irish enemy,' having burned Mullingar and robbed the King's

lieges, Richard, Lord Delvin, son of the aforesaid William, took him prisoner, and delivered him to the Lord Deputy. In 1449 said Richard was himself Lord Deputy of Ireland; while in 1463 Christopher the eleventh Baron of Delvin, was empowered by an Act of Parliament (*unprinted*) to call out a man from every house in that Barony, for the object of constructing fortresses, to protect the Pale against the inroads of the Irishry; and in 1489 he was one of the Irish Peers whom Henry's policy, after his victory at Stoke over the adherents of Lambert Simnel, invited to a feast at Greenwich, where that impostor was forced to attend as a menial at the Royal table. In 1570 Nicholas Nugent was constituted a Baron of the Irish Exchequer. In 1605 Richard, brother and heir of John Nugent, late of Clonaskeran, in Waterford, had livery of his estates; as had, in 1610, Edward Nugent cousin and heir of Edward Nugent of Bracklin, deceased. In the following year Robert Nugent of Ballynabranagh, *alias* Walshestown, had a grant of the manor of Disert, with the castle, hall, stone-bawn, lough, and fish-pond; the great lough, called Lough-Ennell, with the fishing thereof as far as it mears with the lands of Disert and Kilcowle, also the three islands therein, viz., the Great Island, two acres; Robbin's Island, half-an-acre; and Crow Island, one acre: the great lough, called Lough Waire, and certain small loughs running thereout into the Bog of Tullaghan, with sundry islands, moors, and bogs. In 1621 Richard, Baron of Delvin, was created Earl of Westmeath.

The inquisitions for attainder, taken on the name in 1642, were three in Meath, three in Kildare, and eight in the County of Cork; while Cromwell's Parliamentary denunciation of 1652 excepted from pardon for life and estate Richard Nugent, Earl of Westmeath. He was the grandfather of

Thomas, the Earl under present consideration, who had married when about sixteen years of age, after which he went to travel, and on his return obtained the command of this Regiment. In 1686 James Nugent was Sheriff of Longford, as was Thomas Nugent Sheriff of Westmeath, and John of Waterford, in the same year. In King James's succeeding Charters to the Corporations of Ireland, this name appears in office on those of Dublin, Drogheda, Swords, New Ross, Derry, Dungarvan, and St. Johnstown, County of Donegal.

Earl Thomas's Regiment is very incomplete on the present Muster, and has but one of his own name. In the other Regiments of the List it is very numerously displayed, as in Sarsfield's and Henry Luttrell's Horse, in Lord Dongan's Dragoons, and in Fitz-James's, Tyrone's, Sir Thomas Butler's, Sir John Fitz-Gerald's, and Sir Michael Creagh's respective Regiments of Infantry. Colonel Richard Nugent commanded another Regiment of Infantry; James Nugent was Lieutenant-Colonel in Colonel John Hamilton's, while a Colonel Walter Nugent is recorded as having been killed at the battle of Aughrim.* In King James's Parliament of 1689, this Earl sat in the House of Peers, though then under age, by a similar Royal dispensation to that accorded to the Earl of Clancarty, as before mentioned (*ante* p. 116), and notwithstanding that his elder brother, the rightful Earl, was then living, but in holy orders and abroad. In the Commons, Colonel James Nugent was one of the Representatives of St. Johnstown, County of Donegal; the Honourable William one of those for the County of Westmeath. (He was the youngest son of Richard, the second Earl of Westmeath, and distinguished himself in King James's service, especially by

* *O'Callaghan's Green Book*, p. 455.

forcing the pass over the bridge at Portglenone in April, 1689, to facilitate approach to the siege of Derry; he was killed at Cavan in 1690, leaving issue by his wife, who was a daughter of Sir Thomas Newcomen; but they all died, *s.p.**) Edward Nugent of Carlanstown represented the Borough of Mullingar; John Nugent of Donore, and Christopher of Dardistown were the Members for that of Fore; and Christopher Nugent of Dublin was one for that of Strabane.

On the second day of the session, 8th of May, 1689, the Chief Justice Nugent, then just created Lord Baron Riverston (uncle of the Earl under present consideration), brought in a Bill, which was read twice that day, containing "a recognition of King James's title, and an abhorrence of the Prince of Orange's usurpation and of the defection of the English." On the 10th, it received the third reading, (King James being himself present in the House), and was sent down to the Commons, where it was passed on the following day; when the same mover introduced the Bill for encouraging trade and merchant strangers, and on the 13th the more memorable Act for altering the Act of Settlement.

This talented member of the name was settled at Pallas, in the County of Galway; and, having attained much eminence at the bar, was appointed King's Counsel in 1685, and in the following year promoted to the King's Bench as one of the Justices; the King directing that he, Denis Daly, a Justice of the Common Pleas, and Charles Ingleby, a Baron of the Exchequer, should be admitted to their respective offices without taking the oath of supremacy. In 1687 he succeeded to the Chief Justiceship of his Bench, and was on the 3rd of April, 1689, created Baron Riverston. It is to

* *Archdall's Lodge's Peerage*, vol. 1, p. 244.

be especially remarked, that this date was seven days *before* that, on which the rebellion was declared by the Act of 9 Will. 3, c. 2, to have commenced in Ireland. With such a title, conferred, when James the Second was in the full and unrestrained possession of the regal power in that country; *de facto* and, in the eyes of many *de jure*, King, Lord Riverston sat a Peer in the Parliament of May, 1689. On the disastrous issue of the battle of the Boyne, he was one of the Privy Council who advised King James to retire to France, himself still continuing to hold the office of Secretary of State; and when Tyrconnel, after the defeat of King William from before Limerick, felt necessitated to pass over to the Exile's Court at St. Germain, and to place the government of Ireland in the hands of the Duke of Berwick, that young and inexperienced nobleman was induced by some factious insinuation to dismiss Lord Riverston from the Secretaryship of War, which he then held,* and actually to confine him a prisoner in Galway. On the return of Tyrconnel, however, to Ireland, he was immediately released. In two days after the capitulation of Limerick, he received from Lieutenant-General Baron de Ginkell, the following recognition of his title. It recites that "whereas *the Right Honourable Thomas Lord Riverston* is comprehended in the late capitulation with the Irish army at Limerick, and thereby entitled to be restored to his real and personal estate, and to all other advantages accruing by the said capitulation; and whereas the said Lord Riverston made suit to me for His Majesty's protection for himself, his family, and tenants, and for my passport and license to use and carry fire-arms, I do hereby receive the said Lord Riverston into their Majesties'

* *Clarke's James II.*, vol. 2, p. 423.

special protection, with his family, servants, real and personal estates, and his tenants, their families and personal estates; and do hereby empower the said Lord Riverston and his servants to carry and use three cases of pistols, three swords, and two firelocks for the defence of his person, house, stock, and goods, and do hereby order all officers civil and military in the respective counties, where any part of his real estates lies, to restore him to the possession thereof, and to be aiding and assisting to him in order to receive the issues and profits thereof, as at any time heretofore; and I do hereby command all officers civil and military, in the respective garrisons between Limerick and Galway, to suffer the said Lord Riverston, his lady, family, servants, goods, and carriages, to pass peaceably from Limerick to Galway, or his dwelling-house in the County of Galway, or to any other part of the Kingdom as his occasion may require; and all governors and commanders-in-chief in Limerick, and all other garrisons between Limerick and his said house, are hereby required to furnish him with a sufficient convoy from garrison to garrison, from Limerick to his said house of abode; whereof all persons concerned are to take notice at their peril. Given at the Camp before Limerick, this 5th of October, 1691. Signed Bar. de Ginkell.* It is an interesting document to look upon. He was, however, attainted, and his title disallowed, as conferred after James, as was alleged, had abdicated the English Crown. He had married the Honourable Mary Anne Barnewall, daughter of Viscount Kingsland, by whom he had issue three sons and five daughters. He remained in the Kingdom after the Revolution, and died in 1715.

* Copied from the original, in the possession of Lord Riverston's heir male.

His eldest son, Richard-Hyacinth Nugent, who was attainted in 1696, fled to France, and there remained until 1727; previous to which, on his proof that he was but six years of age at the time of his attainder, and that he had conformed to the Protestant religion, King George consented to the passing of a bill in the English Parliament, whereby this exile was permitted to return, and certain privileges were secured to him for the recovery of his lands, rents, &c. The title of Riverston was subsequently borne by the succeeding heirs male of the first Lord; but the present heir, Anthony-Francis Nugent, declined its assumption.

At the Battle of the Boyne, Robert Nugent, a Cornet in Tyrconnel's Horse, was wounded. In three days after, three ecclesiastics of the name were presented, as by the authority of King James, to Irish benefices: Dr. William Nugent to the Rectory of Castletown-Delvin, Dr. Oliver Nugent to those of Ardmulchan, Ballynagarvy, and Timole, and the Reverend Richard Nugent to the Rectory of Carrick. In 1691, the Earl, who was Colonel of this Regiment, was indicted; but he having been one of the hostages exchanged for the due observance of the articles of Limerick, the outlawry was reversed, and he was restored to his estates and honours. He died in 1752, at the advanced age of 96. Others of the name, then attainted, were three in Meath, forty-five in Westmeath, four in Dublin, (one of whom, Francis Nugent, held the office of deputy prothonotary of the King's Bench), one in Cavan, five in Roscommon; in Waterford three, Cork three, Drogheda two, and in Donegal one. At the Court of Claims various petitions were preferred, as for charges affecting the several estates of Sir John Nugent, Baronet, of Colonel Richard Nugent, and Sir Thomas Nugent, of Christopher Nugent in Roscommon and

Westmeath, and of James Nugent in the latter county; while the above Earl and the aforesaid Thomas, Lord Rivers-ton, as Executors of Richard, late Earl of Westmeath, claimed and were allowed the benefit of a mortgage affecting Dardis-town and other lands.

[Christopher Nugent, who had inherited Dardistown, and whose eldest brother Walter had been killed at Aughrim, followed the Ex-King to France, where he was promoted to the rank of Major-General and Colonel of a Regiment of Horse, which did effective service. Many other gallant officers of this name acquired great reputation in the campaigns on the Continent, after the capitulation of Limerick cast them out from their native soil. Amongst those were the Honorable John Nugent, afterwards fifth Earl of Westmeath; the Chevalier and Baronet Peter de Nugent, a Lieutenant-General in France; and at the present day, the gallant Lavallin, Count and Prince Nugent, a venerable Field Marshal in Austria, was actively present at Solferino, the last of the Austrian army that left the town after that closing engagement of the Italian campaign.]

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MICHAEL DELAHIDE.

THIS family is upon Irish record from the days of Richard the Second, in whose time Walter, son of James de la Hide, Knight, was appointed Constable of the Castle of Carbry. In 1527 Christopher De la Hide was a Justice of the Irish Common Pleas, to the Chief-Justiceship of which court Richard De la Hide was elevated in 1532. When in 1528

O'Connor (Offaley) took Lord Delvin, then Viceroy of Ireland, prisoner, Sir Walter de la Hyde and Walter Wellesley of Dangan were commissioned to expostulate with the Irish chief, and to obtain the Deputy's enlargement, but they were unsuccessful in their mediation, and his Lordship was held in confinement until O'Connor's pension (which had been stopped) was restored to him by an order of state. In 1537 the Act for the Attainders, consequent upon the Geraldine rebellion, included 'that most false, disloyal traytor, James Delahyde,' 'the principal councillor of the Lord Thomas Fitz-Gerald in all his doings,' (son and heir of the aforesaid Walter de la Hide of Moyglare, Knight), with John de la Hide and Edward Delahide, Parson of Kilbery, and divers others. By a subsequent Statute of Queen Elizabeth, however, in 1585, after reciting these attainders of the Delahide family, Laurence de la Hide, the son of said James, and grandson of Sir Walter of Moyglare, was, by the Queen and Parliament, restored to his ancient blood and lineage. In 1606 Anthony, son and heir of Richard 'Delahoyde,' late of Lough Shene in the County of Dublin, had livery of his family estate; as had Luke Delahoyde in 1615, as son and heir of Richard Delahoyde of Moyglare, deceased. In 1642 Francis Delahoyde of Phepoestown, County of Dublin, was attainted; as was Nicholas 'Delahoyde' of Carnagh, County of Kildare in 1691. Lieutenant-Colonel Michael appears to have been of the Moyglare line, but no certain notice of him has been discovered. ——— 'Delahoyde was an Ensign in Lord Slane's Infantry.

CAPTAIN — WICKHAM.

IN 1335 Thomas Wycoumbe sued out a possessory writ. In the reign of Richard the Third, Nicholas 'Wycombe' is of record as in Meath. Marcus, Christopher and Peter Wicombe appear on the Wicklow attainders of 1642, as do Christopher and John, also described as of Wicklow, on the Outlawries of 1691.

CAPTAIN JOHN WHITE.

THIS name is traceable on the records of Ireland from the period of the Invasion. The Abbe McGeoghegan, indeed, suggests that Walter White, in Henry the Second's time Governor over a certain district of South Wales, came over then to Ireland with his brothers, who scattered themselves over that country, their chief house being at Leixlip. Ortelius's Map more especially locates the name in the County of Down. It appears however in connection with various other counties of Ireland. In 1324 John le White had a vested interest in Ballygarvan, Kilkenny; in 1346 Thomas, son of Robert White of Adare, was constituted one of the guardians of the peace in Limerick, with power to assess and array; John White of Knockbrin was of the leading gentry who, in 1356, elected its Sheriff; Adam White was at this time constable of the castle of Cashel. Richard White of the line of Clongell, is noticed there in 1359; and he was in 1373 summoned to a Great Council. John White was one of the two Commissioners appointed in 1381 to assess

and array within the City of Limerick for a hosting. In 1393 John, son of Roger White of Down, was Constable of Green-Castle in Ulster, and subsequently of that of Carlingford. In 1386 Richard White was Prior of the splendid mitred Religious House at Kilmainham. In two years after, Robert White was constituted Treasurer of the Liberty of Ulster and Baron of the Exchequer: Nicholas White of Clonmel was then a *Justice in eyre*.

The Whites of Louth and Dublin, having adhered to the cause of Richard the Second, their estates in those counties, including Roche Castle near Dundalk, became forfeited; they had however subsequently qualified pardons. Robert White, who was at this time Prior of the great House of Kilmainham, as Richard White had been theretofore, had license of absence for one year to England in the King's service. Another Richard White was a *Justice in eyre* in 1409, in which year James, son of Jeffry 'Whit' '*armiger*,' had a license to send his children, sons and daughters, to any of the sept of O'Neill or other the King's enemies, and to make partnerships and parleys with them 'for the King's advantage.' In 1411 Henry White was Abbot of the magnificent Cistercian establishment at Mellefont. Henry the Sixth, in the first year of his reign appointed John White his attorney as well in the Exchequer as in the Common Pleas, with an annual salary of 100 shillings and all other perquisites and emoluments. In 1424 James White, Knight, had a confirmatory grant of the office of Constable of Carlingford, with the customs and 'ferriage' and the lordship of Coly, to hold to him and his four sons, Christopher, Lewis, John and Patrick. John White was then Superior of the borough town of Clonmel. In 1431 James White of Trim was appointed Chief Remembrancer of the Irish Exchequer,

while John White obtained the Chief Sergeantcy of Louth. In 1518 Nicholas White senior was seised of the dissolved abbey of Knocktopher, with sundry of its possessions.

Sir Patrick White of Kilsallaghan was a Baron of the Exchequer from 1535 to 1559. In 1572 Nicholas 'Whyte' of Whyte's Hall, was appointed Master of the Rolls there; soon after which a 'Colonel John White,' who was born in Waterford in 1568, settled at Tirlemont in the Netherlands, and became founder of a branch of the family traceable in the foreign armies,* and believed to be only recently extinct. Another emigrant, Dominick White, passed off in the time of James the First, from Limerick to Bourdeaux, where he settled. He was seised of considerable house property in that city, which he had theretofore conveyed to the use of his son Richard, with remainders in tail male to other sons of his, viz., Stephen, Edward, and Bartholomew.

In 1605 John White of Dufferin, in Down, conveyed to Trustees all his estates therein, as well as others in Kilmainham, Chapel-izod, and elsewhere in Ireland, to hold to family uses; and in the same year, this John described as son and heir of Walter White late of Balregan in Louth, sued out a license of seisin; as did Nicholas, son and heir of Andrew White and heir of Nicholas White, late of Leixlip. In 1612 James White passed patent for the Castle of Crowbally with sundry lands in Cork; while in three years after William White had livery, as son and heir of Walter White of Angwellestown in Meath, deceased. In 1616 Nicholas White, before mentioned at 1605, had a grant of a daily pension of 4s. for his life, inasmuch as his grandfather and father had been slain in the service of the Crown. In 1637

* *O'Callaghan's Brigades*, vol. 1, p. 342.

Alison, heiress of Patrick White of Clonmel, had livery of her estates; as had Sir Nicholas White of the manor of Leixlip in the same year, which had been theretofore granted to his ancestor by patent, together with St. Catherine's, near the Salmon Leap, parcels of the estates of dissolved religious houses in Kildare and Waterford; he had also a house and garden in High-street, between those occupied by Alderman John Goodinge and John 'Ennas,' tailor, with various rectories, tithes, and lands in the counties of Dublin, Wicklow, and Kildare. In the same year Edward White of Balrathnesly, County of Wexford, as son and heir of Richard White, had license of livery, as had likewise the Whites of Clongell. The Attainders of 1642 name James White of Carbury, County of Kildare, clerk; with Patrick of Roddenstown, and James and Nicholas of Clongell, in the County of Meath. In the Supreme Council of 1646 sat John White of Clonmel; while the Act of Settlement named a John White, described as of Loyhall, County of Limerick, with express acknowledgment of Royal gratitude for his services beyond the sea. In 1677, &c., Alexander White passed patent for 715 acres in Cavan, as did Sir Stephen White for 2,159 in Limerick; Thomas White for 269 in Westmeath, and subsequently for 215 in Galway; William White, described as 'of Lyme-Regis, merchant,' for 320 in Limerick; Henry White for 734 in Clare and 894 in Mayo; Nicholas White for 1,006 in Galway; and Stephen, nephew and heir to Pierce White, for 485 in Clare.

Besides the above Captain John, this name appears commissioned in seven other Regiments of the List.

In the Parliament of Dublin, Roland White was one of the Representatives of Newry, Alderman Nicholas White of the Borough of Clonmel, Nicholas White (of New Ross,

merchant,) of that of Cloughmine, and Charles White (who was clerk of the pipe) of the Borough of Naas. This last individual was of the Leixlip family, afterwards a Privy Councillor; he raised an Independent Troop for King James's service:—one of the name was an Ensign in Charles O'Bryan's Infantry. The Member for Newry, Roland White, had a saving of the benefit of the Articles of Limerick, on the same grounds, and subject to the same conditions as in the case of Colonel Simon Luttrell. On the Attainders of 1691 the above Captain John is described as of Ballymore in the County of Westmeath, with three others of the same locality, Ignatius White of Dublin, commonly called Marquess of Abbeville, who had been King James's envoy in Holland, and seventeen more of the name, in Wexford, Kildare, Tipperary, Down, Cork, Clare, Waterford, and Limerick, were also then attainted.

CAPTAIN JOHN DOYLE.

THE O'Doyles were an influential Sept of Carlow and Wexford. On the Attainders of 1642 appear three of the name in Wicklow, John, Maolmurry, and James; and one in Meath, James, who was of the Supreme Council at Kilkenny. On the present Army List, besides Captain John, two other Doyles were commissioned, Andrew in the Royal Infantry, and Edmund in O'Gara's. Those attainted in 1691 were the above officer, described as of Arklow, County of Wicklow, three others in Wexford, and one in Meath, Kildare, and Dublin, severally. One of these appears to have been a Quartermaster in Clifford's Dragoons, and another a Lieutenant in Colonel John Hamilton's Infantry. A branch of

the family was subsequently settled in the County Carlow, of which was Francis Hastings Doyle, who was created a Baronet in 1828, and was father of Sir F. N. Charles Doyle, the present Baronet, Receiver-General of the Customs.

CAPTAIN THOMAS NEVILLE.

HE is described, in his attainder, as Thomas Neville of Rathmore, in the County of Kildare. In 1386 King Richard committed to Simon Neville the custody of the manor and rents of Roscarlan in Wexford, at which time he was appointed a guardian of the peace in that County, and in three years after he was its Sheriff. Ralph Neville was a *Justice in eyre* in Cork in 1395. In 1402 Walter Nevyle had a grant of an annuity of £20 for his public services. In the following year Thomas Nevyll was by the King promoted to the Deanery of Ferns. In 1408 estates, of which David 'Candelan' had been theretofore seised in Kilkenny, were committed to the custody of Geoffrey Neville. John Neville was one of the influential proprietors of Wexford then appointed to levy a State subsidy over that County; and in the same year William Neville, merchant, had license to export corn to Bourdeaux, for victualling the household of the Lord Lieutenant and other liege subjects there. In 1480 Doctor Laurence Neville, of the Wexford line, was promoted to the see of Ferns. A Lieutenant Neville was distinguished in the Desmond war, on the Queen's side, and in 1610 Nicholas Neville died seised of Ambrosetown and other premises in Wexford, leaving two daughters, Ellen and Katherine, his co-heiresses. In 1621 Walter 'Nevell' died

seised of other lands in the same county; Walter his son and heir was born after his father's death. In 1705 Queen Anne directed payment of £200 to Captain Francis Neville, for a survey made by him of a projected canal from Lough Neagh to Newry, of which the estimated cost being £20,000, the Irish House of Commons declined to forward the object. In 1720 John Neville was Sheriff of the County of Dublin.

CAPTAIN THOMAS COWDALL.

THIS name, though now rare, is of record in Ireland from the time of Edward the Second. Nothing, however, is known of this officer, except that in 1693 he sued out his pardon from attainder, on the ground that he had early surrendered himself, and had actually gone over to the service of King William.*

DELAMERE, CAPTAIN A LA SUITTE.

THIS very ancient family claims descent from Herbert, who, having been an able commander of the fleet of Robert the Dane, was popularly styled De-la-mer, and he obtained the hand of Rollo's daughter in marriage. His great-great-grandson and namesake was one of the warriors selected by William the Conqueror to be his companion in arms in the descent on England, and, soon after its successful issue, he obtained a grant of lands in Cheshire. His great-grandson,

* *Harris's MSS.* in Dub. Soc., vol. 10, p. 240.

William Delamere, accompanied 'Strongbow' in the invasion of Ireland; and Henry the Second, when he came over thither in 1171, allocated to him a large tract in Western-Meath, where valour and allegiance were most needed, situated as it was on the very verge of the Pale, and in front of the Irishry of Annaly. This William, with the politic object of conciliating the natives, selected for his wife a daughter of that great House which theretofore ruled over Ireland, Dorothy O'Melaghlin; and he fixed his residence at Donore on Lough Derrivaragh. As in Cheshire, his ancestors appear to have given name to Delamer-forest, William's own territory in Meath was distinguished as 'Delamer's country,' nor was it until 1543 that this designation was, by an act of the Irish Parliament, directed to be changed to the Barony of Rossaugh, now Corkree and Moygoish.

At the close of the thirteenth century, John Delamere, of the English stock, was summoned as a Baron to do military service against the Scots, before and after which year he had many summonses to Parliament. He served under Edward the First in the expedition into Gascony, and was present at the memorable siege of Carlaverock, near Dumfries, in 1300. About the same time Richard Delamere, of Donore, married Anne, daughter of Sir John Wogan of Rathcoffy, in Kildare, heretofore particularly mentioned. His son William founded the once splendid Franciscan Friary at Multifarnham beside Donore, in 1306, as commemorated on an ancient monument still existing in its cemetery. The family armorials engraved upon this stone cover nearly half its surface, and there thenceforth were these Delameres interred.

In 1350 died a very remarkable member of the English Delameres, Thomas Delamere, Abbot of the noble Religious House at St. Alban's, to whom King Edward the Third,

after his victory at Poitiers, committed the care rather than the custody of his Royal captive, John of France. In 1373 John Delamere of Multifarnham was summoned to a great Council or Parliament in Dublin. In 1412 Maurice, son of this John, having proposed to erect a castle at the end of the bridge of Multifarnham, the manor of which he held, and which, as he shewed, was situated in front of the marches adjoining the O'Ferralls, Irish enemies, received in consideration of this service a license to levy such tolls there, as were levied at Athboy or Kells; said license to enure for thirty years thence ensuing. Peter Delamer of this line married Honoria, daughter of John Nugent of Bracklyn, ancestor of (amongst other eminent descendants) the venerable Austrian Field Marshal, Lavallin Nugent. Walter Delamer in the sixth generation from this Peter, was Governor of the County of Longford in the troubled time of Charles the First, in whose cause he raised a Regiment of which himself was Colonel, and of the privates the majority were Delameres. At the head of this devoted band he fell in the breach at the storming of Drogheda, where forty of the name are said to have perished, and, in the confiscations that then ensued, twelve Delameres, proprietors in their old country, were left landless. Theobald, the only son of the above Colonel Walter, an infant when his father fell, lived to continue the family. His eldest son, Henry Delamere, appears to have been the above officer, and he married Margaret O'Reilly, niece of the celebrated Sir Phelim O'Neill. Of their lineal descendants those now living are—1, John of Killeen Lodge, near the old Friary of Multifarnham, now representative of this race; 2, Patrick Murray Delamere his brother, distinguished through upwards of twenty years' service in the Spanish army, by orders, honours, and wounds; he is con-

nected by marriage with Marshal O'Donnel, and ranks as a Major-General and Commandant of the Spanish cavalry at Porto Rico ; while his brother, Peter Herbert Delamere, a Lieutenant of the 21st, the Royal North British Fusiliers, has served with his Regiment during the late war in the Crimea and Mediterranean, and has won his medal and clasp at the siege and fall of Sebastopol.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

MAJOR GENERAL BOISSELEAU'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	— Barry.	St. Phalle.
— Beaupre, Lieutenant-Colonel.	— Mahony.	— Gould.
Mons ^r . Durett.	De Boucanda.	De la Martiniere.
Callahan M'Carty.	Florence M'Carty.	Teigue Glorney.
David Colt.	Edmund Colt.	Richard Colt.
Garrett Coursey.	Garrett Coursey.	Denis 'Keefe.'
Donogh Mac Sweeny.	Edmund Mac Sweeny.	Symon Mac Sweeny.
Henry Trant.	Redmond Connor.	John Trant.
Robert Dorney.	William Harrold.	Thomas Haly.
Charles M'Carty.	Charles M'Carty.	Bartholomew Leary.
Donogh O'Brien.	John Condon.	Gibbon Fitz-Gibbon.
Charles M'Carty.	Callahan M'Carty.	David Roche.
Cornelius Curtain.	Richard Bulman.	Constans 'Keefe.'
Patrick Hide.	James Roche.	Daniel 'O'Keefe.'
Patrick Arthur.	Piers Stapleton.	Philip 'Wolfe.'
Edmund Barry.	James Baggett.	David Barry.
Denis Falvey.	Dermott Falvey.	Hugh Falvy.
— Leary.	— Galway.	— Sweeny.
Peter M'Sweeny.	Donogh M'Sweeny.	Edmund M'Sweeny.
Miles de Coursy.	Thomas Butler.	Charles Carty.
David Trant.	James Trant.	Michael Trant.
Maurice Fitz-Gerald.	Philip Supple.	Edmund Fitz-Gerald.
Philip Cogan.	John Barry.	Donogh M'Carty.
John Mahony.	Martin Mahony.	James Mahony.
David Barry.	David Barry.	John Daly.
Edmund Barrett.	Charles M'Carty.	Teigue M'Carty.
Garrett Fitz-Gerald.	James Quinn.	Nat. White.
Daniel O'Herlihey.	Daniel O'Herlihey.	Garrett Barry.
Garrett Coursy.	-----	-----
— Butler.	— Butler.	— 'Tridle.'
Florence M'Carty.	— O'Gorman.	— O'Donoghue.
W. Fitzgerald.	— M'Mahon.	— Stack.

Officers a la suite.

Nine French Captains: three Irish. Three French Lieutenants: two Irish.

MAJOR GENERAL BOISSELEAU.

"BOISSELEAU," writes O'Connor,* "a Captain of the French Guards, who had some knowledge, which none of the Irish had, of the defence of fortified towns, was sent to Ireland with the rank of ' Marshal de Camp,' or Major-General."

When King James, soon after his landing, proceeded to Cork on his way to Dublin, Boisseleau was by him deputed to command in the former city, in lieu of Lord Mount-Cashel, and the names on this Colonel's Regiment show that it was principally raised thereabout, and Boisseleau accordingly commanded there until, on the landing of the Duke of Schonberg in the North, Ulster appeared the incipient seat of war; whereupon, when King James, in November 1689, was necessitated to break up his camp at Ardee, by reason of the want of forage, and to retire to Drogheda, he left six battalions of Foot and fifty Horse there, under the command of this Major-General, scattering little garrisons on both sides of it to secure the country.† Boisseleau soon afterwards made an attack on Newry, but was repulsed. He was, after the defeat at the Boyne, by reason of his engineering skill, appointed Governor of Limerick, before its first siege by King William, the city having then a garrison of fourteen Regiments of Infantry, with three of Horse and two of Dragoons. During that siege he, the Duke of Berwick, and Sarsfield, are recorded as having been most active in preventing its surrender. "In the midst of a cannonade of eighteen pieces of artillery, supported by a prodigious blaze

* O'Connor's *Milit. Mem.*, p. 116.

† Clarke's *James II.*, v. 2, p. 383.

of musketry, his standard was planted at the top of the breach."* [He maintained the City with great gallantry and success, from the 9th to the 31st August, compelling King William to raise the siege after severe losses, especially at the principal assault on the 27th, where 2,148 of his best troops were killed or wounded. Soon after the retreat of the besiegers, Boisseleau retired to his native country, where he was, in 1693, appointed Governor of Charleroy by Louis the Fourteenth, in five years after which he died.]

CAPTAIN DAVID COLT.

NOTHING more is known of this officer or his family, except that he was attainted in 1691, by the description of David 'Coult' of Ballyammon, County of Cork.

CAPTAINS DONOUGH AND PETER AND LIEUTENANT PETER Mc SWEENY.

THE Mac Sweenys were, in their origin, a branch of the O'Neills, and settling in Donegal, established there three great lines. They also became distinguished and influential proprietors in Munster in the thirteenth century, where they ranked as sub-feudatory to the Mac Cartys, Princes of Desmond. According to *Smith's History of Cork*, they located themselves in the parish of Kilmurry, where they built some castles, one especially at Clodagh, near Macroom.

* *O'Callaghan's Brigades*, v. 1. p. 374.

In 1378 died Turlough Mac Sweeny, 'High Constable of Connaught;' and another Mac Sweeny is also so styled, in a notice of the Four Masters at 1397. In 1424 says the same authority, "died Maolruana Mac Sweeny, Constable of Tyrconnel, the star of defence and bravery of the province." In 1524 "Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghain (Barony of Bannagh, in Donegal), i.e., Niall More, son of Owen, died, after extreme unction and penance, in his own castle at Rathain, on the 14th of December." These Annalists, having executed their great history in the Abbey of Donegal, and being intimately connected with that county, make frequent mention of the Mac Sweenys there located, and especially record at 1524 a treacherous invasion on their territory by the Mac Donnells and their Scots.

In 1560 occurs their first notice of this Sept in Munster, when the sons of the Earl of Desmond having marched into Carberry (Co. of Cork) on a foray, Mac Carty '*Riavach*' attacked the plunderers, being aided by "Turlogh the son of Maolmurry, son of Donogh, son of Turlogh Mac Sweeny, of the tribe of Donogh More, from Tuaith Tiraidhe (Tory Island, off Donegal), with a brave select party of gallow-glasses." In 1587, when Sir John Perrot's memorable stratagem was effectuated in the Bay of Lough Swilly, by the enticing of Hugh Roe O'Donnell on shipboard, and his capture, "Mac Sweeny 'of the districts,' in common with all others of that country, came to the shore, and they proffered hostages and sureties in lieu of him; but it was of no avail to him, for there was not a hostage in the Province of Ulster they would take in his stead." In the following year the Lord Justice, joined by Sir Richard Bingham and Sir Thomas Norris, and most of the men of Ireland, except those of the Province of Ulster, marched with a great army against

Mac Sweeny 'of the districts' and O'Rourke; who had made friendship and alliance with the men of the Spanish fleet (the Armada;) and these forces, (the Lord Deputy's,) spoiled everything they found before them, not belonging to the Queen's people, from the River Suck to Burdrowis (in Leitrim), and thence to the River Finn (in Donegal); however, they neither took nor endangered Mac Sweeny or O'Rourke on that occasion.

Of the Munster line of this sept, six passed over to Spain, after the result of the war in that province, in the time of Queen Elizabeth. In 1606, nevertheless, it appears that Hugh 'Mac Swyne,' son and heir of Colla Mac Swyne of Kilkee in Clare, had livery of certain estates there; while Walter, son of Loughlin Mac Sweeny, had a grant of nearly 1,000 acres in Donegal, as had Donald Mac Sweeny Fanett in the same county. In 1612 King James directed Sir Arthur Chichester, on behalf of Owen Mac Sweeny, to accept a surrender of his lands and to grant to him a patent for their restoration on a new title. A short time previous to this, when Clare was being planted into a county, Owen Mac Sweeny was found seised of three castles therein, viz., at Dunymulahill, Carrigentruther, and Beatneforvarnayne. "This Owen," says Smith,* "was particularly recommended by the Lord Danvers, President of Munster, and by Sir Richard Morison, Vice-president, for having performed many faithful services in that King's reign and in Queen Elizabeth's."

In 1618 died Connell Mac Swyne, seised of 2,000 acres in Donegal, his son and heir being Donell *garow* Mac Swine, then aged 52, and married. In two years after Owen *modder*

* *History of Cork*, v. 1, p. 186. n.

Mac Swine died seised also of estates in Donegal, Turlogh *oge* his son and heir being then aged twenty-two and married. By an inquisition of 1625 it was found, that of this devoted family Knogher Mac Swyne had then recently died in Spain, without executors or administrators, and that Neale *ballagh* Mac Swyne was at that time living beyond sea, in the King of Spain's army with O'Neill's sons. In 1636 died the aforesaid Donell *garow* Mac Swine, seised in fee of Renduff-Carrick in Donegal, Donell the younger, his son and heir, being then married.

Notwithstanding the President's aforesaid recommendation of the above Owen Mac Sweeny, his son Owen Mac Sweeny *oge*, was attainted in 1642, and thus forfeited the property, which was so theretofore granted to his father. *His* outlawry describes him as of Mashaneglass in Cork; in which county were at the same time (1643) outlawed Maolmurry Mac Sweeny of Artaghrugh, and Morrough Mac Sweeny of Knockumoddry; the former of whom was further, by Cromwell's denouncing ordinance of 1652, excepted from pardon for life and estate.

Besides the three Mac Sweenys in this Regiment, the name was in commission in eight others, viz., Fitz-James's, Kilmallock's, Owen Mac Carty's, Mountcashel's, Henry Dillon's, John Barrett's, Roger Mac Elligott's, and the Earl of Antrim's Infantry. In September, 1691, Sir Robert King (ancestor of Viscount Lorton) wrote to Colonel Lloyd, then Governor of Athlone, in relation to the state of affairs about Boyle; "There is one Mac Sweeny has a party of about one hundred men well armed in the woods of Moygara, four miles from this; and, though the numbers are so great to the Sheriff's twenty men (all that he has here), and our as yet unsettled militia, they have not ventured on us, nor durst,

could you favour us with a company of your men."* The Attainders of 1691 include three of the name in the County of Cork, five in Donegal, and one in Mayo.

At the battle of Ypres, says a Gazette of the year 1745, the Irish Troops in the French service recovered the field when the French Guards gave way, but they suffered much; and in Bulkeley's Regiment, which was one of those gallant bands, Captain Morgan Mac Sweeny was severely wounded; as was Captain Roger Sweeny, of the same Regiment, mortally, at Lauffield, in two years after.

CAPTAIN ROBERT DORNEY.

AN Owen O'Dorney, described as of Clonedullane, County of Cork, was attainted. Nothing has been ascertained of this officer or of his family, but from his associates in this Regiment he would seem to be of the same county.

CAPTAIN CORNELIUS CURTAIN.

HE was attainted in 1696, by the description of Cornelius 'Curtan' of Mellyforttown, County Cork, Gent., and the name is still known in that county.

CAPTAIN PATRICK HIDE.

SIR ARTHUR 'HYDE,' who was made a Knight Baronet by Queen Elizabeth, having raised a Regiment in England

* *D'Alton's Annals of Boyle*, v. 1, p. 275.

at the time of the Invasion by the invincible Armada, was one of the Munster undertakers endowed with 6,000 acres of the Desmond forfeitures in Cork. This Captain, it would seem, was his relative. Patrick's name does not appear on the Attainders of 1691, but only that of Hugo Hide 'of Ballymac-Phillip, County of Cork.' On the Roll of the '1649' Officers is the name of Captain William Hide.

CAPTAIN DENNIS FALVEY.

THE O'Falveys were Chiefs of Cork, and in ancient times recorded as the hereditary Admirals of Desmond. One of the despairing emigrants, who passed into Spain after the wars of Elizabeth's time, was John 'O'Fallevay.'

CAPTAIN — LEARY.

THE Sept of O'Leary was territorially settled in Muskerry, County of Cork, between Macroom and Inchigeela, where are still the ruins of several of their Castles. They suffered much in the Desmond war, and, on the defeat of Juan de Aquila at Kinsale, Mahon, son of Donough O'Leary, passed over with him out of Ireland. On the Attainders of 1642 occur the names of Connor O'Leary of Carrignycorry, Auliffe O'Leary of Cunnowley, with fourteen other O'Learys, all located in the County of Cork. On those of 1691 William Leary of Aghare, County Cork, stands alone; while Keadagh Leary ranks in this List a Lieutenant in Sir John FitzGerald's Regiment of Infantry.

CAPTAIN PHILIP COGAN.

THIS name is of record in Ireland from the Invasion, often and eminently displayed in its history, especially in connection with Cork, the whole of which county Henry the Second, on his invasion of Ireland, conferred jointly upon Milo de Cogan, and Robert Fitz-Stephen his uncle. The former, in the year before the landing of Henry, was engaged, according to the Four Masters, in a battle at Dublin, with Asgal, son of Reginald, King of the Danes there; 'many fell on both sides, English and Danes; among whom were Asgal himself, John, a Norwegian from the Orkney Isles, and many others.' Milo was therefore projected to be the first Constable of Dublin, after its reduction from Ostmen rulers. In 1221 Richard de Cogan, who was possessed of lands in the 'honor' of Bray, was summoned to attend a Great Council, as was John de Cogan to do military service against the Scots in 1244. In 1294 John Cogan was required to do military service in Gascony, as he was again in the ensuing year. He died in 1309, and was buried in St. Saviour's Friary, Dublin. In 1318 Barnaba, the widow of another Milo de Cogan, a descendant of the above Chieftain, sued out license to marry, *non obstante* the existing state of the laws. By a writ of the same year it was recited that John Wogan had been the custodee of the estates of John de Cogan deceased, during the minority of Milo his son and heir, and that said Milo had also lately died, whereupon the inheritance accrued to his brother Peter, who was likewise under age, the King therefore committed the custody of said estates to the aforesaid John Wogan.

Henry de Cogan was at this period so influential, that, on his recommendation, many Irish natives were naturalized, as far as was then allowable, and several charters were granted to certain boroughs. In 1327 John de Cogan was Treasurer of Ireland, as was William Cogan in 1334. In the following year Milo de Cogan had special summons to attend John D'Arcy, the Justiciary, in his expedition into Scotland. In 1355 five of this name in Cork sued out letters of pardon and protection on payment of fines. In 1376 Peter de Cogan died seised of extensive landed estates in Cork, including the manor of Mora, two-thirds of the manor of Shandon and two water mills. Walter de Cogan was at this time seised of lands in Connaught, and in 1399 Robert Cogan was appointed Sheriff of the County of Cork. In 1438 Robert, son of Geoffry Cogan, granted to Gerald Fitz-Gerald, Lord of Decies, half of that County, described as all his lands in Ireland. In 1488 James Cogan, being Prior of the great monastery of Holmpatrick, took the oath of allegiance to Sir Richard Edgecombe, as required by the then recent rising for Lambert Simnel.

In March, 1601, Richard, son of Philip Cogan, was one of those who emigrated to Spain with Don Juan de Aquila, about which time John de Courcy, eighteenth Lord of Kinsale, married Catherine, daughter of William Cogan, from which marriage the Baronage has been lineally continued to Baron John Constantine, the present Lord Kinsale.

A James Cogan was Lieutenant in another Munster Regiment of Infantry, that of Colonel Nicholas Browne; he was attainted in 1691, being described as of Kilmore, County of Cork, with Captain Philip styled of Carrickbrinna, in that county.

CAPTAIN JOHN MAHONY.

THE O'Mahonys, of the Heber Milesian lineage, were powerful chieftains in Munster, sometimes styled Princes, and had extensive estates along the sea coast of Cork and Kerry. Opposite Horse Island, off the former county, was their castle of Rosbrin, boldly erected on a rock over the sea; and its proprietor in the time of Queen Elizabeth, availing himself of the natural advantage it possessed, led a life of such successful piracy, that Sir George Carew, when Lord President, was obliged to demolish it. Smith says there was an ancient Irish Chronicle, called from this locality the Psalter of Rosbrin, which contained a genealogical account of the O'Mahonys.* The same authority says that Flan, who conquered a large tract of country in Cork, was the ancestor of Beake, one of the O'Mahonys from whom, according to the Munster annals, the territory of Kinalmeaky (Kinel-m-beace) which was anciently part of Carbury, took its name. The Kinalmeaky O'Mahonys were considered junior to those of Carbury, which latter were distinguished as O'Mahony Fionn. This Sept had several Castles along the sea coast, as at Rosbrin aforesaid, Ardintenant, Blackcastle, Ballydesmond, Dunbeolan, Dunmanus, Ringmahon, &c., &c. In the manuscripts of the Lambeth Library, is a "note of the names of all the plow-lands belonging to the 'O'Mahone' Fionn in Duagh, a part of West Carbury;" also "the division of the territory of Iveagh (the peninsula of Mizen Head), a part also of Carbury, among the O'Ma-

* *Smith's Cork*, vol. 1, p. 284.

honyms." This O'Mahony Fionn, says an ancient authority,* was "Sovereign Prince of Rath-lean, and next lawful heir to the Crown of Cashel, when vacant for want of a successor; and, on coming into the presence of the King of Cashel, he was not bound to make any other homage than to bow his head."

In 950 died Donough O'Mahony, Abbot of Glendaloch and Clonmacnoise. In 1089 this Sept obtained a victory over Donough O'Brien. In 1135 Connor O'Brien, in the alternate assertion of an old feud, defeated the O'Mahonys in battle, slaying their chief, Cian O'Mahony, styled "King of Rathlean or East Iveach." In 1178 Donat O'Brien, with his Dalcassians, routed the O'Donovans and the O'Connells, driving them from Limerick County to beyond Mangerton in Kerry. Here these two exiled families, being powerfully assisted by the O'Mahonys, made new settlements for themselves on the ancient properties of the O'Donoghues, O'Learys, and O'Driscolls, to which three families the O'Mahonys were always declared enemies; after which the O'Donoghues settled at Killarney, on the borders of Lough Lean, while a branch of the O'Mahonys settled in Corca-duighe, O'Driscoll's country, where they became masters of the district called Fionnsartaigh, which comprised the parishes of Kilmoe, Scull, Kilbolane, Durris, Kilmaconogue and Cahiragh. †

In 1356 Murtough O'Mahony, and Thomas, son of Dermot O'Mahony, were lodged in the custody of the Mayor, &c., of Cork as hostages for the peace of that County; and the death of Dermid, son of this Thomas, is commemorated by the Masters at the year 1427, wherein his unbounded liberality

* *O'Gorman, MSS., Roy. Ir. Acad., p. 54.*

† *O'Donovan's Book of Rights, p. 59.*

is especially recorded; while their obit of Finghin O'Mahony of Kerry, in 1496, says he was the most humane and hospitable man of West Munster, and a learned scholar in the Latin and English tongues. In 1513 died Conor Fionn, son of Conor, son of Dermod O'Mahony, of whom it is said that he obtained the lordship of his country, in spite of great opposition given to him by senior and junior competitors, while the Masters emphatically add that he excelled his ancestors in the government of his territory. In 1575 an Inquisition was taken at Cork concerning the estates of Donald, son of Conor O'Mahony, in that County. He appears to have been the O'Mahony, slain in the Desmond war, who died seised of the lordship of Kinelmeaky, and is by some set down as the last male representative of that line. At Perrot's Parliament of 1585 this Sept was represented by Owen, son of Donell, son of Donell-na-Screedagh O'Mahony (of the western district of Iveragh, County of Kerry), and by Conor, son of Conor Fionn *oge*, son of Conor Fionn, son of Conor O'Mahony. In the following year, on an Inquisition taken at Shandon Castle, there were attainted, as implicated in the Desmond rebellion, Daniel, son of Connor O'Mahony of Rosbrin, and Conor O'Mahony of Castle Mahony, near Bandon, who were thereupon adjudged to forfeit all their honours, castles, manors, &c. In 1600, when the celebrated Ulster hero, Hugh O'Neill overran southern Ireland, and pitched his camp between the rivers Dee and Bandon, the O'Mahonys, O'Donovans, and O'Donoghues came in to him, 'in submission and obedience.' Various Inquisitions were held in 1634, finding the estates of the O'Mahonys in Limerick, as were others, in 1637 for their Cork territory. In 1605 Sir William Taaffe, Knight, had a grant in 'Muskrie' of the entire territory or country of Ichonloe, containing twenty-eight small carucates

of land of every kind, each being 120 acres, the greater part bog and unprofitable, and theretofore the estate of (the above) Daniel, son of Connor O'Mahony, attainted. The Attainders of 1643 include ten of this name in the County of Cork. About that time flourished Connor O'Mahony, long residing at St. Roch in Lisbon; he was born in the Barony of Muskerry, County of Cork, became a Jesuit, and published some works under a fictitious name, especially the *Disputatio Apologetica*, &c., in 1645, a work which was thought so ultra by the Supreme Council of Kilkenny, that they ordered it to the flames.* Emir O'Mahony, the Catholic Bishop of Down and Connor, was one of that Council who signed the recommendation of the celebrated Luke Wadding to the Pope, wherein he strongly represented to his Holiness the oppressions which were endured by the Catholics of Ireland. †

One of the Captains in the King's Infantry was a Mahony, and another of the name was Lieutenant in Colonel Owen Macartie's; while Dermot O'Mahony of Rosbrin became a Colonel in this campaign, and was killed at Aughrim; he was attainted in 1691, with two other Mahonys of Cork, one of whom was an Ensign in Lord Kenmare's Infantry. Daniel, brother of the Colonel having also served in Ireland, and become a Captain, went, after the treaty of Limerick, with national forces to the Continent, where he attained the rank of Major, and, in respect to the remarkable gallantry of himself and his countrymen at Cremona, in February, 1702, (which saved that place after its surprisal by Prince Eugene), he was selected to bring the news of that glorious achievement to Louis the XIV., who thereupon raised him to the

* Ware's *Writers*, pp. 121-2. Hardiman's *Galway*, p. 123.

† De Burgo's *Hib. Dom.*, pp. 876-7.

rank of Colonel, besides otherwise rewarding him liberally. Subsequently, recommended by Louis to his grandson, Philip the V., King of Spain, this brave Irishman was appointed to command a Regiment of Dragoons there, and for very distinguished conduct throughout the war of the succession, especially at the battles of Almanza, Saragossa, and Villaviciosa, he was created a Lieutenant-General and Count of Castile. He died in 1714, leaving two sons General Officers, one in the service of Naples, and the other in that of Spain. To the latter refers an article very creditable to Ireland in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1766. "His Excellency Count Mahony, Ambassador from Spain to the Court of Vienna, gave a grand entertainment in honour of Patrick's Day; where were present Count Lacy, President of the Council of War, the Generals O'Donnell, Maguire, O'Kelly, Browne, Plunket, Mac Ellicot, four Chiefs of the Grand Cross, two Governors, several Knights military, six Staff Officers, four Privy Councillors, with the principal officers of State, who, to show their respect for the Irish nation, wore crosses in honour of the day, as did the whole Court."

Neither of these two sons of Count Daniel O'Mahony, left male issue, but the name has been projected with high credit in the achievements of the French army to the present day.

At the Court of Claims held at Chichester House in 1700, Kyan Mahony claimed an estate for lives in Dallynillane, County Kerry; as did Dermot Mahony the benefit of a lease in Lissivigeen in same county: Teigue Mahony a similar interest in Dromadisart; John Mahony a remainder for years in the half plow-land of East Kilmeedy, forfeited by the Earl of Clancarthy; Cornelius Mahony a lease of a thatched house in the suburbs of Cork held under Thomas Coppinger the late

proprietor; and in particular, Darby Mahony claimed an estate in fee, in the two half plow-lands of Farnanes, County Cork, by descent, as grandson and heir of Dermod, son of Teigue Mahony, and of which the Earl of Clancarthy was the late proprietor.

CAPTAIN DANIEL O'HERLIHY.

THE Attainders of 1643 describe eleven of the O'Herlihys in the County of Cork; those of 1691 have but one, John Herlihy of Tuogage, in that county. The sept is considered by O'Brien identical with that of O'Hurley, which is written of *ante*, vol. 1, p. 321, &c.

LIEUTENANT JOHN CONDON.

THE Condons were deemed so powerful a Sept of old, that their territory was adopted as the name of a Barony in the County of Cork. On the first entrance of the Lord President of Munster, in 1600, into that county, Mac Hugh Condon was one of the native chiefs who first made submission to him.* In 1606 John King of Dublin, had a grant from the Crown of certain estates in the County of Waterford, theretofore the property of Patrick Condon; while, in seven years after, David Condon of Ballydorrawne, County of Cork, "in performance of an indented order taken and conceived between him and Arthur Hide of Carriginedy, concerning the title,

* *Pacata Hibernia*, p. 61.

right, and possession of all the estates sometime belonging to Patrick Condon, said David's father," granted, assigned, and confirmed to Hide various manors and lands in said county, to hold of the King as fully as same has been granted to David by letters patent.—The Attainders of 1642 present the names of ten Condons in the County of Cork, while on those of 1691 are the above Lieutenant John, styled of Carricknavoura and Dysart, and five others in the same county. At the Court of Claims in 1700, Julian Condon preferred her petition for her jointure in his Cork estate; but her prayer was dismissed.

LIEUTENANT RICHARD BULMAN.

Nothing has been ascertained of him or his family at the period.

ENSIGN TEIGUE GLORNEY.

THE O'Glorneys or O'Glorans were a Sept of the County of Kilkenny.

ENSIGN THOMAS 'HALY.'

THE 'O'Halys' are located by O'Brien in a large tract of the Barony of Muskerry, County Cork, called from them Pobble-O'Haly. The Four Masters record the death in 1309 of Dermot O'Healey, 'the most eminent of the landed gentry of

his time. In 1320 four of this Sept, viz., John and Nevin 'O'Halwy,' with John and Maurice, sons of Hugh O'Halwy, obtained letters of pardon and protection. In 1328 died Duvesa, daughter of O'Hely, and wife of Donal, son of Teigue O'Connor. In 1389 the Septs of O'Connor and O'Ruarc invaded Muintir-Hely, whose 'cavalry' they put to flight, slaying Manus O'Hely and others at that place. In 1426 is recorded the death of O'Hely More, that is Conor Caoch O'Hely, and in 1505 Dermot O'Haly of Limerick took out a general pardon.

The officer at present under consideration, however, is on the authority of ancient family tradition, alleged to have been of the Connaught sept of O'Hanly of Slieve-ban, whose Chief in the sixteenth century had three sons, Robert, Hugh, and James. The last, having killed a person of rank in a duel, retired from that province and settled in Limerick, where he took the name of Haly, as concealing, though not utterly renouncing his patronymic, and there he married. His son William Haly, acquired large possessions in that county, was Sheriff of the City in 1607 and its Mayor in 1613; Nicholas, a son of his, for his adherence to King Charles, is said to have been honoured with a fiat for the dignity of Baron; in evidence of which three letters are referred to, one of the King, dated at Newcastle, February 20th, 1646, and two others of the Earl of Glamorgan and Worcester, dated 13th September, 1646, and 20th April, 1647, (in the custody of William Alcock Haley of Ballyhaly); but, as it is alleged, the patents could not be made out, the King being at the time a prisoner with the Scottish army, and not having the Great Seal with him. This Nicholas, styled of Towrine, and his younger brother John of Limerick, were of the Supreme Council of Kilkenny in 1646. John died without issue.

Nicholas signed the Treaty of Limerick in 1651 with Ireton, as one of the Commissioners on the part of the garrison, and for the performance of which he was one of the hostages retained. He was subsequently stripped of all his property by Cromwell; but his eldest son, Robert, who married Lady Roche, the widow of John, the tenth Viscount Fermoy, was restored to his estates by James the Second. The son of that marriage, Canton Haly, (alluded to *ante* vol. 1, p. 87,) was thus uterine brother to the two last Viscounts. He died in 1745 unmarried, and by his will bequeathed his property to William Alcock Haly of Ballyhaly, in the County of Cork, the services of whose brother Richard at Fontenoy are hereinafter alluded to. William Alcock married Mary, daughter of John, the O'Grady of Kilballyowen. He held the estates so bequeathed to him until 1760, when he sold them to Lord Tracton; and himself died in 1780. His eldest son, Robert, resumed the original name of Hanly, served, a Captain, in the campaigns of Frederic the Great, and died in France in 1821 at the advanced age of 90 years, leaving issue. Sir John Haly, M.D., William's second son, died at Cork in 1798, also leaving issue. Simon, the third son, was a merchant, married Anne, daughter of Standish Barry of Lemlara House, and died in France in 1814, leaving issue. Standish, the fourth son, was an officer in Colonel Dillon's Brigade, and died in India, while serving under the unfortunate Comte Lally Tollendal. Richard, the fifth son, was a Major in Colonel Dillon's Brigade and a Chevalier of the order of St. Louis; he married into the noble family of Naveteur in Flanders, and had issue several sons and daughters, who married into some of the highest families of the French Noblesse. He died at his chateau of Tomaseriè near Amboise in 1816, aged 86 years. Two of his sons, Richard and William, were

officers in the Regiment of Count Walsh (Serrant) up to the year 1789, when the Revolution broke out and they fled to Ireland. Besides these sons, William Alcock Haly left eight daughters: Honora, the eldest, married John Mahony of Dunloe Castle, by whom she had four sons and three daughters; Elizabeth, the second, married Doctor Lucas, a celebrated patriot of his day, and had by him a son and a daughter; Mary, the third, married Cornelius Cronin, an eminent solicitor, but she died without issue at the age of 82; Anastasia, the fourth, married John Augustus Byrne, one of the first merchants of Bourdeaux, by whom she had one son and four daughters; Lucy, the fifth, married Dr. Stack of Cork, by whom she had several children; Theresa, the sixth, married William Coghlan, a merchant of Cork, and died without issue; Jane, the seventh, became the wife of a Major Mc Donogh, and died without issue in 1832, at the great age of ninety-two; Anne, the eighth, married Mr. de Sylvan, Consul of the King of Portugal for Cork, and died also without issue and at an advanced age.

Of the numerous male descendants of said William, the only member now remaining in Ireland is the Reverend Robert Haly, S. J.; while other representatives are Monsieurs Standish Haly and his son, of the Chateau Tomaseriè afore-said; William Haly of the English Bar and his brother John Standish; Colonel O'Grady Haly, who commanded the 47th Regiment, so signalized in the Crimean war, and to whom a medal was presented by Her Majesty; Standish Haly of the Honduras, merchant, Major George Haly, lately of the East India Company's Service; John Haly of London, merchant, and Francis B. Haly, now of France, but heretofore a resident magistrate in Ireland. Very full notices of the Limerick Halys were drawn up by the late respected Mr.

James Roche of Cork, from which much of the foregoing lineage has been extracted, and they suggest that not only the above officer, Ensign Thomas, but also Edward Haly, the Cornet in Colonel Parker's Horse, were of this line of ancestry. 'They,' writes this Mr. Roche, alluding to the Halys of Ballyhaly, 'maintained for centuries an eminent position in the Counties of Cork and Limerick; comprising in their alliances the Baron of Kinsale, Viscount Guillamore, the Earl of Dunraven, the Marquess of Landsdowne, and the Earl of Ilchester, besides the O'Gradys, the Barrys of Lemlara, the Harrisons of Castle Harrison, the Alcocks of Wilton, the Kennedys and Rochforts of Garretstown, the Mahonys of Dunloe, the Roches, &c., &c.' There were eleven Healys attainted in 1691, described as of Dublin, Donegal, and Waterford Counties respectively, but neither Thomas nor Edward 'Haly,' appears upon the Roll. In 1710, a Captain 'Hely,' of Lord Kilmallock's Brigade, was killed in battle in Spain. Lieutenant Richard 'Haly,' before mentioned, of Rothe's Regiment, was engaged at Fontenoy, wounded at Lauffield in 1747, subsequently promoted to the rank of Major in the Irish Brigade of France, and died at an advanced age about the year 1780, at Cambray.

ENSIGN GIBBON FITZ-GIBBON.

FITZ-GIBBON was the surname peculiarly applied to the family of the White Knight. In 1611 Donogh, Earl of Thomond, had a grant of the wardship of Margaret-ny Maurice Fitz-Gibbon, sister and next heir of Maurice oge Fitz-Gibbon of Ballyboy, in Tipperary, deceased; and also

of the wardship of Edmund *oge* Fitz-Gibbon, son and male heir of Edmund Fitz-Gibbon, late of Kilbehinny, in Limerick, commonly called the White Knight. Four of this name were attainted in 1642, all described as of the County Meath. This officer however was undoubtedly of the Munster Sept.

ENSIGN PHILIP 'WOLFE.'

THE name of Wolfe, Wolf, Ulf, or Vulf, is, by this varied spelling, of record in Ireland from the time of Edward the First. In 1303 Philip 'Vulf' was one of the Knights, who attended De Burgo in the expeditions against Scotland. In 1309 Walter le Wolf, Knight, had letter of pardon and protection; and in four years after, John, the son of said Philip Ulf, having entered upon his hereditary estates, on that father's death, without license, and having also married without Royal permission, was obliged to obtain pardon on fines. In 1345 Nicholas Ulf was one of the guardians of the peace for the County for Limerick, with powers to assess and array, as was John Ulf in the same county. In ten years after Philip Ulf was one of the influential gentry of Limerick, who elected Thomas de Daundon its Sheriff; about which time it is of record, that David Wolf died seised of lands in Kilcullen, County Kildare, to which James his son and heir thereupon succeeded. Another David Wulff was in 1360 an assessor of that county to a hosting, while the aforesaid James Wolf was in a similar commission over the Barony of Rheban therein. In 1372 Ralph and John Wolf were commissioned, with other men of Kildare, to see to the restoring of all cattle and spoils, which had been taken from

O'More and his Sept since his conformity to peace; while John Wolf was himself obliged to renounce by indenture any claim to certain towns and lordships in Leix. In 1406 he had license of absence for one year, to go over on business of state to England.

On Ortelius's Map the family are located in the Barony of Clanwilliam, County of Tipperary. They were also territorial proprietors in the County of Kildare, where Thomas died in 1582 seised of Beart and other estates; Edmund Wolfe was at that time seised of Kilcolman, Oldcourt, Ardsclull, &c., all which premises were forfeited on the attainder of Nicholas Wolfe in 1641, at which time three others of the name were outlawed. In 1640 Richard, as son and heir of Patrick Wolfe of Fedarth in Meath, had livery of that estate.

In the Articles for the Capitulation of Limerick in 1651 Captain George Woulfe and Francis Woulfe, a friar, were excepted from pardon. Captain George however escaped to the North of England, where he settled. His grandson, General Edward Woulfe, distinguished himself under Marlborough, and was appointed Colonel of the 8th Regiment of Foot in 1745. He was father of the hero of Quebec, who commenced his military career at the early age of twenty-one, in the often mentioned Battle of Lauffield in 1747. He served at the storming of Rochefort in ten years afterwards, and on his fall at Quebec, his body was carried over and buried at Greenwich in 1759, where but a few months previously his father had been interred. It may be here added that the death of Major Walter, the uncle of the Hero of Quebec, is recorded as occurring in April, 1771, at an advanced age; the obituary stating that he too had served under Marlborough, and that his aforesaid nephew had been

early under his tuition, whence he derived much of that knowledge of war, which was afterwards so crowned with military glory. Nor was the name extinguished in Limerick by the proscriptions of Cromwell. In King James's Charter of 1687 to that City, James, son of Bartholomew Woulfe, was named one of its burgesses; while at the Court of Claims, held after the national confiscations of 1688, a John Woulfe petitioned for an interest in County of Kildare lands forfeited by Sarsfield; on which occasion Anne Wolfe, described as widow of John Wolfe, claimed an interest in the estate of Mary Vernon at Clontarf, as did Robert Woulfe and Anstace his wife, one of the daughters of David Nihill the Elder, for her portion charged on Clare lands, confiscated by said Nihill's attainder. In this latter county as well as in Kildare the name has existed to modern times. The Rev. Charles Wolfe, who died but recently, the well known author of the lines on the death of Sir John Moore, was born in 1791, the youngest son of Theobald Wolfe of Blackhall, County of Kildare; while on Clare was reflected eminence of another character, from that ornament of the Irish Exchequer, the late Chief Baron Stephen 'Woulfe.'

ÈNSIGN — STACK.

"THE family of the Stacks," writes the Abbe McGeoghegan, "is of considerable antiquity in Ireland. It derives its origin from the ancient Gauls. Some of the family having followed the fortunes of William the Conqueror into England, established themselves in Wales. It is asserted, that before the time of Henry II., M'Carthy More had married a lady

belonging to it, and that he brought over with her into Ireland her four brothers, to whom he offered estates in the County of Kerry. However this may be, it is certain that the family settled in the country at a very early period, and formed several branches, which possessed considerable property in the neighbourhood of Ardfert, as far as the river Smearlagh. There is still a district of the country called *Poble Stackaigh*, that is, the country of the Stacks, who were proprietors of it. Its alliances too, with the best families of the province, namely, the M'Mahons, the Fitzgeralds, the M'Carthy's, the Burkes, the Fitzmaurices, and others, show the consideration in which it was held. The Stacks met the fate of so many of their fellow-countrymen—their zeal for religion, and attachment to their legitimate monarch, were crimes with them as with others."

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

LORD BOPHIN'S, *alias* COLONEL JOHN BOURKE'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	Francis Bourke.	John Madden.
William Connock, Lieutenant Colonel.	-----	-----
John Bodkin, Major.	-----	-----
— French.	— French.	— French.
Patrick Kirwan.	Piers Lynch.	Andrew Kirwan.
— Flaherty.	— Flaherty.	— Flaherty.
Richard Blake.	John Blake.	Stephen Lynch.
— Martin.	— Martin.	— Martin.
Peter Blake.	Lawrence Deane.	Peter Blake.
William Bourke.	} Miles Bourke.	Walter Bourke.
Francis Baker, 2nd.		
Robert Lynch.	Stephen Lynch.	Nicholas Blake.
Joseph Lynch.	Richard Blake.	William Lynch.
Arthur Lynch.	Dominick Lovelock.	Thomas Brown.
Nicholas Lynch.	Thomas Lynch.	Matthew Bodkin.
Matthew Lynch.	Lawrence Warren.	Hugh Kelly.
John White, Grenad.		

COLONEL LORD BOPHIN.

THIS Peer, the second son of William, Earl of Clanricarde, was one of King James's creation in Ireland, on the 2nd of April, 1689. Of the force sent from Ulster in that year to aid Lord Dundee in Scotland, a portion was drawn from Bophin's Regiment, that which remained was, with the others, routed by the Enniskilleners at Newton-Butler. Lord Bophin's being recruited after this discomfiture, continued on the muster roll of King James's Army, during the two following campaigns of 1690 and 1691, in the latter of which, at Aughrim, the Colonel was taken prisoner, brought off to the Castle of Dublin, and thence sent to England. He was attainted on Inquisition, and, although a bill was brought into Parliament in 1698, for restoring him to his estate and blood, it was thrown out on the second reading; his children, however, having preferred their petitions at the Court of Claims, were allowed their respective remainders, and in the first year of the reign of Queen Anne, an Act was passed whereby Lord Bophin was acquitted of all treasons and attainders, and he and his children restored to their blood and estate.—The Family of 'Bourke' is fully noticed *ante*, at 'the Earl of Clanricarde.'

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM CONNOCK.

THIS officer, sometimes spelt 'Connor,' was one of the military gentlemen, who came over from France to Ireland early in 1689 to join King James's Army, having been a

Major in the former country. He survived the three campaigns of the war of the revolution, returned to France with the exiles from Limerick, and continued to serve with them on the continent. At the surprise and expulsion of the Austrians from Cremona, in February, 1702, he was attached, as a re-formed Lieutenant-Colonel, to the Irish Battalion of Bourke; and, for his gallantry there, received the rank of Colonel from the French King. He was killed in 1704 at the siege of Verona, in Piedmont, by the explosion of a bomb.

MAJOR JOHN BODKIN.

THIS name appears on the records of Galway from the time of Edward the Third, at the close of whose reign Clemens Laveragh and John 'Boudekyn,' clerk, were commissioned to hold an inquiry concerning offences, with which Nicholas Calf, a burghess of Galway, and Thomas Martyn were charged. In 1533 Dr. Christopher 'Bodekine' was consecrated Bishop of Kilmacduagh, at Marseilles, and was, in three years after, by the favour of Henry the Eighth, translated to the Archbishopric of Tuam, with which he held to his death, the see of Kilmacduagh.* He died in 1572 and was buried at Galway. Dominick Bodkin of Galway was one of the Confederate Catholics who assembled at Kilkenny in 1646. At the siege of Galway, in 1652, six townsmen of this name refused to sign the articles for its surrender, while twelve other Bodkins absented themselves to avoid so doing.† In 1677 Marcus, Bridget, and Alexander Bodkin had a confirmatory grant

* *Ware's Bishops*, p. 615.

† *Hardiman's Galway*, Ap., p. 33.

of 1,955 acres in Galway, to the use of the said Marcus and Bridget for their lives, and remainder in tail male, remainder to the right heirs of said Marcus; the patent thus pursuing the terms of a previous family settlement executed by him. In the same year John Bodkin and Mary his wife, had a similar grant of 2,900 acres in said county; while, in the following year, Ambrose Bodkin passed patent for 1,399 other acres in Galway.

Besides Major John and Matthew Bodkin, an Ensign in this Regiment, another John Bodkin was an Ensign in Colonel Dominick Browne's Infantry, as was Augustine Bodkin in the Earl of Clanricarde's. In July, 1691, the above Major, then a Lieutenant-Colonel, was of the hostages delivered to the besiegers of the town, to be bound for the due observance of the terms imposed upon the garrison and townspeople until surrender.* He was a merchant of Galway, was included in the Attainders of that year, but was afterwards adjudged within the benefit of the articles of 1698 and 1699. The outlawries of 1691 include Walter Bodkin, styled of Ballyfoyle in Kilkenny, and Dominick Bodkin of Limerick.

CAPTAIN PATRICK KIRWAN.

THE O'Keryvanes or O'Kerwans were an ancient Irish Sept of Connaught, but the name has been, as it may be considered, anglicised into Kirwan, by which orthography it was known in the County Galway from the thirteenth century,† whence it extended to Mayo, and at a later period to Waterford and Tipperary. In 1389 Hugh 'O'Kerryvane', chaplain, had

* *Hardiman's Galway*, p. 162. † *Idem*, p. 16.

liberty to use the English law *non obstante*, with other more substantial marks of Royal favour. From 1501 to the time of the Revolution the shrievalty of Galway, then a very important town, was frequently filled by a Kirwan, as was not less the Mayoralty. In 1582 Stephen Kirwan was Bishop of Clonfert, as was Francis Kirwan of Killala in 1646. These, however, will not be found in *Ware's Bishops*. The only attainder affecting this name in 1642 was that of Connor 'Kerovane' of Knockbane, in Wicklow. At the Supreme Council of 1646, Patrick Kirwan of Galway was one of the Members; yet would it seem he was the same individual, to whom General Ireton, in 1652, returned special thanks, for the protection he had afforded to the Protestants during the immediately preceding years of civil war; Ireton also gave him, under hand and seal, permission to carry arms. He was of the Cregg line of Kirwans, and grandfather of the above Captain Patrick; while the Major of this Regiment, John Bodkin, was that Captain's maternal uncle. Patrick married, in 1703, Mary, daughter of Richard Martin of Dangan, and succeeded to the Cregg estates on the death of his own father, Martin Kirwan, in 1705.—In 1677 Robert Kirwan had a grant of 173 acres in Galway, as had in the following year the aforesaid Martin, son of Patrick, of 3,634 acres in Galway and Mayo, and John Kirwan of 570 in the former County; while in 1683 Edmund, son and heir of Alexander Kirwan, passed patent for 3,266 Acres in Mayo. Sir John Kirwan was Mayor of Galway in 1686, and its Representative in the Parliament of 1689. He is said to have been the first who introduced in that town the modern style of glass windows, in lieu of the small leaden lattices theretofore used. The attainders of 1691 do not name the above officer, but do a John of Galway, son of Robert Kirwan; and Martin Kirwan

was then also a forfeiting proprietor in said town. One of this name was a Lieutenant in Lord Louth's Infantry. In the Brigades this family was distinguished in the person of Richard Kirwan, the second son of the above Captain Patrick. He was sent out at an early age to study in France; but preferring a military life, he obtained a commission in Dillon's Brigade, fought at Fontenoy in 1745, and was a great favourite with Lord Clare and Marshal Saxe. He died at Woodfield in 1779. His nephew was Richard Kirwan, pre-eminently styled the Chemist, accounted one of the greatest philosophers of his day, and a member of most of the literary institutions of Europe.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM BOURKE.

THE illustrations of the 'Bourke' family occur *ante*, at 'the Earl of Clanricarde.' This officer, afterwards promoted to a Majority, was taken prisoner at Aughrim.*

CAPTAINS ROBERT, JOSEPH, NICHOLAS,
AND MATTHEW LYNCH;
LIEUTENANT PIERS AND HENRY LYNCH;
AND ENSIGNS STEPHEN AND WILLIAM
LYNCH.

THIS family came over to Ireland in the first armament of the English Invasion, and soon after settled at Knock in the County of Meath, hence called Knock-Lynch. They were

* *Story's Impart. Hist.*, pt. II., p. 137.

there frequently styled 'Leyns,' by that spelling received Royal mandates to the hostings, and are so denominated in the current records and state papers. A younger son of this house, migrating westward, established the name in Galway,* where his line acquired much property, and, until the middle of the seventeenth century, was one of its most influential families. From them were elected its first and last Provost, and its first and last Sovereign ; six of its Recorders were also Lynches. During this connection with the place, they effected many public works within this ancient town, much strengthened its fortifications, and founded various religious houses. In 1386 Margaret *balagh* 'de Lenche' and Thomas 'Martyn,' her son, having complained to Robert de Vere, Marquess of Dublin, and 'patentee' of Ireland, of losses they had sustained, and apprehended they would yet sustain, from jealous inhabitants of Connaught, the Marquess received them into his especial protection. In 1410 James Lynch was Collector of the Customs in the harbour of Galway, while Alexander 'Lynche' was Commissioner on an inquiry within the franchises of Athenry. In 1484 Dominick Lynch procured the Charter from Richard the Third, under which he caused his brother Pierce to be elected first Mayor of Galway, and was himself the second. His son Stephen at the same time sued out the Bull of Pope Innocent the Eighth, establishing in that town the singular jurisdiction of Warden ; from this period to the time of the Restoration, in the succession of its Mayors, no less than eighty-four were Lynches, and the family is one of the four tribes who have an acknowledged privilege of burial in the Cathedral of that town. In the sixteenth century the name was established in Mayo.

* *Hardiman's Galway*, p. 50.

In 1537 Henry the Eighth granted to Mark, son of the aforesaid Stephen Lynch, liberty to have two nets on the water of Galway, to take salmon and other fish in. In 1584 John Lynch, a native of Galway, educated at Oxford, was advanced by Queen Elizabeth to the Bishopric of Elphin. In Perrot's Parliament of the following year, Jonoke Lynch and Peter Lynch represented Galway. In 1602 Richard Lynch was Bishop of Kilmacduagh; and in 1617 Thomas Lynch of Galway, merchant, had a grant of the manor, castle, town, and lands of Aquorke, &c., in Mayo, to be erected into the manor of Aquorke, with court baron, &c. In the Parliament of 1639 Sir Robert Lynch was one of the Representatives of Galway. He was proprietor of the Isles of Arran, which, on his subsequent attainder, were included in the grant to Erasmus Smith, one of the most considerable of the London adventurers in Ireland, whose title to these islands was afterwards purchased by Richard, Earl of Arran.*

With this Sir Robert were attainted in 1642 Myles Lynch of Cloncurry, Laurence Lynch of Creganstown, in Meath, and Oliver Lynch, styled of Dublin, but truly a junior member of the Knock family. No others of that house are noted on the Roll of Outlawries, as their chief castle at the Knock had been taken by the Earl of Ormonde in that year, when the besieged, not accepting quarter, were all put to the sword.† Of the Confederate Catholics assembled at Kilkenny in 1646, were Martin, Nicholas, and Roebuck Lynch of Galway; and in 1650 Walter Lynch succeeded to the see of Clonfert; but the most interesting individual of this name to posterity, as so honourably connected with the literature of his country, was the venerable Dr. John Lynch, Roman Catholic

* *Hardiman's Galway*, p. 320.

† *Temple's Irish Rebellion*, p. 80.

Archdeacon of Tuam, and author of that valuable mass of national history, entitled, *Cambrensis Eversus*. When Galway, the town of his birth, surrendered in 1652, he fled to France, where, under the assumed name of Gratianus Lucius, he published his work.

In the meantime, of the Meath line, Peter Lynch died in 1613, seised of the Knock and of sundry other premises in Laraghcor, Athboy, Trim, &c., held of the manor of Dengyn; Gerald, his son and heir, being then aged twenty-two and married; his son and heir was Walter Lynch. In the same year Christopher Lynch of Croboy died seised thereof *in capite*, under the Crown, leaving Robert his son and heir, then aged twenty-four and unmarried, and he was the head of the Meath family during the awful visitation of Cromwell. This ancient proprietor was necessitated to give up his estates to the usurping powers, and to accept a certificate transplanting him and his family into the County of Roscommon, where a small allotment at the foot of Slieve-Ban was all conceded to him, to hold in tail male, in lieu of what he once possessed in Meath, in fee. The will of this Robert Lynch or Leyns, (whose last male descendant, it may be allowed to mention, was the author's maternal uncle), bears date in 1667, and commences with a 'sweet reminiscence' of his old home, directing his interment "in the sepulchre of my dear mother, children, and grand-children, in the church of Clonard, without any great cost or solemnity; being banished into Connaught, and deprived of my estate, and stript of all my moveable goods and substance."——Then, after recounting his debts, and providing for their due and early payment, he adds, "I leave and bequeath my little nag to my little grand-child Christopher Leyns, and my apparel to be distributed to such poor as are in want of clothes to cover their nakedness."

. . . "And in case the IR. be restored, my will is that the feoffment I made of Croboy, in the year of our Lord 1631, shall stand and be in force according to the intent thereof." Robert, the son of the minor Christopher, married in 1712, Anne Everard of the family of Randalstown in Meath, and, as they professed different religions, the existing state of the law necessitated the celebration of their union out of Ireland. It took place at Holyhead, and an unusually massive ring commemorating the date is faithfully preserved. The estate of Croboy, here alluded to, was, in two years after the date of this will, granted by patent of Charles the Second chiefly to Charles Barker, from whom it passed by purchase to the ancestor of Lord Langford; while little more than twenty years have elapsed since the Crown asserted its title to the Roscommon Cromwellian allotment, as *on failure of the issue male* of Robert.

In 1677 Nicholas, son of Marcus Lynch, passed patent for 1,022 acres in Clare, as did Stephen Lynch, a burgess of Galway, for 374 in the same county, and Thomas Lynch and Christian his mother, in the following year for 351 acres in Galway. In this latter year Sir Henry Lynch, Baronet, son and heir of Sir Roebuck, and Ellis his wife, had a grant of 6,420 acres in Mayo, to him and the heirs male of his grandfather, Sir Henry Lynch, Baronet, remainder to William, Earl of Clanricarde, and his heirs. This Sir Henry had further grants of 1,737 acres in Galway, 319 in Roscommon, and 603 in Clare; while George Lynch, passed patent for 669 in Mayo; Mary Lynch and Michael, her son and heir, for 333 in Galway, and Marcus for 242 in the latter county. In 1679 Isidore Lynch had a grant of 1,813 acres in Mayo, as had, in 1681, Maurice Lynch for 541, and Thomas, Patrick, and Matthew Lynch for 1,244 acres in Galway. In

the charter of 1687 to that town, twenty-three Lynches were placed upon the Burgess Roll. In the same year the aforesaid Sir Henry Lynch, was appointed a Baron of the Irish Exchequer, on Sir Stephen Rice being advanced to be chief. Besides the nine officers of the name in this Regiment, six others were commissioned on this list, in Carroll's Dragoons and in the Infantry Regiments of the King, Colonel Henry Dillon, Lord Galway, and Dominick Browne. In the Parliament of 1689, Geoffry Lynch was one of the Representatives of Galway, while the hostages for its surrender in 1691 were Lieutenant-Colonels Lynch, Burke, and Kelly. The Attainders of 1691 include fourteen Lynches, viz., Sir Henry Lynch, styled of Dublin, Terence of Kilkenny, Thady of Shrule, and eleven of the County Galway, on whose respective estates various claims were preferred at Chichester House in 1700.

In the Augustinian Convent at Bruges are monuments to 'Steven' Lynch, who died 1691; Agnes Lynch, died 1728; to Dominick Anthony Lynch, 'Eschevin' of Bruges in 1707, 1711, 1713, and 1727; to Dominick Lynch, who in 1782 became a member of the Society of St. George there. James Lynch (son of Henry Lynch, whose wife was Anastasia, daughter of Jasper Joyce), has a sepulchral monument, on the outside of the south wall of the church of Notre Dame in said city, commemorating his death on the 21st of July, 1793, aged 77. At the battle of Lauffield in 1747, 'Colonel Lynch, *a la suite*' in Lally's Irish Regiment, was wounded; and in *Hardiman's Galway* (p. 18), mention is made of a Count Lynch, Mayor of Bourdeaux, who so eminently distinguished himself in the cause of the Royal Family of France in opposition to Buonaparte.

LIEUTENANT LAURENCE DEANE.

THIS name Dene, Dean, etc., is of record in Ireland from the time of Edward the Second, more especially located in the Counties of Cork and Carlow. In 1609 Richard Dean, a native of Yorkshire, succeeded to the See of Ossory. The only attainder in 1642 of the name is that of Patrick Deane of Lusk; that in 1691 is of Dominick Deane of Cong, County of Mayo. In 1666 Joseph Deane had a confirmatory patent for 8,234 acres in Meath, Kilkenny, and Down; and another in 1669 for 1,079 additional in Kilkenny; in the latter grant he is styled Major Joseph. In 1677 Thomas Deane, merchant, had a similar grant of 2,207 acres in Galway and Mayo, as had Stephen Deane of 787 in the same localities. In 1714 Joseph Deane was appointed Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer. The kindred, however, of the above officer is unknown.

LIEUTENANT DOMINICK LOVELOCK.

HE was attainted in 1691, as Dominick Lovelock of Milltown, County of Galway; no more is known of him.

ENSIGN JOHN MADDEN.

HE was indited in 1691 as of Longford, County of Galway, and was ancestor of the present Dr. R. R. Madden, so well known and respected in various walks of literature.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL OLIVER O'GARA'S, LATE COLONEL IRIEL FARRELL'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	Michael Shanley.	Fergus Farrell.
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Lieutenant-Colonel.		
Thady O'Connor.	-----	-----
Major.		
John Conry.	Bryan Conry.	Thady Mahon.
Michael Shanly.	} Nicholas White.	Charles Dillon.
Green Mulloy.		
William Mulloy.	Theobald Mulloy.	John Connor.
William Shanley.	Thady Shanley.	Paul Duigenane.
Laughlin Naughton.	Edmund Naughton.	Thomas Naughton.
Daniel 'Kelley.'	} Edmund Doyle.	Daniel 'Kelley.'
John 'Kelley.'		
Charles Phillips.	Connor M'Dermott.	Gilduffe Phillips.
Bryan M'Gowran.	Daniel M'Gowran.	{ Turlogh Reynolda.
		{ Morgan M'Donough.
Owen Gallagher.	Farrell Gallagher.	Owen Gallagher.
Christopher Bellew.	Nicholas Bermingham.	William O'Gara.
Henry M'Dermott Roe.	Roger M'Dermott.	Arthur M'Manus.'
Bryan Duff M'Dermott.	-----	Thomas Walgrave.

None of the names of those commissioned on this Regiment are given in the British Museum List.

COLONEL OLIVER O'GARA.

THE O'Garas were the ancient territorial Lords of Moy-Gara and Coolavin, in the County of Sligo. So early as in the year 1056, the Four Masters record the death of Roderic O'Gara; and their valuable and extensive Chronicle, originating in the patronage of Ferral O'Gara in the commencement of the seventeenth century, is particularly full in details of this sept. Their dedication proclaims him "a descendant of the race of Heber, son of Milesius, which gave Ireland thirty monarchs, while sixty-one of that race died in the odour of sanctity." The antiquary, Michael O'Clery, who had at the time peculiar resources for verifying native genealogies, many of which perished in the immediately ensuing wars, confidently traces the lineage of this Ferral O'Gara up ninety-three generations. In 1615, when he was a minor, Sir Theobald Dillon, Knight, had a grant of his wardship as the grandson and next heir of Iriel O'Gara, deceased; he was afterwards, in 1634, the Representative of the County of Sligo in Parliament. The confiscations and ravages of Cromwell, however, left but little of their rank or territory remaining at this period, when the above Colonel Oliver was the head of the sept. *He* also was one of the Representatives for the County of Sligo in the Parliament of Dublin, and was connected by marriage with the Lady Mary Fleming, daughter of Lord Slane and widow of Richard Fleming of Stahalmock, by whom he left issue four sons; the three elder of these entered the Spanish service; the first died in the rank of a Brigadier; the second was Colonel of the Regiment of Hibernia; the third, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of

Irelandia, who so signalized himself at the battle of Veletri in Italy in 1743, that the King of Spain rewarded him with a commandership in the order of Calatrava. The fourth son was baptized Charles, in the Royal Chapel at St. Germain's, in July, 1699, and for him, while yet very young, Colonel Oliver obtained, through his countryman and friend Count Taaffe, Earl of Carlingford, an introduction to Leopold, Duke of Lorrain, who appointed him first equerry to his two sons; the eldest of whom, when he became Emperor of Germany, created this Charles an Imperial Councillor of State, a Chamberlain and Knight of the Golden Fleece; he was also made a Count. He lived to the age of 76, when he died at Brussels, in opulent circumstances, but without issue.*

The Regiment here under consideration was raised by Colonel Oliver at his own expense and was one of four which King James, when falling back upon Ardee, despatched under the command of Brigadier Sarsfield, in September, 1689, to retard the advance of the Williamite forces into Connaught,† and which soon after expelled them from that province. Story states that Colonel O'Gara was killed at the siege of Athlone in June, 1691; but if he intended to refer this statement to Colonel Oliver, it was erroneous, as *he* is known to have witnessed the articles of Limerick, and accompanied the Irish emigrants to the Continent, where he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel to King James's fine Regiment of Irish Foot-Guards, amounting, before its departure from Limerick to France, to 1,400 men.‡ This reduction of his rank to a post subordinate to Colonel William Dorrington, was soon redressed by his appointment to the Colonelcy of

* *O'Callaghan's Brigades*, vol. 1, p. 164. † *Clarke's James II.*, v. 2, p. 382.

‡ *O'Callaghan's Irish Brigades*, p. 164, &c.

the Queen's Dragoons. He was attainted in 1691, with 'Maria' his wife, John O'Gara of Clunoghill, and Roger and Morgan 'Gara' of Ballyhowla, County Sligo. It may be added that the Reverend Nicholas O'Gara, faithful to the memory of his country in a foreign land, was a valuable collector of Irish poems in the Netherlands.* In 1734 Bryan O'Gara was Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, as was Michael O'Gara in 1742.

MAJOR THADY O'CONNOR.

THE Sept of O'Connor has been herein already written of, in two of its Royal lines, those of Ballintobber and Kerry. From the same stock as the former, *i.e.*, from Turlough *more* O'Connor, who was King of Ireland in the twelfth century, the officer here in commission was lineally descended, through Bryan Luigneach, a younger son of Turlough, mentioned by the Four Masters *ad ann.* 1156. The links of succession from him to Donal O'Connor who was slain in 1307, are shown by that authority at this year, and in their obit they style *him* tanist or heir elect to the Crown of Connaught. 'In accordance with which recognition of Royalty, the same annalists record at 1324 the death of Cathal O'Connor, KING OF CONNAUGHT, son of Donal, son of Teigue, son of Bryan, son of Andrew, son of Bryan Luigneach, son of Turlogh *more*.' In 1329 died Murtoigh O'Connor, Lord of Carburry in Sligo, as did his grandson Murtoigh *boccagh* O'Connor in 1403 at the Castle of Sligo, 'Lord of Sligo and of northern Connaught,' an inheritance which was enjoyed by

* *Trans. Ibern. Celt.*, p. 97 and 174.

his grandson, Owen, until his death in 1444, in a feud with the McDonoughs. The military strength of the Sept is especially noticed by the native chronicles, as 'the Cavalry of Carbury,' and its services were particularly sought in 1432 in active hostilities against the O'Donnells, by whom the castle of Sligo was taken in 1470, when the victors recovered the possession of the *Leabhar-na-Houdhre*, an Irish manuscript on vellum of some note (now in the library of the Royal Irish Academy), which had been held by the O'Connors-Sligo during the time of ten successive lords of Carbury. It was compiled and written at Clonmacnois in the twelfth century; and contains an entry showing it to have been in 1345 in the possession of Donal O'Connor, son of Murtoigh, son of the aforesaid Donel, son of Teigue, son of Brien, son of Andrew, son of Brian Luigneach, son of Turlogh *more*, thus far corroborating the family pedigree.

At 1488 the Four Masters commemorate the death of Teigue, son of Hugh, son of Turlogh O'Connor, 'the most worthy young man of the tribe of Brian Luigneach.' They say that he died 'exactly on Easter night,' adding that 'Dermot, a son of Teigue the tanist lord of his tribe, a man by whose hand more of his enemies fell than by any other person in Ireland in his time, died in the same year of a severe complaint, after a long suffering.' In 1494 perished Donal son of the aforesaid Owen O'Connor (of 1444), then chief of the Sligo Sept, 'a prosperous courageous man, who held the country from the Curlews (mountains) to Bunduff, and who abounded in prosperity and wealth; he fell in an attack on the Castle of Bunfinn.' In the following year died in Sligo, Roderic, son of Turlogh *carragh* O'Connor, Lord of Carbury of Drumcliffe, and the death of Cathal *oge*, son of the aforesaid Donell, son of Owen, in 1513 is recorded

by the Four Masters. Yet was it not until the year 1536 that, according to the same authority, 'Teigue *oge*, son of Hugh, son of Turlogh *carragh* O'Connor, was styled Connor, for he, who until then had the leadership or chief command of the tribe, was styled McDonnell McMurtough; and it was for sake of honour and in order to outshine the lords who had preceded him, that he made this change in the name.' This now O'Connor and Cathal *oge* O'Connor made an incursion against the Clan-Costello; and in the ensuing year an army was led by the O'Connor-Sligo against the O'Connor *roe*.

In 1538 an army led by Manus O'Donnell took the castle of Sligo from Cathal *oge*. In 1567 'Sir Donald O'Connor-Sligo went over to London to acknowledge his loyal duty to Queen Elizabeth, at which time he made complaint that the castle of Bundroose was withheld from him by O'Donnell, as were the castles of Ballintogher by O'Rourke and Ardnaree by Owen Burke's sons, and flanking his territory; all which matters Her Majesty ordered should be inquired into, and that restitution should be made of any goods that might be spoliated from him during his absence: and the Queen further declared that she was well satisfied that the Friary of Sligo, wherein *the sepulture of his ancestors has been*, should be preserved, the friars there being converted into secular priests.' To Perrot's memorable Parliament held in Dublin, in 1585, the above Sir Donald O'Connor was summoned, and, on that solemn occasion it was judiciously determined by the Four Masters to record his lineage for six preceding generations, *i.e.*, as Donal son of Teigue, son of Cathal *oge*, son of Donal, son of Owen, son of Donal, son of Murtogh. He had submitted by indenture to Sir Henry Sydney and passed patent for his ancient inheritance, on a new English tenure. He had a son who died five years before the meeting of Perrot's

Parliament; 'an only son, the more lamented in the country because the worthy couple, from whom this noble youth sprang, had no hope or expectation of any other issue; and, had he lived, he would, after the death of his father, have been the sole heir and successor to the country from Moy-Ceidne to Kesh-Corran, and from Moy to the boundary of Breffney.' Sir Donald himself died in 1588, about which time his daughter, Maud O'Connor, intermarried with Theobald Bourke of Moneycrower Castle in the Barony of Kilmaine, from which union have descended the Viscounts and Earls of Mayo.

The chiefry of a family so extended over Sligo did not become extinct on the death of Sir Donald. His nephew Donogh O'Connor, who had for some previous years sojourned in England, returned to this country in 1596, 'with a great number of English along with him,' and immediately after he commenced hostilities against the O'Donnell. In 1598 he took the castle of Ballymote, which was held by an English garrison. In the following year, however, he attended the Earl of Essex in his professedly peaceful excursion into Munster. In 1601 he was taken prisoner by Hugh *ruadh* O'Donnell, a movement which the Four Masters attribute to a rumour having reached him, that the Queen proposed to permit the young Earl of Desmond, then a prisoner in London, to return to his patrimony; and, as his mother was at that time the wife of the O'Connor-Sligo, O'Donnell feared that an extension of the Royal clemency would restore some of O'Connor's confiscations to him. He therefore consigned Donogh to captivity on an island of Lough Eask near Donegal, whence he was not released until the Summer of the following year. In a Royal patent of 1603, purporting to be a Roll of general pardon to the inhabitants of Sligo,

he is named as Donogh, 'the O'Connor-Sligoe;' and in this amnesty are also included Teigue *oge* O'Connor, son of Cahill *oge*; Rory and Conn, sons of Owen O'Connor of Grange; Murtoagh *boccagh* O'Connor with four other O'Connors of Dunalley (who had in 1617 grants of some small fragments of their ancient territory), and twenty-eight more in different localities of the county.

In the aforesaid year (1603) King James directed a commission of inquiry as to the mears and bounds of the territory of Tirconell, distinguishing it from the lands of O'Doghertie, O'Connor-Sligo, and the other chieftains of those parts, and an inquisition was held therefor at Donegal in the November of that year. All Ireland having been then in point of fact reduced to English rule, King James laid the foundation for general findings of the Crown's paramount title to certain lands, advowsons, and similar interests in the respective counties thereof, 'as well those of ancient inheritance as those subsequently acquired by individual confiscations, and by the dissolution of religious houses.' The inquisitions taken with this object in Sligo were held in 1617 and 1618, and they found sundry lands vested in the King by reason of the attainders of Teigue O'Connor of Anagh, Connor O'Connor and sundry others of the name. Donogh did not live to witness this severance of his old rights; he died about the year 1609, leaving Charles his eldest son then under age, and whose wardship was granted by the King in 1613 to Faithful Fortescue, while the rights of the minor in rents, customs, and services out of various lands in Sligo were expressly saved for him, as 'a minor and the King's ward' in a grant of such lands to Sir Charles Wilmot, Knight, in 1615. This Charles died in 1634 leaving one daughter his only issue, of whom no record is preserved.

Within the fine ruins of the Dominican monastery of Sligo, in the wall near the eastern window, and on the right of the altar stands a very beautifully executed monument in native marble, surmounted by a crucifix, immediately under which are carved the family armorials, with the symbols of royalty in a lion crowned, an oak tree, &c., while, on the body of the monument finely carved in bas relief, two figures represent the O'Connor-Sligo and his Lady, kneeling; his hands are placed together as in prayer, her's hold a book which she is reading. He is represented dressed in a coat of mail, his head uncovered, and his helmet with vizor lying at his feet. She is robed gracefully, a chain of beads with a cross hung round her neck, and a coronet on her head. The lower part of this tomb is covered with angels' busts, deaths' heads, a winged hour-glass and other elaborate emblems of mortality. Flanked by cherubim is an inscription, which, as well as it can now be decyphered and verified, records the erection thereof in 1624 by Eleanor Butler, a daughter of Lord Dunboyne, who, having first married the Earl of Desmond, became subsequently the wife of Sir Donogh O'Connor-Sligo; adding that Elizabeth, a daughter of her's by her first husband, was buried therein.

According to the concurring traditions of two lines of the O'Connor-Sligo, this Sir Donogh had two brothers, one the aforesaid Murtoagh *boccagh*, and the second Melaghlin or Loughlin; with one daughter, Una, who married Francis French then located at Sessusman Castle in Sligo, and from their union has descended the Frenchpark line of that family—Lords de Freyne.

Murtoagh, it has been shown, had grant of a pardon from the King in 1603; but, on the disturbance of Irish families which ensued from James's Plantation, he was

fain to repair for shelter to the then secluded woods of Anagh (now Hazlewood) at which place his son, Teigue resided, and where, from his impoverished condition and physical infirmities, he was suffered to remain undisturbed to his death. Those lands of Anagh were in 1620 declared confiscated by this Teigue's attainder as before mentioned. He left a son, Charles, who was permitted to rest in Anagh; but, in his landless condition he sunk into obscurity. He had two sons, Martin and Murtoagh, the latter styled of Aghill, was attainted in 1691, and died without issue. Martin died at Anagh and was buried at Sligo; his eldest son, Owen, was attainted with his uncle in 1691, whereupon he removed to Carrowlustia, while he rented Edenbawn from the Ormsbys, and on his death was laid with his long line of ancestors at Sligo. His eldest son, Denis, was born at Lisduff, *alias* Carrowlustia, in 1681, and dying there in 1757 was interred at Clogher in the parish of Calry, leaving one son, Cathal, also born at Lisduff in 1723, where he died in 1787, and was buried with his father at Clogher. The eldest son of Cathal, Denis junior, was likewise born at Lisduff in 1749, and died at Edenbawn in 1836. He had a numerous family of whom

1. Connell, his eldest son, born in 1779, is yet living, and has a large family, all of whom have emigrated to America.
2. Patrick, born in 1782, died in 1832, and was buried in the centre of the great aisle in Sligo Abbey, surrounded by those of his name and lineage, who now claim only that narrow resting place in the principality of their forefathers. This Patrick left three sons, Denis, James, and Peter, with four daughters, of whom Mary the eldest is the wife of John Kelly of Essex-Lawn in the County of Roscommon, as is Anna of Joseph Mulhall of Boyle; Ellen of Martin Madden of Camp-hill Colooney; and, Lizzie is unmarried.
3. John,

the third son of Denis junior died in 1852 (leaving two sons Patt and John). 4. James, the fourth, a planter at Trinidad died in 1827 unmarried; and 5. Peter, the fifth, is a justly influential gentleman of considerable property and high character in the County of Sligo.

Having traced the elder line of the O'Connor-Sligo, that of Melaghlin or Loughlin is next entitled to consideration; he too suffered by the Plantation, and an inquisition taken on his possessions in Mayo in 1620 at Ballynafad is recorded in the Rolls of Chancery. On his expulsion thence he settled at Kilcluany in the County of Galway. Some time after he had resided there the Civil war of '41' broke out, and, a heavy persecution having been directed by the Usurpers against the Catholic clergy, this Loughlin's active charity for the priesthood of his church was acknowledged in a deed of 20th June, 1645, executed by John de Burgh, Archbishop of Tuam, to 'Loughlin O'Connor of Kilcluany;' in which the Prelate declares, 'whereas we are now in prison in the town of Galway for God's cause, and whereas the said Loughlin hath supported us with his own meat and money, to our no small comfort, we hereby remit him certain moneys; and request him to take out of the church of St. Mary in Tuam a statue of the Blessed Virgin, and keep it till better times come.' The said Archbishop was soon afterwards with thirty priests put on board an old vessel which was scuttled and sunk outside the Isles of Arran. Loughlin married a daughter of — O'Ruarc, of Brefney, and died in 1677, as testified by a tombstone in the 'church of the shrine' at Tuam, and he left by his said wife four sons, Hugh, Thady, Bryan, and Malachy. When Galway was besieged in 1652 by Sir Charles Coote, a large force was assembled by this Thady and Bryan for its relief. Coote despatched a regiment of Dragoons to attack

them at Sylane, where they were encamped, the Dragoons forded the river Clare at Cloonfush, but were driven back into the river with great loss. Recent excavations and clearings here have thrown up evidences of this engagement in several spear-heads, bridle-bits and spurs of the fashion of the day. The brothers with their forces immediately marched for Galway, but soon receiving intelligence of its surrender, their forces dispersed and themselves escaped to France, where both died unmarried. Hugh married Alice, daughter of John Lynch of Tobbernadly (Belwell), and had by her two sons, Dermot and Hugh, the latter died young. Dermot who was born in 1700, married Mabel, daughter of O'Flynn* of Furlough, County Galway, and granddaughter of Sir Redmond Burke of Glynsk, and he died in 1793, leaving two sons and two daughters. His eldest son Captain Edmund of the Green Horse, afterwards the 5th Dragoons, died in 1782 unmarried, when the Right Reverend Dr. Thomas O'Connor, Roman Catholic Bishop of Achonry, the second son of Dermot O'Connor, became his heir, the last male of the Sligo family in this line. Of the two daughters of Dermot, Anne, the eldest, married John Melville, an officer, and their only

* The Sept of O'Flynn (whom O'Heerin styles 'a tribe of the purest pedigree') is noticed by the native annalists as settled at a very remote period on the borders of Lough Neagh, where they started up to oppose the progress of de Courcey in Ulster, and drove him back in 1177 discomfited and wounded to Dublin. Their subsequent possession of a territory in Roscommon extending into Galway, and the succession of their chiefs there are very fully noticed by the Four Masters. The name does not appear commissioned on this Army List, but, as the attainders of 1696 describes that of Fiachra O'Flynn, then Chief of that Sept, their adhesion to the Stuart cannot be doubted. This Fiachra is described in the Inquisition as of Ballinlough, County Roscommon.

son died in 1807, unmarried. Mabel, Dermot's second daughter, married Thomas Donelan of Peterswell, the lineal descendant of Sir James Donelan, who was Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Ireland, in the year after the Restoration. The present Thomas O'Connor Donelan of Sylane in Galway is the grandson of the aforesaid Thomas of Peterswell. Of the Donelan pedigree see *ante* at 'Captain Melaghlin Donelan.'

To revert to the principality, from which these O'Connors derived their cognomen. The arbitrary policy, conceived by King James, was willingly adopted in the succeeding reign by the ill-fated Earl of Strafford. Through a memorable Inquisition directed against Connaught in 1638, he sought to establish, on the oaths of jurors of its several counties, that *all* the lands therein, notwithstanding prior grants to individuals, were then vested absolutely in the Crown, and this construction was affirmed by the verdicts of the jurors of Connaught, with the single exception of those of Galway. The ensuing attainders fell with awful desolation on the O'Connors-Sligo, while Cromwell's Ordinance of 1652 denounced the aforesaid Teigue O'Connor-Sligo with Charles and Hugh O'Connor, his alleged brothers. The acknowledgment of Royal gratitude 'for services beyond the seas' in 1665, includes Ensign Daniel O'Connor, described as of the County Mayo, but he was in truth of the Sligo Sept. At this time an intention of granting the estates of the O'Connor-Sligo to William Earl of Strafford, son of Earl Thomas, who had held the Inquisition of 1638, having been made known, the '1649' Officers, who expected allotments and reprisals thereout, petitioned against a clause, which was sought to be introduced in the Act of Settlement for the Strafford object, alleging that claims, which had been

made at the Council Board in August, 1641, on the Earl's behalf had been then rejected; while another petition of Richard Lord Colooney, Sir Francis Gore and Alderman Erasmus Smith, yet more earnestly opposed the passing of such grant; and theirs set forth particularly the state of O'Connor's property. In 1674 however a very long and full grant was made by King Charles to the said Earl William and to Thomas Radcliffe, for a very large portion of what had been theretofore for centuries the territory of this sept. It comprised the manor, town and lands of Sligo, with a fishing weir and mills thereunto belonging, the islands of Innismurry and Derrynish, the Castle of Dunally aforesaid, with various rectories and chiefries; the lands of Anagh with many thousands of acres in the Baronies of Carbury, Corren, Tyreragh and Tyrerrill, subject to the rents and services theretofore made payable to King Charles the First, and saving the rights of certain children of Sir Francis Blundel under mortgages created for their benefit and in trust by Donogh O'Connor-Sligo. The interest of these patentees was soon after sold by them to Richard Earl of Colooney, and all rights of the old proprietors were disregarded. Yet still devoted to the ungrateful Stuarts, or rather should it be said to their own religion and their country, the landless victims gathered round the standard of James in this war. The Thady, who ranks Major in this Regiment, is described in his attainder as of Cloonkeely otherwise Mullagh, a townland which immediately adjoins Sylane, the estate of the before-mentioned Thomas O'Connor Donelan, and which is proveable by patents to have belonged to the O'Connors. Owen O'Connor also described as of Cloonkeely was then attainted, with Patrick of Dunally, Murtagh of Aghill, and Hugh of Longford.

It is suggested by a monument at Brussels that a Daniel O'Connor-Sligo, possibly a grandson of Ensign Daniel of 1665 had served in this war, though not named on the present Army List. The inscription thereon commemorates 'the illustrious Daniel O'Connor-Sligo, a Lieutenant-General in the Austrian service, who had served successively under James the Second, Louis the Fourteenth, the Duke of Lorraine, and lastly, under Austria, and who died at Brussels in 1756 aged ninety-two.'

CAPTAIN JOHN CONRY.

THE O'Maol Conrys were a branch of the Southern Hy-Nialls, who for centuries ruled as Kings of Meath and Monarchs of Ireland. They were descended from Maine, fourth son of Nial of the Nine Hostages and Prince of Teffia, in the present County of Westmeath; where they were located until the tenth century, when crossing the Shannon, they settled upon its western bank, and from that time were known as Connacians. This Sept, which belonged to the great Bardic Order, acquired under the patronage of the O'Conors, King of Connaught, considerable possessions in that Province, and became its Chief Bards, as well as Seanachies to its Kings; as shown in the Annals of the Four Masters, which, amongst other similar notices, record that in 1270, Tanaidhe Mor, son of Duinnin, son of Nedhe, son of Conding *buidhe* O'Maolconry, was appointed Chief Historiographer of Connaught; and Dubhsuilleach O'Maolconry and Dunlainy O'Maolconry were removed from that Professorship. It also appears from the same Annalists that in 1400 'Gregory, son of Tanaidhe O'Maolconry, the worthy

intended Professor of Siol Murray (in Roscommon) was accidentally killed by the cast of a dart from the hand of William 'garv' at the tochar (pass) of Dunamon in a mistake, and one hundred and twenty-six cows were given as an eric (fine) for his death.' In the compilation of the *Annals of the Four Masters*, two of the Sept, Maurice and Fearfeasa O'Mulconry, contributed the ancient chronicles of their tribe, and were active assistants. In virtue of the hereditary and honourable office of Seanachie, it was the duty of the Chief of this celebrated Bardic clan to officiate upon the Sacred Hill, at the Inauguration of a new King of Connaught; to present to him the white wand or sceptre, the emblem of Sovereignty; to administer to him the usual oath or admonition to preserve the customs of the country; and, finally, to record the proceedings. In the learned Dr. O'Connor's Latin translation of the MSS. chronicles of Ireland appears an account of the ceremonies, &c., performed by Torna O'Mulconry in the year 1312, at the Inauguration of Phelim O'Connor, King of Connaught. It is written by Torna himself, and is to be found in the aforesaid Irish Chronicles, thus translated:—

"The O'Maolconarys were by hereditary right the Bards of the Kings of Connaught, without whose public recitation of their genealogy, in verse before the Assembly of the Kingdom, it was illegal to inaugurate the King. Hence many Chief Poets of this name are commemorated in the Annals of Connaught. This is the privilege of Maolconary:—to give into the hand of the inaugurated King the Royal wand, and, excepting O'Maolconary who stands near the King, and O'Connachtan who guards the sacred mount, it is not lawful for any other of the nobles of Connaught to be in the King's presence upon that sacred mount. The King's war charger and dress are given to the Vicar of Daehon, whose office it is to go mounted on that horse to the mount; and an ounce of gold is given to O'Connachtan, and it is his duty to level the inequalities of the mount, when an inauguration takes place."

The office of chief bard to an Irish King is thus shown to have been a post of great honour and dignity, and many of its duties were of a solemn description: some of the functions of the Royal Seanachies at the ceremony of inauguration were in late times performed by the clergy themselves, as stated in the account given of the inauguration of Hugh O'Neill, titular King of Ulster and Earl of Tyrone, at the close of Elizabeth's reign. The inauguration of an Irish King, even as late as the reign of James the First, was performed in the open air, upon one of the Sacred Hills, or places appointed for that purpose, and in the presence of the septs of the province who were led thither by their respective chiefs to witness the ceremony.—The poet Spencer, in his *View of the State of Ireland*, written in 1597, thus describes one of these solemn rites, of which himself had been an eye-witness. "Whenever an Irish king or chief is to be inaugurated on one of their hills, it is usual to place him on a particular stone, whereon is imprinted the form of their first chieftain's foot, and there proffer to him an oath to preserve the customs of the country. There was then a wand delivered to him by the proper officer, with which in his hand, descending from the stone, he turned himself round, thrice forward, thrice backward." In an account of the ceremonies performed at the initiation of the O'Donels, Princes of Tyrconnel, it is said that in presenting the new king with the wand, which was perfectly white and straight, the chief who officiated used this form of words:—"Receive, O King, this auspicious badge of your authority, and remember to imitate in your conduct the whiteness and straightness of this wand."

In 1468 another 'Torna O'Maolconry, Chief Professor of Siol-murry, died in his own house at Lis-firbain, after the festival of St Patrick; he was interred at Elphin, and Erard

O'Maolconry succeeded in the Chief Professorship. This Erard, dying in 1482, was also buried at Elphin. His successor was Siodhraidh O'Maolconry; while the Masters record at 1519 the death of Maoilin, son of 'Torna O'Maolconry, Chief Professor of Siol-murry, a man full of law and learning, a man whom the Geraldines and English had selected in preference to all the Professors of Ireland;' he died in the monastery of Dery, in Teffia. In 1543 Maurice, son of Patrick O'Maolconry, 'a man eminent in history and poetry, a man of great affluence, a learned writer, by whom many books had been written and poems composed, by whom schools were superintended, and who entertained many of these scholars in his own house, died after having gained the victory over the world and the devil.'

This hereditary and remarkable office became obsolete in the O'Maolconry clan, after the split of the great O'Connor family into the three kindred but rival houses of O'Conor Don, O'Conor Roe, and O'Conor Sligo, and the divisions of the lands and Septs of Connaught between them; when the O'Maolconrys became tributaries to the O'Conors Roe. Most of this great name had submitted to Elizabeth, and remaining faithful to her during the fierce wars of that period in Ireland, provoked the hostility of their countrymen, the O'Neils and O'Donels of the north; who, in revenge for this (as they considered) apostacy from the common cause, made a descent into Connaught in 1597, and laid waste the territories of the O'Conors with fire and sword. In this foray, the O'Conor Don, their Chief, was taken prisoner; the country of O'Conor Roe, south of Elphin, was ravaged from Athgliassen to Sliabh-bann; and the Mac Dermot of Moylurg was obliged to declare himself O'Donel's vassal, and to attend him when required, with eighty foot and twenty horse, &c., &c. The

numerically small Sept of the O'Mulconrys was almost annihilated on this inroad, and the decay of the family dates from that period. Their subsequent history assimilates with that of most other Irish families; the cruel civil wars that desolated unhappy Ireland throughout the seventeenth century, producing attainders, forfeiture, and exile, almost extinguished them. Nevertheless one or two families of a Sept, whom Mac Firis, in his celebrated poem, styles emphatically, 'the O'Maolconrys without a blot,' continued, through all vicissitudes of fortune to retain some footing in their native province. The O'Maolconry, being, as before mentioned, tributary to O'Connor Roe, the supreme lord of the Eastern part of Connaught, was forced by the Indenture of Composition then imposed upon native Chiefs, to give up the customs theretofore in use, to abjure the Brehon law, to hold their lands according to English tenure, and in many cases to surrender the distinguishing prefixes to their names, this family was consequently henceforward written 'Conry.'

The above Captain John Conry, his brother Lieutenant Bryan, and a third brother, Patrick, were of this house, and all engaged in the service of King James the Second; while another John Conry, of the elder branch of the family, claims more especial notice, as well for the sacrifices he and his descendants had made to this cause, as for the position and rank they have respectively held to the present day. The grandfather of this latter John was Moylin O'Maolconry, who died in 1637, the last individual recognised in native heraldry as chief of his nation. His son Thorna entered and caused to be certified in the Herald's College, his father's lineage which declares him to have been the 'forty-third in descent from the first-recorded ancestor ("Conn, of the hundred battles") in that pedigree. Thorna, dying in 1647, was

succeeded by his son John, who, having taken part and suffered in his estate, in the Cromwellian wars, fled to France, and there married the daughter of another emigrant, of the Fitz-Geralds, who had quitted Ireland in Elizabeth's reign, on the destruction of the great Geraldine chief, the Earl of Desmond. He served throughout the wars of France, under the celebrated Marshal Turenne, and was killed at the passage of the Rhine in 1672, leaving two sons, Charles and Fearfeasa Conry, who both returned to Ireland. The eldest, Charles, who is stated to have also fought under Turenne at the early age of fifteen, endeavoured, after the restoration of Charles the Second, to obtain compensation for his family's losses in the Royal cause, and having obtained a small and tardy appropriation of lands in his native province, he again returned to France. On the expedition of James the Second to Ireland, Charles, still clinging to the old dynasty, sold the estate he had inherited through his mother in France, and, adding to the proceeds whatever he could raise in Ireland, devoted his fortune and his life to the cause of that Monarch, whom, in common with his Roman Catholic countrymen, he alone recognised as his lawful Sovereign. His name, however, does not appear in the present Army List, but unimpeachable records establish the fact of his bearing arms for King James as a volunteer, of which description of force there was a considerable body. Having joined James's army with whomsoever of his sept he could collect, he fought and fell at the Boyne. Leaving no issue, he was succeeded by his brother Fearfeasa, who was the first member of the family that professed Protestantism.

His son, another John, was a celebrated antiquarian, and, in his devotion to literature, pursued the hereditary vocation of his ancestors; he collected a very valuable library, in

addition to ancient and curious MSS. of the O'Maolconaire tribe. Of these MSS. Dr. Nicholson, in his *Irish Historical Library*, published before 1724, writes "The most valuable collections that I have met with in any hand here in Dublin, next to that of the Bishop of Clogher, was communicated to me by Mr. John Conry, who has great numbers of our Historico-Poetical compositions, and, being a perfect master of their language and *prosodia*, knows how to make the best use of them. Amongst these is the *Annals of the Four Masters*, signed by the proper hands of the compilers, drawn up in two thick volumes quarto, the first perfect, the second deficient from A.D., 1172, to 1335." Two members of this Maolconry Sept had been engaged in this great work, which, with many other of the Conry MSS. passed into the late ill-fated library at Stowe, having been purchased not long after Dr. Nicholson had seen them, from Mr. Conry by the elder Charles O'Connor of Bealanagar, &c., whose grandson and namesake having become Librarian to the Duke of Buckingham, brought thither these and several other family compilations.

John Conry himself drew up a remarkably interesting history of his family from the earliest period to the year 1750; it is divided into chapters, and throws light on many passages of the general and family history of Ireland. His only son, John Ponsonby Conry, who in his latter days changed the spelling of his patronymic to Conroy, was educated in Trinity College, Dublin, and, becoming a Member of the Irish Bar, was the first of this family who adopted a peaceful profession. He, dying in 1797, was succeeded by his son, the late Sir John Conroy, Knight of four foreign orders, and who was created a Baronet for long and faithful services to her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Kent. The present Baronet, a godson of that

Royal Duke, bears his respected name, Sir Edward Conroy of Llanbrynmair, County of Montgomery, and he may rely, as the most satisfactory evidence of his ancient native lineage, on the fact of his being the only descendant of the O'Maol-Conrrys still retaining a portion of that territory, which his ancestors had inherited from time immemorial. They were also seised of the adjacent denomination of Clonahee, in the County Roscommon, which passed in the seventeenth century to a junior branch, whose interest therein was recently sold under the Incumbered Estates' Commission.

A distinguished individual of this name was Florence O'Mulcomry, titular Archbishop of Tuam, and founder of the Irish Franciscan Monastery at Louvain, under the auspices of Philip the Third of Spain. This Prelate was the author of several works, and, dying at Madrid in 1629, his bones were subsequently removed to the Convent he had founded at Louvain. He was intimately concerned in the political movements of the times, and was instrumental in aiding the escape of the great Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnell out of Ireland. The fact is annouced in a letter, dated "Dublin, 12th of Sep., 1607," from Sir John Davis, the celebrated Attorney-General of Ireland, to the English Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, in which he says that this prelate came over in person in a ship equipped and sent by Philip of Spain for the rescue of these Earls.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM AND LIEUTENANT MICHAEL SHANLEY.

THE name of Shanly, sometimes styled *O'Shanly*, but more usually *MacShanly*, is noticed in old records as that of a sept

of Connaught so far back as the early part of the thirteenth century. Its derivation is from the Celtic words *Sean-Laoch*, signifying the "ancient Champion." To the County of Leitrim it properly pertained, being rarely ever met with except in that county, and along the Shannon frontier of Longford and Roscommon, within which circuit its influence can be traced back for upwards of six hundred years. It was occasionally to be met with, too, as far down the river as Athlone and in the neighbouring parts of Westmeath: where, indeed, a family of the name had of old resided and held possessions long antecedent to the Revolution, at which period an attainder was issued against "James Shanly of Macetown, in the County of Westmeath, Gentleman," for his adherence to the cause of King James. The sept was, however, essentially of Leitrim, and, before the English "Plantations" had broken down the family landmarks, its chief was known from generation to generation under the style of "MacShanly of Drumod;" ranking among the most ancient of the "lords of the soil," in the old kingdom of "Breffney," and mainly within the bounds of what is now the Barony of Mohill.

The following are some of the historical notices of this sept:—In the year A.D. 1254 Sitric MacShanly and Shean Shaileach MacShanly were taken prisoners by Phelim, son of Cathal Croidearg O'Connor, on a charge of their conspiring to betray him; he caused the last named MacShanly to be deprived of his sight. In two years after, Donaghy MacShanly died in the Abbey of Boyle; and in 1261 Sitric was slain at Athlone by Donaghy MacGeraghty. Teigue MacShanly died in 1354, and in 1378 MacShanly, the chief of his sept, was killed in an engagement with the MacRannells and O'Ruarcs. In 1404 the Four Masters commemorate the

death of Donagh, son of Morough MacShanly, "a wealthy landed proprietor of Corcaghlan" (County Roscommon) and an officer of trust to Roderic O'Connor, then still styled "King of Connaught." In 1473 (says the same authority) a great commotion broke out in Muintir-Eolis (County of Leitrim), and much destruction was committed both by burning and slaying. The MacRannalls made an attack on the *baile*, or town, of MacShanly, burning it and slaying Donough, son of Donough MacShanly; and shortly afterwards in a general engagement of the clans "at the wood of Carrigallan" (where a vivid tradition still exists of a battle having been fought), among many men of note who there fell was Bryan MacShanly.

The "plantations" of Longford, Roscommon, and Leitrim, in the reign of King James the First, made heavy inroads on the hereditary possessions of the native Irish chieftains; and in the latter county the MacShanlys of Drumod suffered to a great extent. In that reign Teigue MacShanlie of Mornin, in the County of Longford, Edward *oge* MacShanlie and Bryan MacShanlie (the latter described as of "Ancurvy" King's County) "sued out patents of pardon and protection." These persons, however, appear to have been mere offshoots or outposts of the main sept, which lay far back from the Pale in its fastnesses of Leitrim. An inquisition taken in 1657, found William Shanly (the *Mac* is dropped henceforward) in occupation of certain lands and tenements in Meath, belonging to the Earl of Roscommon. He, it would seem, had removed temporarily "within the Pale," in compliance with an edict issued by Cromwell in 1651 (from Dublin) placing the County of Leitrim under martial law, and commanding all there who desired "protection" to remove with their families, cattle, and other goods within the "Parliamentary quarters."

This William, after the Restoration, had a grant from the Crown of 182 acres of land in the County of Roscommon, and he was the father of Captain WILLIAM and of Lieutenant MICHAEL SHANLY, whose names appear at the head of this notice. There were also two other members of the Drumod family serving at the same time in this same corps: Thady and Michael Shanly; while Bryan Shanly, also of Drumod, held an Ensign's commission in Colonel Heward Oxbergh's Infantry.

In 1687 King James's Charter to Jamestown, County Leitrim, names William Shanly (the Captain referred to above) Sovereign of the borough, and Michael one of its Burgesses. William was, also, [with Alexander MacDonnell, Esq., as his colleague] Member for Jamestown in the Parliament of 1689.

In 1691 were attainted William Shanly of Jamestown, Michael Shanly of Drumod, Thady and Bryan Shanly of Fernaught, all in the County of Leitrim, "Gentlemen;" also Michael Shanly of Cargina, County Roscommon, and James Shanly of Macetown, County Westmeath, Gentlemen. From the confiscations following on these Attainders William Shanly, the head of the house of Drumod, saved, by a compromise with the grantee of the Crown, some five townlands of his ancestral possessions.

In 1710 Captain Michael Shanly, having previously come over to King William, was placed on the pension list of the Army for six shillings and nine pence per day, and so continued until 1729, when he died.

A Mortgage deed, of 21st February, 1709, shows that William Shanly, above mentioned, styled "of Drumod," was then seised of the lands of Fearnaght, Corranabruck, Ballinafruve, Corrahanbo and Moher, all in the Barony of

Mohill. Subsequent to the Revolution he had fixed his residence on the first named property (Fearnaght) and was succeeded in his estates by his eldest son James; who married a daughter of Roger O'Farrell of Mornin (M.P. for Longford in 1689). Another son, Captain Francis Shanly, married Frances Dillon, sister of Robert, ninth Earl of Roscommon, and of that marriage some descendants were generally to be found in the Army List down to the days of the Peninsular War. Their branch is however believed to be now extinct.

James Shanly of Fearnaght had by his said wife, Miss Farrell of Mornin, two sons, William and Iriel. The latter was never married. The former styled "William Shanly of Fearnaght," married, about the year 1734, Margaret Jennings of Mohill, and by her had four sons, William, James, Tobias, and Michael. The eldest, known during a long life, in which he played a conspicuous part among the gentry of his county, as "William Shanly of Willyfield," was High Sheriff of Leitrim in 1785. His name is also to be found in the list of those who, in 1782, signed the Resolution of the Leitrim Volunteers, adopting the memorable "Declaration of Dungannon." He died in October, 1815, aged upwards of eighty years, at his seat of Willyfield, County Leitrim, and, having never married, he bequeathed his property among the three sons of his youngest brother, Michael. James, the second son of William of Fearnaght, died unmarried. The third son, Tobias, married Prudence, daughter of Cairncross Nisbitt of Derrycarne; and had one son, Tobias, an officer in the 16th Regiment of Foot (1801), who died unmarried, and a daughter, Prudence, married to Robert Graham of Carrick-on-Shannon.

Michael, the youngest son of William, entered the Army, and was a Captain in the 18th, or "Light Drogheda" Dra-

goons. He married Jane, widow of — Constable, Esq., of Clonmel. (Her maiden name was Shaw, and by her former marriage she had one daughter, Anna-Belle Constable, married in 1788 to Major Coote Nisbitt of Anghry). By his marriage with Mrs. Constable Captain Shanly had three sons, Robert, William, and James. He retired from the service in 1787, from which time to the day of his death he held a sinecure Staff appointment in the Royal Irish Artillery. He died in 1816 at his residence in Eccles-street, Dublin, and was buried in the Church of St. Michan. His eldest son, the Rev. Robert Shanly, was Rector of Julianstown, County Meath. He married a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Stewart, of the County Cork, and left one son, William, now of the City of London [unmarried] and four daughters; 1st, Jane, married Henry Parsons, nephew of the second Earl of Ross; 2nd, Anna, unmarried; 3rd, Elizabeth, married Frederick Henry Villiers, of Somersetshire; 4th, Sarah, married John Hungerford Sealy of Barleyfield, County Cork. William, the second son, succeeded under his uncle's will to his place of Willyfield, County Leitrim, and married a daughter of William Parsons Percy, of Garradise, in that County. He left two sons, William and James, and six daughters. His eldest son, William, married his cousin, daughter of Major John Percy of Garradise, and is now living at Bush-hill, Ballinamore, County Leitrim, the last representative of the ancient house of "Mac Shanly of Drumod" in that, its old ancestral county. He has a son, William, serving abroad with the First Royal Regiment of Foot.

James, the youngest son of Captain Michael Shanly, was a member of the Irish bar. He resided some time at his place of the "Abbey," in the Queen's County, and subsequently at Norman's Grove in the County of Meath.

He married a daughter of Charles Mulvanny, of the City of Dublin, merchant, and, in 1836, emigrated to Canada with his family, where, at his residence of Thorndale, in the county of Middlesex, he died in October, 1857, in the eightieth year of his age. His family, consisting of six sons and one daughter, settled permanently in the colony.

Besides the several members of this family, enumerated in the foregoing memoir, there was another Michael Shanly, also of the Drumod connection, who, in the early part of the last century, studied for the Roman Catholic priesthood in Spain; in one of the universities of which country he was for some years professor of philosophy. In 1753 he was elected Prior of St. Saviour's in Dublin, where he died in 1759. His absence from a general council of prelates, held at Rome in 1756, and at which Pope Benedict XIV., presided, is noticed by de Burgo in his *Hibernia Dominicana*. It may also be interesting to remark that the ancient iron mines of Leitrim were worked by the Shanlys of Drumod. It appears from old records that, previous to the Revolution, the lands of Aughry and Drumod-more, together with the iron-works, out-houses, &c., pertaining thereto, were in possession of William and Francis Shanly, (the former identical with him who represented Jamestown in 1689,) and of which they were dispossessed by the Nisbitt family, one of whom, James Nisbett, leased those lands and iron-works, in 1696, to John Skerrett "for £100 per annum, with 5 hundred weight of good bar-iron, and 5 hundred weight of cast-iron." From this transaction originated a Chancery and Appeal Case between the Nisbitt and Shanly families, the result of which placed the former in possession of the property.

CAPTAINS 'GREENE' AND WILLIAM
MULLOY.

THE O'Mulloys or O'Molloys claim descent from Niall of the Nine Hostages, and were anciently Lords of Fearcall in the King's County, a district extending over the present Baronies of Ballyboy, Ballycowen, and Eglish, with much of those of Geshil and Garrycastle. Of the early and interesting annals of this family, it can only be here noticed that in September, 1189, Albin O'Mulloy, then Bishop of Ferns, officiated with the Archbishops of Canterbury and Dublin, and with other Prelates and Nobles, at the coronation of the renowned Richard Cœur de Lion in Westminster Abbey.* In 1371 Roderick 'O'Molmoy' chief of his nation had a grant of ten marks, for his laudable services in the King's wars, and for his bringing over many of the Irish to peace. In the commencement of the fifteenth century, Hugh O'Mulloy founded the celebrated Carmelite Monastery of Kilcormuck, in the heart of Fearcall, in which he was interred in 1454. The state papers of the time of Henry the Eighth record numerous evidences of the struggles of the O'Mulloys to uphold the independence of their sept and territory. At length, in 1538, a treaty was concluded by the Lord Deputy with their Chief, by which he (Cahir O'Mulloy) bound himself "to pay to the King all rents and revenues due and accustomed on the country of Fearcall, and to wait on the Deputy at any time and as often as he will, with six horsemen and forty kerns, during one day and one night, having warning three days before the day appointed." In 1585, when, in the language

* *Hoveden*, p. 656.

of the Four Masters, a Parliament was given to the people of Ireland (for these assemblies were previously composed exclusively of the English or Anglo-Irish Lords and proprietors), this sept was represented by Conal, the son of Cahir O'Mulloy.

At a somewhat earlier period, the O'Mulloy was appointed by the Crown hereditary Bearer of the British Standard in Ireland, in right of which honour an official coat of arms was granted, representing *vert* a mounted Knight in armour, on a steed richly caparisoned *argent*; and bearing in his hand the British standard, and on his shield the family armorials. This right was recognised in 1595, when, on the march of the Lord Deputy, Sir William Russell, to the North, the Royal standard of England was borne on the first day, as within the Pale, by O'Mulloy, and in the next, after passing out of the Pale, by O'Hanlon, the hereditary standard bearer of O'Neill. The privilege was subsequently, in 1634, recorded, and the armorials exemplified by certificate from the Office of Arms. Early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Anthony O'Mulloy, a younger son of Hugh O'Mulloy, then Chief of Fearcall, migrated to the County of Roscommon, and having married Honora Dowell of the Mantua House, he became the founder of the Hughstown and Oakport lines of this family. He died in 1603, when the Inquisition *post mortem* describes him by the same cognomen as one of the above Captains, 'Greene Mulloy.' In 1613 a portion of the Fearcall inheritance was granted to Francis Blunde, 'clerk of the Commissioners for defective titles,' while the estates of others of the sept in the same county, who had been 'attainted' or 'slain in rebellion,' were given to Gerald, Earl of Kildare. In 1617, however, William O'Mulloy had a grant of the manor, Castle, town and lands of Croghan, the Castle, town and lands of Callowe

otherwise Carrickbegge; the Castles and lands of Canbo, Lisdallon with a large territory in the County of Roscommon, a certain portion to be created the manor of Croghan, with courts leet and baron. In 1631 died Daniel 'Molloye' of Derryalney in the King's County, leaving Cosny his son and heir aged 20 and unmarried; while Theobald Molloy died in two years after seised of Pallice and other lands there, Neale Molloy his son and heir being then aged 35 and married.

The declaration of Royal gratitude, which is incorporated in the Act of Settlement, acknowledges the services of Captain Charles O'Mulloy, Lieutenant Edmund O'Mulloy, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Mulloy, Captain Art son of Turlough Mulloy, Lieutenant John Molloy, Lieutenant John son of Art Molloy, Lieutenant Edward Molloy, Ensign Fenagh Molloy, Captain Turlough Molloy of Ballyboy, King's County, and Terence Molloy of Gortachuttery in said county. In 1677 Charles 'Molloy' had a grant of 912 acres in Mayo, subject to a mortgage; as had Hugh 'Mulloy' in 1678 of 2,212 in Galway, subject to two mortgages. Besides the above two Captains, there appear upon this List Robert Molloy, a Quarter-Master in Lord Galmoy's Horse; James, a Lieutenant in the King's Infantry; John, an Ensign in Colonel Henry Dillon's; and Hugh Molloy, in Colonel Heward Oxburgh's. Edward O'Mulloy, of the above mentioned Hughstown line, was appointed one of the Burgesses in King James's charter to Boyle; and he, marrying Mary, daughter of the O'Connor Don, had by her a son, the above Captain 'Greene' Mulloy. Connor O'Mulloy, the elder brother of the above Edward, was the lineal ancestor of the families of Hughstown and Oakport.* He had two sons,

* For a full memoir of this family, see *D'Alton's Annals of Boyle*, vol. 1, p. 97, &c.

Theobald and William O'Mulloy, who, as frequently occurred in that distracted period, espoused different lines of policy. Theobald took part with King William, was a Captain of his Dragoons at the Battle of the Boyne, and, according to the family tradition, when that King's horse was shot under him, Theobald presented his own charger to His Majesty. He lived to a great age, and, dying in 1734, was buried at Ardcarne near Boyle. His son Charles, being in Athlone when some of King James's officers were raising recruits there, was enlisted into that service, and was actually taken prisoner at the Boyne, by the Regiment of which his father was Captain; he was then but seventeen, and in consideration of the father's services was pardoned, afterwards served for William, and at the siege of Sligo was wounded in the leg.* William, the second son of Connor O'Mulloy, was the above Captain; who, marrying Alison, daughter of Sir Oliver Tuite of Sonna, County of Westmeath, left issue by her. He was attainted in 1691, with four others of the sept, described as located about their ancient territory, in King's and Queen's County and in the County of Kilkenny; as affecting which various claims were made at Chichester House, but they were all dismissed. An Inquisition, taken in the tenth year of the reign of King William the Third, finds that Charles Molloy senior, of Ralekin in the King's County, had been seised of various lands there in the time of Charles the Second; that he had two sons, Art the eldest and Charles second; and that Art had a daughter Marian, who, marrying Conly Geoghegan, had issue by him three sons, Rosse, Charles and Conly.

* *Burke's Landed Gentry*, p. 897.

CAPTAIN LOUGHLIN NAUGHTON.

THE O'Naughtons were an ancient Irish Sept of the County of Galway, located about the country now comprised in the Baronies of Leitrim and Longford. In 1587 John O'Naughton died seised, in right of Chief, of the territory of the Sept, containing as shewn on Inquisitions, thirty quarters of land; Connor O'Naughton was his son and heir. In 1604 Robert O'Naughton, described as of Mynure in the Faes, *alias* O'Naughton's country, in Roscommon, having been killed in the wars, the wardship of his son and heir, John, was committed to his widowed mother, Jane O'Naughton. Besides the three Naughtons in this Regiment, — Naughton was a Major in Colonel Parker's Horse, Thady Naughton a Lieutenant in Colonel Henry Dillon's Infantry, and Thomas Mac Naghton a Captain in Colonel Cormuck O'Neill's. The latter, however, was of the Scottish Plantation in Ulster, and not of the native sept. Edmund Henry Naughton is the present possessor of an estate within the old family district of the Faes, and is the great grandson of a Loughlin Naughton, who, dying in 1770 seised of the same property, was, it may be well presumed, the grandson of the above Captain.

CAPTAIN BRYAN MAC GOWRAN.

ORTELIUS'S MAP locates this Sept between Leitrim and Cavan; they were more especially indigenous in the Barony of Tullaghaw in the latter county, and the Four Masters

record the successive chiefs of the Sept. In 1593 the Maguires perpetrated a predatory incursion over Cavan, in which Dr. Edward Mac Gawran, the titular primate of Armagh, was accidentally killed; he being then protected by Maguire from the consequences of proscriptions and of a reward offered for his apprehension. At the time of the Plantation of Ulster, several of the Mac Gowrans were necessitated, for their protection, to sue out pardons from the Crown, and, in the immediately succeeding years, grants were made and manors created out of their lordship of Tullaghaw; as the manor of Calva to Hugh Culme, other lands to Sir George and Richard Graeme; and, in 1614, all the mountains of Quilca, Slieve-an-erin, &c., to John Sandford. Phelimy Magowran, however, and others of the Sept obtained from the King some small reserved portions within Tullaghaw, to hold on the conditions of the Plantation. Of one of these grants Bryan Oge Magauran died seised, in 1631, leaving Edmund his son and heir, then fifteen years of age, who, according to the courtesy of succession in Christian names, may have been the father of this Captain. Even these scanty concessions were, however, early in the reign of Charles the First, subjected to searching and hostile inquisitions. This family, nevertheless, contributed an officer to King James's cause, and are still, though in humble circumstances, a respected race within their old Barony. In truth, their Barony is popularly known as 'the Kingdom of Glan,' and is to this day so isolated, that it is said "no public road leads into it, and only one difficult pass, in some places a track way is seen over it. It is about sixteen miles in length by seven and a-half in breadth, and is densely inhabited by a primitive race of Mac Gowrans, who intermarry with each other, and observe some peculiar customs, as an especial

election of their own King and Queen from the tribe, to whom they volunteer implicit obedience." A bard of this family, commemorated by Hardiman in his *Irish Minstrelsy*, composed, amongst other poems, one entitled 'the Revelry of O'Rourke,' which has been the subject of Dean Swift's well-known parody, *O'Rourke's noble fare shall ne'er be forgot! &c.*

Another Mac Gauran ranked a Captain in Fitzjames's Infantry.

CAPTAIN OWEN GALLAGHER.

THE native Topographers locate the O'Gallaghers in the Baronies of Tyrhugh and Raphoe, County of Donegal, where they had castles at Lifford and Ballyshannon. In 1397 an O'Gallagher was Bishop of Clonmacnoise, Laurence O'Gallagher was Bishop of Raphoe in 1419, as was Redmond Gallagher of Killala in 1419. The Sept is characterized in the history of their country as commanders of O'Donnell's cavalry, and their achievements in that service are subjects of many annals. At the siege of Sligo by O'Donnell in 1495, William, son of the O'Gallagher, *i. e.*, of Edmund, son of Donogh, son of Laughlin, and Owen, son of Cormac O'Gallagher, were amongst those killed by the guards of the castle. In two years after, in a battle fought between the O'Neils and O'Donnells, three of the leaders under O'Donnell, named O'Gallagher, were slain at Ballysadare. In Perrot's Parliament of 1585 appeared as Representative of this Sept 'the O'Gallagher, *i. e.*, John, son of Tuathal, son of John, son of Roderic, son of Hugh.' The Masters record the death, in

1595, of this John, as 'a man of great fame and renown among the English at that time.' When, in six years after, O'Donnell went southward to the Munster war, he entrusted the custody of his Castle of Ballymote to the O'Gallagher, *i. e.*, *Owen*, son of the above John. The Act of 1612, for the Attainder of Hugh O'Neill, late Earl of Tyrone, Rory O'Donnell, late Earl of Tyrconnel, and their adherents, includes in the severity of its enactments Hugh *more* Donnell O' 'Gallachor,' and Turlogh *carrach* O'Gallacher, both described as 'late of Donegal.' In 1666 Thomas Gallagher passed patent for 502 acres in Kerry, as did Phelim Gallagher, in the following year, for 1,042 in Mayo. The only one of the name on the Outlawries of 1691, is Ferderoagh O'Gallagher of Boylagh, County of Donegal; while Harris, the Williamite historian of this war, writing of the capitulation of Limerick, says, "the numerous Sept of O'Gallagher in the County of Mayo submitted to Colonel James Wynne, and offered to receive pay under him in the army."

ENSIGN PAUL DUIGNAN.

THE O'Duigenans were located at Kilronan, in the northern division of the County of Roscommon, and are especially celebrated in the native annals for their devotion to the history and literature of their country. Manus O'Duigenan was, at the close of the fourteenth century, engaged in drawing up a considerable portion of the *Book of Ballymote*; subsequently to which a chronicle was compiled that, deriving its title from the locality of this family, was called the *Book of Kilronan*, or sometimes the *Book of the O'Duigenans*; and

it was one of the chronicles from which the Four Masters, one of whom was Cucorghrighe O'Duigenan, collected their great work in 1632. In 1339 the Church of Kilronan was begun by Ferral Muinach O'Duigenan; it stood over Lough Meelagh, and has a deep national interest, as in a vault, close to the ruins, erected for the family of Mac Dermott Roe, were deposited the last earthly remains of the once celebrated Carolan.—The Four Masters have, as might be expected, numerous obits of O'Duigenans, each of whom is commemorated as a learned historian or philosopher. In 1495 it is especially recorded that the O'Duigenan, i. e., Duffy, son of Malachy, son of Matthew *glas*, Chief professor to Muintir. Maolruan (the Sept of M'Dermot), a learned historian, a man who kept an open house of general hospitality, the most wealthy in Ireland in cattle and herds, died in his own house at Kilronan after a long and well spent life. In 1588 Duffy O'Duigenan wrote a History of the Sept of the O'Donnells.

The Surgeon of Colonel Henry Dillon's Infantry was a 'Deignan.'

ENSIGN THOMAS WALGRAVE.

It seems probable that this officer was a relative of Sir Henry Waldegrave of Chewton in Somersetshire, who married a daughter of James the Second, by Arabella Churchill, sister of the great Duke of Marlborough, and who was raised to the peerage in 1685, by the title of Baron Waldegrave. His lordship removed to France on the Revolution, and died there in 1689. In thirty years after his son was elevated to the Viscounty of Chewton and Earldom of Wal-

degrave, honours which are still lineally inherited. It is significant of Ensign Waldegrave having been an offshoot or junior member of an English house, and not connected by property with Ireland, that his name does not appear upon the attainders of the day; while it may be here noticed that in March, 1797, the Irish House of Commons passed a unanimous vote of thanks to Vice-Admiral Waldegrave, Vice-Admiral Thomson, Rear-Admiral Parker, Commodore Nelson, and to the several captains and officers of the fleet under Sir John Jervis, for their gallant conduct on the occasion, of his victory over the Spaniards off Cape Lagos in the preceding February. This Vice-Admiral was, in 1800, created Baron Radstock. The present venerable Earl of Waldegrave is his nephew.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL JOHN GRACE'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	Richard Grace.	-----
Robert Grace, Lieutenant-Colonel.	-----	-----
Charles Moore, Major.	-----	-----
Richard Grace.	-----	-----
Mark Baggott.	Francis M'Donnell.	Patrick Connor.
Robert Walsh.	Walter 'Daton.'	Adam Walsh.
Robert Grace.	Richard Grace.	Nicholas Dale.
Edward Caddon, Grenad.	{ Thomas Pearson. James Caddon.	
Patrick Browne.	John D'Alton.	Thomas Guibenny.
Charles Moore, James Shortall,	} William Shortall.	John Knaresborough.
Matthew Hoar.	-----	Thady O'Bryan.
Robert Grace.	Valentine Bolger.	

COLONEL JOHN GRACE.

'THE old and eminent family of Grace,' says Sir Bernard Burke, 'ranks among the earliest of the Anglo-Norman settlers in Ireland. Under the banner of Richard de Clare, the well-known Strongbow, Raymond Fitz-Walter, surnamed le Gros, landed in that kingdom, became subsequently (A.D. 1176) its Viceroy, and, marrying Basilia de Clare, Strongbow's sister, acquired the extensive district in the County Kilkenny, still denominated the cantred of Grace's country.' To this gallant soldier the Graces trace their lineage, and now, at nearly the close of seven centuries, it is but justice to observe, that the bright fame of the illustrious founder has passed untarnished through the long line of his descendants.

In 1345, during the existence of a prohibition of exportation of corn from Ireland to foreign parts, Francis 'Grache' of Bourdeaux had an exemption from the king to carry over corn from Dublin, he giving security that he would only transport same to the king's friends and lieges, and not to rebels or his enemies. In 1356 William 'Graces' was constituted a guardian of the peace in the county of Kilkenny. In 1383 John and Adamar Grace were appointed similar guardians there. In four years after, avowedly with the object of promoting peace in that county, the king granted permission to Almaric Grace, Baron of Grace, that he might marry Tibina, daughter of O'Magher, a captain of the Irish natives. In 1410, John Grace of Tullaroan was appointed guardian in Kilkenny; and in 1421 was made one of the *justices in eyre* for that county, as well as for those of Tipperary, Waterford, and Wexford. In the fol-

lowing year Anselm 'Graas' was appointed sheriff of the county of Kilkenny. In 1425 John, 'Baron of Graas,' was one of those commissioned on the Peace with authority to array in that county. Sir Oliver Grace, Knight, of Ballylinch and Degan Castle, was member of Parliament for Tipperary in 1559. The pardons granted by patent at the commencement of the reign of James the First to Graces in Kilkenny, name Leonard Grace of Rathsuageden, Richard, son of Robert Grace of Ballycanevore, Walter of Ballynecrone, Ellen, daughter of Edmond, wife of Walter Grace; James, son of Edmond, John, son of Philip of Bretaugh, William of same place, James of Ballyhudihie; and John, son of Walter of Knockin. In 1606, however, among parcels here granted to Sir William Taaffe, were denominations described as late of the estates of Peter Grace of Brenshagh, attainted, and about the same time Edward Southworthe had a grant of Castle-corker, &c., theretofore held by Gerald Grace.

Gerald Grace, the great grandson of the above-mentioned Sir Oliver of Ballylinch, fell at the battle of Kilrush in 1642, fighting for the cause of Royalty, an act construed into rebellion by the usurping powers, to whom 17,000 acres became forfeited on his attainder. The other members of this name, then outlawed, were Robert Grace, Baron of Courtown, but styled in his outlawries of Carnully, and John Grace of Jigginstown in the County of Kildare; Gerald Grace, styled of Rathbran, with Redmond of Knockbane in Wicklow. Richard, a younger son of this Robert Grace, had gone over at the commencement of the reign of Charles the First to England, where he too distinguished himself in the cause of that unfortunate monarch up to the surrender of Oxford in 1646, when he returned to Ireland

and raised, by his wealth and influence, a force of about 3,000 men; at the head of which he, for some years, made himself so formidable to the Parliament and to Cromwell, that they offered £500 for his head, but afterwards admitted him to an honourable capitulation, by the terms of which he was allowed to embark for the continent with a regiment of 1,200 men, and it was even stipulated that he should be supplied with money and every other necessary for the voyage. He had the glory of being the last who held out for the King in Ireland, and subsequently, with his brave companions signalized himself in the French and Spanish services, with loyalty and attachment to the exiled Royal family. He was denounced by Cromwell's ordinance, and his estates were granted to Captain John Francke. On the Restoration, however, he was thanked in the Act of Settlement, made Chamberlain to the Duke of York, (afterwards James the Second,) was restored to his estates in the King's County, and had also a grant of the reversion of some valuable lands in the County of Kildare, while King James increased his income by a pension of £300 *per annum* in 1685. After that monarch's flight from Ireland Colonel Richard Grace was appointed Governor of Athlone, in which trust he displayed zeal and activity, equally worthy of his youthful achievements at home and on the Continent, and astonishing in such an old man.—'When William's commander, Lieutenant-General Douglas, sent a drummer to summon the fortress, the Colonel, firing a pistol in the presence of the messenger, replied, 'These are my terms, these only will I give or receive, and when my provisions are consumed, I will defend till I eat my boots!'—In the account of the final surprise of this town by De Ginkell in the following year, it is mentioned in the *London Gazette*

of the day, that the body of the venerable warrior, by whom the place had been in the previous year so successfully defended, was found among the dead, where he had lain from the day before.

To return to Gerald Grace, who fell at Kilrush in 1642, he married a daughter, who was eventually co-heiress of Lord Dunboyn, and had by her Oliver his heir and other issue. This son was Chief Remembrancer in the Irish Exchequer, and settled at Shanganagh in the ancient Grace territory; to this place he gave the name of Gracefield, which his eldest son, Michael, inherited as co-heir with his nephew Robert Grace of Courtstown. Michael's son and successor was Oliver, who married Mary daughter and heiress of John Dowell of Mantua House, County Roscommon. 'He was educated at Douay College, and served several years in the Austrian army. While in the service he had the distinction of being chosen one of the guard to attend Marie-Antoinette into France; on her marriage with Louis the Sixteenth, and the still higher honour of being the sentinel nightly placed at her Majesty's door during the journey.'* He married a daughter and co-heiress of Patrick Hussey, Esq., of Ardmore in Kerry, and the son of that marriage is the present Oliver-Dowell-John Grace, a Deputy Lieutenant of Roscommon and for several years one of its representatives in Parliament.

The above Colonel John Grace was the near kinsman of Colonel Richard, and the last Palatine Baron of Courtstown. He had been in his youth restored to his estates in Kilkenny and Tipperary, was Sheriff of the former county in 1687, and one of its representatives in the Parliament of 1689. On the eve of the Revolution he raised and equipped this Regiment,

* *Burke's Landed Gentry.*

and also a troop of horse at his own expense for King James, whom he farther assisted with money and plate.* In addition to this Regiment was set down on the muster an "Independent Company or Troop styled Old Colonel Grace's (evidently Colonel Richard's) of sixty men."† Besides these two Colonels and the other 'Graces' in this Regiment, there are on the Army List Oliver Grace, a Captain in Colonel Simon Luttrell's Dragoons, (probably identical with the Major Grace, who was taken prisoner at Aughrim); John Grace, a Lieutenant in the King's Infantry; and in Fitz-James's, Walter Grace was a Lieutenant and another Oliver Grace an Ensign. Captain Oliver was one of the representatives of Ballinakill in the Parliament of 1689. The attainders of 1691 include the above Colonel John Grace of Courtstown (who was seised of considerable estates in Gowran and Cranagh, County of Kilkenny), the aforesaid Richard, described as also of Courtstown, and four other Graces. At the Court in Chichester House, claims were preferred as attaching to the estates of Richard, John, and Robert Grace in the King's County and County of Kilkenny. In 1703 Richard Grace's estate in Clare was sold to John Ivers of Mount Ivers in said county, while a portion of his Kilkenny estates was purchased by the Hollow Swords' Blades Company, as were likewise portions of the Kilkenny estates of John, Robert, and Oliver Grace, and part of the King's County estates of John and Richard. Other parcels of the King's County estates of the latter, comprising the castle of Moyally, were bought by Nathaniel Boyse; while Colonel George Carpenter of Nethercourt purchased Killanny, County of Kilkenny, the estate of John Grace.

* *Green Book*, p. 357.

† *Singer's Correspondence of Lord Clarendon*, v. 2, pp. 513-14.

CAPTAIN MARK BAGGOTT.

THIS family, early after the invasion, passed into Ireland. In 1280 Robert 'Bagod' obtained a grant of the manor of the Rath near Dublin, with the water-course of the Dodder and the common of woods, &c. A castle was soon after erected there, and it was hence to the present day distinguished by the name of Baggot-rath. In 1302 he was summoned to aid King Edward in the Scottish war, and in 1309 *et seq.* was one of the Justices of the Bench. In the following year he was deputed by the Crown to interfere for the prevention of existing hostilities in Thomond, between Richard de Clare and Donat O'Brien, 'which latter styles himself Prince of the Irish of Thomond.' Henry 'Bagod' was about the same time a Baron of the Exchequer. Robert Bagod, the grantee of the Rath, died about the year 1338, leaving William his heir, who died in 1358, when the King granted the custody of his estates to Ismania his widow, to hold during the minority of their son and heir, William, who was in 1399, with Henry Bagot, elected by the Commonalty of Louth to be a Commissioner for assessing a state subsidy on the Barony of Ferrard in that County. In 1404 Richard Bagot had license to absent himself from Ireland for three years to study in England. The name subsequently extended over the Pale, as in Kildare, Meath, Carlow, and even to Limerick. In the latter county Edmund Baggott and Donogh O'Grady had in 1610 a grant of the castle, town, and lands of Baggots-town, with a water-mill and weir; the Castle, bawn and town of Ballynaskooley and Rawliston, with various other lands and interests.

The only attainder of the family in 1642 is that of Thomas Bagot of Castlemartin, in Kildare, while Maurice Baggot of Baggotstown aforesaid, was one of those especially excepted from pardon or mercy in the articles for the capitulation of Limerick to Ireton.

The above Captain Mark was son of a Mr. John Bagot, by Edith his wife, who died in 1684, having had several children by him (as shown by a funeral entry in Bermingham Tower). Of her issue, only this Mark Bagot survived. He had been Sergeant at arms, and sat as one of the representatives of the Borough of Carlow in the Parliament of 1689. (The respected John James Bagot of Castle Bagot, D.L., a venerable and true lover of his country, lately deceased, appears to have derived his lineage from this Mark). John Baggot of Baggotstown, senior, was one of those who represented Charleville in that Parliament, as did John Baggot, junior, Doneraile. On the List of the Sheriffs, recommended to be appointed in 1685–6 by the Earl of Clarendon, Edward Baggot was named for the King's County, as 'reputed dishonest but loyal;' to which the Lord Clarendon's return is underlined, 'very loyal, though once questioned for favouring Tories, but acquitted; some think him to be a Roman Catholic.*' A Lieutenant-Colonel Baggot was taken prisoner at Aughrim.† Nine Baggots were attainted in 1691, one of whom was a Captain in Sir John Fitzgerald's Infantry, and on their estates, in Carlow and Limerick Counties, divers claims were made and allowed at Chichester House; those in the former were chiefly sold to the Right Honourable Philip Savage, then Chancellor of the Exchequer.

* *Singer's Corresp., of Lord Clarendon*, v. 1, p. 285.

† *Story's Impartial History*, pt. II., p. 137.

CAPTAIN EDWARD CADDON.

THIS officer is described in the Inquisition on his Attainder, as Edward Caddon of Kilkenny, merchant. A James Caddon, of the same place and profession, and a William Caddon of Cork were likewise then outlawed.

CAPTAIN JAMES SHORTALL.

THIS name is of record in Ireland from the time of Edward the Second; in whose reign John, son of Simon 'Shortals,' appears on record. In 1333 Robert, son of John Shortals of Claragh, sued out a possessory writ. In 1405 John Shortals was constituted a Guardian of the Peace for the County of Kilkenny; in five years after which the King gave to Thomas Shortals, described as of Dublin, an annuity of 28s. 8d., payable out of the fee-farm of said city. Robert Shortals was Sheriff of Kilkenny in 1420, while the aforesaid Thomas was Mayor of Dublin. To him the King, in 1431, committed the custody of such of the temporalities of the Religious House of St. Thomas as lay in Dunshaughlin, County Meath. He was in the same year constituted one of the Barons of the Exchequer in Ireland.

In the reign of Elizabeth Nicholas Shortall, a descendant of John of 1333, was still seised of the manor of Upper Claragh, at which time Oliver Shortall was seised of that of Ballybrean; while in 1591 Patrick Shortall died seised of Jewellstown, also in Kilkenny, with sundry lands, moors,

weirs, and mills. Thomas was his son and heir, then aged 32 and married. He died in 1628 seised thereof, as also of the manor of Dungarvan, with the castle and several messuages in Jerpoint: Peter Shortall was his son and heir, then aged 24 and married. Edmund Shortall of Highrath died in 1602 leaving Oliver his son and heir, then of full age and married; who, described as Knight in 1620, being joined by his wife, Ellen Shortall, otherwise Butler, and James, his son and heir, executed a settlement of his estate and died in ten years after, leaving said James his heir, with four other sons, Peter, Oliver, John, and Robert. This James, styled of Ballylorcan, died in 1635, leaving Thomas his son and heir, then aged 28 and married, and who was attainted in 1641. Ortelius's Map correctly locates this family in the Barony of Iverk, County Kilkenny; where many of their castles are still standing, as at Claragh aforesaid, Kilbline, Tubrid, Cloghmantagh, &c. In 1678 Pierce Shortall passed patent for a small allotment in Galway.

The above officer was attainted as James Shortall of Kilrush, County of Kilkenny; as were Robert Shortall of the same place, Patrick Shortall of Tubrid, Nicholas of Shortallsgraign, and Robert of Upper-Clare, all in the same county; with Nicholas, son of Peter Shortall of the City of Kilkenny.

CAPTAIN MATTHEW HOAR.

THIS family is of record in Ireland from the time of Edward the Second, in Kildare, Meath, Louth, and more especially in Wexford. Sir David 'le Hore' of the Pole, was Sheriff of the latter county in 1334, as was his son Nicholas in 1370,

1377, and 1379. About the year 1374 Henry Hore of Ballysallaghan, in the Barony of Shelmalier, in said county, was commissioned to effect the levy of a subsidy, which had been charged thereon at the Parliament of Kilkenny; soon after which William le Hore was Chief Sergeant of Wexford, of which county his son, another Nicholas, was Sheriff in 1390 and 1396. In 1382 Patrick Hore was one of those deputed to assess and array the County of Cork for a hosting. In 1412 the King confirmed the title of Henry, son of John Hore, to the manor of Kilmannock in Wexford; at which time William, son of Matthew Hore of Shelmalier, was one of the persons deputed to collect off that county a sum, which its commonalty had voted for the Prior of Kilmainham. In 1603 Philip Hore of Kilsallaghan, had a grant of sundry parsonages, with their tithes, in the County of Kildare; and in nine years after, he passed a confirmatory patent for the manor of Kilsallaghan, with woods, mills, and other premises therein, and in Chapelmidway, Killossory, Lusk, Castleknock, Ballydowde, &c., in the County of Dublin; Burnell's Inns, &c., in the City; Burgages in Waterford; lands in Wicklow; and meadows and mills in Meath. In 1615 the same patentee had further grants in Wexford, Meath, Dublin City and County, as well as in Roscommon.

A funeral entry of 1636, of record in the Office of Arms, certifies the death, on the 11th May in that year, of Edward Hore of Harperstown, County of Wexford, buried at 'Monneth.' He had married Alison, daughter of Thomas Hore of Waterford, merchant, by whom he left three sons, Andrew, Thomas, and Luke, and three daughters. In 1642 were attainted the aforesaid Philip with James 'Hore' of Kilsallaghan, County of Dublin. Of the confederate Catholics at the Council of Kilkenny in 1646 were William Hore of

Cork and another William Hoare. In 1667 Captain Edward and Lieutenant Abraham Hoare had a confirmatory patent for 3,468 acres in Cork; while, about the same time, Philip 'Hore' had a similar grant of Castleknock, with 1,429 acres, in the County Dublin, and of Pole-hore, &c., 4,873 acres in Wexford, as had Matthew Hore of 1,423 in Waterford. In 1685-6 an association originated in Ireland for the object of obtaining Catholic emancipation; its character and scope, as reported by the Earl of Clarendon, are published in *Singer's Correspondence*, &c. (vol. i, p. 233, &c.) Gentlemen were appointed and entrusted in every county to collect contributions and pay same to the above Luke Hore, then a merchant in Dublin; and whereas several natives of this kingdom are merchants abroad in foreign parts, their contributions are expected, and requested to be paid to the said Luke, who is to deliver all such moneys as he shall so receive, to agents approved of by the Earl of Tyrconnel."

The above Captain Matthew was of Shandon, County of Waterford; he was one of the members for that county in the Parliament of 1689, and became afterwards a Lieutenant-Colonel.* Besides him there were in the Parliament of Dublin, John Hore and Martin Hore, Members for the Borough of Dungarvan; as were George Hore of Pole-Hore and Walter Hore of Harperstown for that of Taghmon. The Attainders of 1691 name the said Luke as 'Lucas Hoare of Wexford,' the above Captain Matthew, styled of Waterford, with George, Walter, John, and Martin Hoare; on whose Wexford estates many claims were made at Chichester House, and some allowed.

* *Nichol's Top. et Gent.*, for 1853. pp. 486-87.

CAPTAIN AND ENSIGN BRENAN.

THE Mac Brannans were Chiefs of Corcaghlan, a district in the County of Roscommon, forming part of that in which stands the well-known mountain, Slieve Bann. So early as in the year 1159, the Masters record the death of Branan Mac Branan, Chief of Corcaghlan, in an engagement between the O'Conors and O'Briens; and in 1256 that of Ranall Mac Branan, lord of the same district. In 1385 Thomas St. Leger, Baron of Obergly, received from the treasury ten marks as a reward for taking prisoners Dermott *roe* O'Brennan and John *roe* O'Brennan, and slaying Teigue, son of the O'Brennan. In 1399 John, son of William O'Brennan, an Irishman, obtained the freedom of English law for himself and his issue; and, in 1435, Thomas O'Brennan had a similar denization, as had Art O'Brenane and his issue in 1452, and David and Clement Brenan, 'Irishmen' in 1460.

Early in the reign of King James, Donat and Melaghlin, sons of 'Firr' O'Brennan, were seised in fee of lands in the County Kilkenny, of which they then executed a family settlement. In 1622 Edmund Brennan, joined by his son and heir Oliver, and by Eleanor Brennan, otherwise Lynch (of Croboy), the wife of said Oliver, settled the lands of Adamston, in Westmeath, to family uses. Edmund died in ten years after, Oliver, his heir being then forty years of age. An Inquisition, taken in 1635, at Kilkenny, found Donat, son of William O'Brennan, Edmund, son of Melaghlin O'Brennan, and fourteen others of their sept, proprietors within that County. At the Supreme Council, held in the

city there in 1646, John Brennan, styled of Cloynfinlough, was of its Commons.

One of this surname was a Captain in Charles Moóre's Infantry, while Edmund Brennan was a Lieutenant in the King's Own Regiment, as was John Brenan in Colonel Edward Butler's.

LIEUTENANT THOMAS PEARSON.

HE was attainted as 'Thomas Pierson of Kilkenny.'

LIEUTENANT JOHN D'ALTON.

SEE of this family at 'Captain Miles D'Alton,' in Colonel Clifford's Dragoons. They had large estates in the County of Kilkenny, as shown by the description of their attainders.

LIEUTENANT VALENTINE BOLGER.

THE O'Bolgers were an Irish Sept located in Wexford and Carlow. In 1461 William O'Bolger, a chaplain of the Irish nation, had a charter of denization from King Edward the Fourth, as by special grace and favour, granting to him freedom from all Irish servitude, liberty to use English laws and customs, to plead and be impleaded in the courts, and to acquire lands, tenements, and services for ever.* A branch

* *Pat. Roll, 1, Edw. IV.*

of this family was in the seventeenth century settled at Blanchfieldstown, in the County of Kilkenny, of which County this officer was a native. His name does not appear on the attainders of 1691, but that of James Bolger described as of Inistiogue does; and in his estates there Pat. Bolger, a minor, claimed and was allowed an estate tail, subject to which interest it was sold to Arthur Anderson, clerk.

ENSIGN — DAY.

NOTHING has been ascertained of this officer or his family.

ENSIGN THOMAS GIBBON.

THIS officer is in his outlawry of 1691 described as of Erris, in the County of Mayo, as is also Richard Gibbon.

ENSIGN JOHN KNARESBOROUGH.

HE likewise was of Kilkenny, described in his attainder as of Ballcallon in that county. The name is of record in Ireland from the time of Edward the First.—In 1398 Oliver Knaresborough is mentioned as a proprietor in Kilkenny, and in 1432 the gratitude of the King was acknowledged to Thomas and Robert 'Knarysburgh,' citizens of Kilkenny, for services in resisting the Irish.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL EDWARD BUTLER'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	—— Butler.	—— Burke.
John Ennis, Lieutenant-Colonel.	—— Shea.	—— Shea.
[Garret Geoghegan,] Major.		
Edmund Butler, Grenad.	{ Edmund Butler. Basil Browne.	-----
Edmund Butler.	Symon Cleer.	John Purcell.
John Fitzgerald.	Oliver Purcell.	John Butler.
John Fitz-Patrick.	Darby Fitz-Patrick	-----
James Blanchville.	Samuel Leigh.	Nicholas Blanchville.
John Rowsh.	Thomas 'Haherne.'	William Comin.
James Baron.	[Daniel Magrath.]	[John Magrath]
John Power.	[William Dormer.]	-----
Patrick Pay.	[Michael Blanchfield.]	-----
[George Gafney.]	[John Brennan.]	John Loughnan,
[Michael Forster.]	-----	-----
—— Aylward.	—— Forstall.	—— Evers.
—— Nolan.	—— Marshall.	—— Nolan.

—— Bourdon, *Quarter-Master.*

Father John, a Capuchin, *Chaplain.*

—— Hagan, *Surgeon.*

COLONEL EDWARD BUTLER.

THE notices of this noble family, as full as could be allowed in this work, are inserted at Lord Viscount Galmoy. This officer appears to have been the Edward, son of Richard Butler of Kilkenny, there mentioned to have been attainted in 1691. At any rate, it is of certainty that this Regiment was on the 4th May of that year engaged in a skirmish with Major Wood, of the Williamite party, near Castle Cuff, who reported his success on that occasion, giving a list of officers, expressly as of Colonel Butler's Infantry, who were there taken prisoners; as Captains *Michael Forster* and Edmund Butler, Lieutenants *Daniel Magrath*, *William Dormer*, Oliver Purcell, *Michael Blanchfield*, and Ensign *John Magrath*. This Regiment was on that occasion commanded by John Fitzpatrick, a Captain on this list, but then the Major. The names italicised above do not appear on the original Army List, but are inserted as being thus verified.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN ENNIS.

ON the attainders of 1642 appear the names of James and Maolmurry Ennis of Grannagh, County of Wicklow; James Ennis of Clane, County of Kildare, and Walter 'Enes' of Hacketstown, clerk. A Lieutenant James 'Enis' is included in the clause of Royal gratitude in the Act of Settlement.

The officer here named had been a Major in the French

army, when he volunteered to serve King James in Ireland, early in 1689, and was thus duly qualified for the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of this Regiment.

[MAJOR GARRETT GEOGHEGAN.]

THIS appointment is filled on the authority of the Appendix to *King's State of the Protestants*. For full particulars of this name, see *ante* Conly Geoghegan, a Major on Lord Dongan's Dragoons.

CAPTAIN JAMES BLANCHVILLE.

THIS family is of record in Ireland from the time of the Tudors, and was especially located in the County of Kilkenny. In 1303 Nicholas Blanchville was Seneschal of Kilkenny, and dying in 1311, Richard Blanchville became the executor of his will. In 1335 John de Blanchville was one of the Knights summoned to attend the Justiciary of Ireland on an expedition against Scotland. In 1377 John, son of the above Richard, being a minor, his heirship and 'maritagium' were held by the King's Escheator. In 1384 John Blaunchevyll was appointed one of the guardians of the peace in Kilkenny, as was Gilbert Blauncheville in four years after; the latter was in 1425 one of those commissioned to array that county to military service. In 1447, 1449, and 1450, David Blanchville, of Blanchevillestown, was Sheriff of Kilkenny. At the close of the sixteenth century, Gerald Blanchville was seised

of considerable estates in this county, which he represented in Perrot's Parliament of 1585. He married Eleanor, third daughter of the first Viscount Mountgarret, and widow of Thomas Tobin of Compsey; soon after which he settled his estates to family uses, for himself for life, with successive remainders in tail male to his son and heir, Leonard Blanchville, to James, to Edmund, and to Gerald; the two first died without issue male. In the Cathedral of Kilkenny (whose history has been ably compiled by the Reverend Mr. Graves and Mr. Prim,) is a monument erected to the memory of Gerald Blanchville, who had been a Captain in the service of the Confederate Catholics, and who died in February, 1646. Edmund forfeited largely by attainder in 1641, as did then two others of this name.

At Chichester House in 1700 Ursula Blanchville, *alias* Bryan, widow of Edmund Blanchville, claimed and was allowed a jointure off his Kilkenny estate; while the petitions of their daughters, Margaret and Grace Blanchville, and Anne Keating *alias* Blanchville, with Walter Keating her husband, were dismissed. A subsequent petition was presented to Queen Anne on behalf of said Margaret, praying the restoration of her lands in Kilkenny, which had been granted to the Duke of Albemarle, and were withheld by him. The appeal was ineffective. Blanchfieldstown was sold in 1703 to Edward Worth of Rathfarnham, while it may be noted that in the list of pensioners in 1710 appear *Anne* and *Grace* Blanchville, each for £50 *per annum*.

CAPTAIN JOHN ROWSH.

So stands this name upon the present Army List, but it is evidently a mis-spelling for Rooth or Rothe, a family once of much respectability in Kilkenny. (See *ante*, at Captain Michael Roth in the King's Own Infantry.) The officer here under consideration seems identical with the John Roth who, in that King's Parliament, represented Kilkenny, of which city he was Mayor; and in James's new charter thereto, three of the aldermen and four of the burgesses bore this name.

CAPTAIN JAMES BARON.

THE surname of 'Le Baron' is of early and extensive record over England and Scotland, while in Ireland 'Baroun' occurs from the days of Edward the Second, chiefly in connexion with the county of Tipperary. Burke, in his *Landed Gentry*, relies that it was a branch of the great House of Fitz-Gerald, which, having been early created Palatine Barons of Burnchurch, used to distinguish their line by adopting the title as their patronymic,* and his conclusion is supported by a record of 1406, being a patent, whereby Roland Fitz-Maurice Baron, of Braintchurch, and three others, were appointed Guardians

* See full and interesting particulars of this name in *Burke's Baronetage* (at Sir Henry Winston Barron), p. 61.

of the Peace in Kilkenny. In 1518 Nicholas Baron was Abbot of the mitred monastery of Jerpoint in Kilkenny; in nine years after Milo Baron, *alias* Fitz-Gerald, was appointed Bishop of Ossory. He is said to have died of grief on the Dissolution, and was buried at Innistiogue in 1550. Roland Baron *alias* Fitz-Gerald was Archbishop of Cashel in 1553.

A 'Report of the state of the Priests, Friaries, &c., in Ireland,' *temp.* James the First, describes many of the Romish Clergy, 'keeping with or resorting to the Baron of Burnchurch and his tenants.' In 1606 David Baron had livery of an estate in the County of Kilkenny, as son and heir of Thomas Fitz-Gerald otherwise Baron, and grandson and heir of Edmund, father of said Thomas, late of Browneford in said County, deceased; and this David, under the same designation and *alias*, was a trustee of the Grace Estates in 1611, and had in 1614 the grant of a wardship. It may be mentioned that the family settlement, under which this David derived title, made him tenant in tail male, remainder to his next brother, Milo Baron, in tail, and, in defect of such issue, remainder to the right heirs of the settlor. Geoffrey Baron, styled as of Clonmel, but then in France,* was one of the Supreme Council at Kilkenny, and appointed by the Nuncio a Commissary over the Revenues of Ireland. He was consequently in Cromwell's Denunciation of 1652, excepted from pardon for life and estate. The name is not on the Attainders of 1642; but a Geoffrey Barron, and Lieutenant Walter Barron appear on the Roll of Adjudications for the 1649 officers, whose claims were recognised in 1666. The Attainders of 1691 present only Patrick Baron of Killisk, County of Wexford, and John and Richard Barron of Waterford.

* *De Burgo's Hib. Dom.*, p. 881.

CAPTAIN PATRICK PAY.

ANOTHER of the surname was Captain in Grace's Infantry, as was a Francis Pay in Colonel Heward Oxburgh's. The name of the latter does not appear on the Attainders of 1691, but that of Patrick does, described as of Ballyragget, County of Kilkenny. James, Thomas, and William Pay were then also attainted as of Kilmuckar, in the same county. At Chichester House in 1700, William Pay claimed a freehold interest in the estate of this Thomas, but his petition was dismissed, and the estate was sold to the Hollow Swords' Blades Company.

[CAPTAIN GEORGE GAFNEY.]

ALTHOUGH another of this surname is set down a Captain in Colonel Dudley Bagnall's Infantry, and the name of this officer is not on the present Army List, yet, as through the research of the Reverend James Graves, Honorary Secretary of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, very full extracts from a document, that purports to be the autograph "Memorandum Book of Captain George Gafney of Kilkenny, an Officer of King James's Army," have been communicated to that deserving body, and published in their Transactions of July, 1854, the opportunity was embraced, with their and his kind permission, of here noting therefrom what appeared relevant to the present subject. "The family of Gafney," writes Mr. Graves to the compiler of this work, "seems to have been founded or at least raised to a noticeable position in the Irish-town of Kilkenny, by the Prelate of that name, Christopher,

who filled the See of Ossory from 1565 to 1576; and the name frequently occurs in the Corporation Books. Robert Gafney was a chaplain in Kilkenny in 1585, possibly a son of the Bishop, while Thomas Gafney had a lease of various houses in that city under the see, and was doubtless another son of Dr. Christopher. Thomas died in 1629, leaving Patrick his son and heir, then of full age and married. Most probably, Captain George was of this line."

The dates of the entries in the Memorandum Book extend over a period of about eighteen months, terminating a few days before the Battle of the Boyne, where it would seem the writer fell. The first entry worthy of notice bears date (*circa* 29th) March, 1689.

"A List of Captain George Gafney his Company of Foot, in the Right Honourable Colonel Butler's Regiment.—

"Captain George Gafney, Lieutenant John Brennan, and Ensign John Loughnan," with the 'sargents,' corporals, and privates fully, by name."

Next come his charges to and from Dublin, dated 4th April, 1689:—

"To my charges going and coming from Dublin, to get the three commissions entered in the Muster-

Master General's office, and for expedition, -	-	£1	8	6	
For a drum in Dublin, and 'carige,' -	-	-	1	0	0
For a new drum head, and putting it on, -	-	-	0	1	6
For drum-sticks, - - - - -	-	-	0	1	6
For sixteen spear heads at 8d. per, -	-	-	0	10	8
One and a-half a st. steele put in y ^e speares, -	-	-	0	0	4
For nails for the speares, - - - - -	-	-	0	0	4
Paid Paul Heare for making my own 'leding stafe,' -	-	0	6	0	
Paid do. for a musket 3s., for fixing the lock, 6d.,	-	0	3	6	
For a scabbard and handle for the broad back sorde, -	-	0	3	0	
For the back sorde to P. Heare, - - - - -	-	0	2	0	
For two rapiers to P. Heare, - - - - -	-	0	3	0	
For a rapier that was broken by the 'sargent,' -	-	1	0	0	

Another entry of April 9th, 1689, suggests that King James was on that night in Kilkenny:—

“Gave the men a barrel of ‘beere’ to drink the
 King’s health the night he came to Kilkenny, - £0 16 0
 One lb. of powder to give a ‘voley,’ - - - 0 2 0

Next, at the close of the year, after the landing of Schonberg, and in the immediate view of active service, occurs a prudent financial ‘account of what cash I have by me, and the value of each coin’ :—

“To ten ‘gines’ at 24s. per gine,	-	-	-	-	£12	0	0
To one ‘Portingall pece’	-	-	-	-	1	15	0
To ‘to’ broad jabons at 26s. per,	-	-	-	-	2	12	0
To ‘to’ half jabons at 13s. per,	-	-	-	-	1	6	0
To one quarter jabons,-	-	-	-	-	0	6	6
To one broad Carolus,	-	-	-	-	1	5	0
To ‘to’ half do. at 12s. 6d.,	-	-	-	-	1	5	0
To ‘to’ quarter do. at 6s. 3d.,	-	-	-	-	0	12	6
To one half Edward,	-	-	-	-	0	13	0
To cash in silver the sums of,	-	-	-	-	86	16	8½
To English money,	-	-	-	-	13	0	7½
To cash in silver in one purs,	-	-	-	-	100	0	0
<hr/>							
In ‘goulde’ and silver y ^e sum,	-	-	-	-	171	12	4
(Tot sic in error in orig.)							
In ‘bras’ money,	-	-	-	-	20	0	0
In ‘bras’ money in one ‘purs,’	-	-	-	-	110	0	0

“It will be seen,” observes Mr. Graves, “that the writer carefully enters the rate of exchange of the ‘sterling money, showing a considerable premium in consequence of the depressed state of the currency; of which an indication also occurs in the quantity of brass money in the worthy Captain’s exchequer.”

" March 4th, 1689, expended in treating the 'Magerr,'
 &c., six 'botels' of clarett and 'to' pots of March
 beer, &c., - - - - - £0 8 1

March the 6th, 1689 [this and the last date, it may
 be remarked, were subsequent to the above of
 April in old style],

Received of 'Magur' Corbett, per the hands of
 Captain Roche, a fortnight 'subsistans' for my
 company until the 14th of March, £14 1s. 4d., and
 for the odd days of the former account, £5 0s. 5d., 19 1 9

That is to say, 2 'sargens' 6s. per week, three cor-
 porals and one drummer at 3s. per, fifty 'privat'
 men at 2s. 4d per.

On the 23rd April, 1690, drawn up at Drogheda, within a few weeks of the battle of the Boyne, is a "Memorandum cleared with the under-named for all arrears of 'groats' until this 23rd day of April, '90, att Droeda." The list comprises the names of forty persons.

Under several dates, extending over the months of April and May, 1690, there are accounts kept of the distribution of pumps, 'sherts,' stockings, &c., supplied to Captain Gafney's company at Dundalk and Drogheda. And last come what Mr. Graves considers the most curious entries, viz., some general orders of the army, "which, like a careful officer, Captain Gafney had copied into his memorandum book." The first of these, traceable, bears date June 18th, 1690:—

"The General to beat att 4 the assemble when ordered; the 'gards' for Moyree to be relieved by thirty men from O'Bryan, 'Bagnell,' Hamilton (John), and 'Bellu.' O'Bryan, Lieutenant-Colonel, a Captain and Subaltern from each, with drum, two sargens att 3 o'clock to be at the head of the guards to relieve the like number att Moyree Castle, on the road to the 'Nurey.' The detachment for the horses as usually is att 3 o'clock in the morning, when the guards beat the assembly.....
Simpetar. Brigadiere for the day; Lord Bellu, Colonel; Hamilton,

Lieutenant-Colonel.—Left-General Hamilton lost a 'gulde wach with seales' to it, if 'anney souldier y' found it shall have ten shillins for his pains, and if any bought it, he shall be returned his money.—The word St. 'Poule.' ”

A few days before the battle of the Boyne, King James encamped at Cookstown, near Ardee, when an entry of the 24th of June, 1690, gives a list of the Regiments there, and the order of encampment, as follows:—

The first line on the right.

Seven Troops of Guards	}	- 2
Duke of Tyrconnel's 'Regiment' of Horse		
Three Battalions of the Royal 'Regiment'	}	- 3
51 'Companeys' compute three 'Regiments'		
Lord Antrim	}	- 5
Lord Bellu		
'Gordean O'Neill'		
Lord of Louth		
Granprior		
Seven of French, each cont. 16 companeys per		
Regiment - - - - -		- 7
'Golmoy's' Regiment of Hors cont. nine 'trup' - - -		- 1
Maxfild's (Maxwell's) Regiment of Dragoons - - -		- 1
In Ardee Col. Gase (Grace) and y ^e 'to' Col. Mac		
Mahons (Art and Hugh) - - - - -		- 3

Second line on the right.

Lord of Clare his Regiment of Dragoons	-	-	-	-	1
Sunderland his Regiment, five troops	-	-	-	-	1
'Parker's' Regiment of 'Hors'	-	-	-	-	1
Hamilton's Foot				}	- 8
Lord of Westmeath					
Sir Michael 'Cregh'					
'Mahgilicutt'					
O'Bryan					
Buslo (Boiselean)					
Bagnall					
Lord of 'Tirone'					

'Dangan' (Dongan) his Regiment of Dragoons, five
 Regiments of Horse - - - - - 5
 3 Regiments of Dragoons - - - - - 3
 With Colonel 'Sarsfield'
 Col. Sarsfield's Regiment of Horse
 Aprukorn's (Abercorn's) 'Horse'
 Clifford's Dragoons
 Sir Neale O'Neale's Dragoons
 Colonel Carroll's Dragoons
 Foot
 Lord of Slane
 'Dillon'
 Clanrickard
 Galway
 'Borke,'
 Nugent
 Cormanstown (Gormanston)

Captain George Gafney was attainted in 1691 as 'of
 Kilkenny,' together with Connor Gafney of Drumbrick,
 County of Leitrim.

CAPTAIN MICHAEL FORSTER.

AT the earliest year of the English invasion of Ireland
 Nicholas 'Foraster' was one of the witnesses to Walter de
 Lacy's charter to Trim.

Captain John Forster was one of the '1649' Officers whose
 claim for pay or compensation was adjudicated upon in 1666.
 The names of Richard and William Forster likewise appear
 upon that Record; while a 'Foster' was one of the Captains
 in Clifford's Regiment of Dragoons.

*There was a Charles Forster in Sarsfield's Regt
 as a Captain - 616*
*Laurens O'Brien in Lord Bellomont's
 as a Captain - 636*

LIEUTENANT SYMON CLEAR.

CLEAR or Cleere was also the name of a Kilkenny family, established there previously to the period of this war. Symon is described accordingly, on the Inquisition for his attainder, as 'of Downamore, County of Kilkenny,' while at the same time was attainted William 'Cleere' 'of Galway,' merchant. The name is otherwise traced of record in Ireland, from the time of Edward the Second.

LIEUTENANT SAMUEL LEIGH.

THE Leighs or Leas were old settlers in Kilkenny, and were likewise established in the County of Kildare, and other parts of Ireland. In 1668 Thomas Leigh had a confirmatory grant of 674 acres in Meath, as had Robert 'Lee' of 609 in Waterford; William Leigh of 6,092 in Wexford; Ensign William 'Ley' of 610 in Monaghan; Francis Leigh of 485 and Robert Leigh of 118 in Kildare.—Lieutenant Henry 'Lee' is named on the Roll of Adjudications for the '1649' Officers, while Thomas 'Lee' was a Quarter-Master in Lord Clare's Dragoons, and in Lord Bellew's Infantry John 'Ley' was a Lieutenant. In the Parliament of 1689, Francis Leigh was one of the Representatives of the Borough of Kildare. The name of Samuel does not appear on the Attainders of 1691, but that of Francis Leigh, 'of Rathbride, County Kildare,' does. (His ancestor, John Lee of the same place, was attainted in 1642.) There were also then outlawed five others of the name.

For the name of Lee, as singularly distinguished on the Continent, in the person of Lieutenant-General Andrew Lee, Commander and Grand Cross of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, and the History of the Regiment to which he belonged, see *O'Callaghan's Irish Brigades*, vol. 1.

LIEUTENANT — FORSTALL.

IN his attainder of 1691 this officer is described as Michael 'Forrestal' of the city of Kilkenny, and with him were also outlawed Garrett and Geoffrey Forrestal of the County Wexford. The name is traceable in the former County from the reign of Edward the Third. In that of James the First James Forrestall was seised of the manor of Kilfieragh, therein with mills and weirs upon the Nore; he died in 1619, leaving Robert his son and heir, then aged thirty and married. In 1608 Gibbon Forstal died, seised of Forstallstown and other denominations, also there; his son and heir, Walter, being at that time of full age and married. This Walter died in 1639, leaving James, his son and heir, then of full age and married. Robert and Thomas were forfeiting proprietors here in 1641.

ENSIGN JOHN LOUGHNAN.

OF this Kilkenny surname it may be remarked that the Four Masters, at the year 1236, relate that Maolmuire O'Langhnan, having been elected to the see of Tuam, went to England, and after receiving the Pope's letters, was, with

the consent of the King, consecrated to that Prelacy. His death, in 1249, is commemorated by the same Annalists. In 1251 died Flan O'Loughnan, chief of a large district in Mayo, called the 'Two Backs;' and Laurence O'Loughnan, a grey friar, died Bishop of Kilmaedugh in 1307, as did another of the sept Bishop of Connaught in 1354. In some centuries after John Loughnan was seised of certain premises in Kilkenny, parcel of the possessions of the dissolved Abbey of Black Friars in that city. The name is yet of respectability there.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL ART M'MAHON'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	— Mac Mahon.	— Kinselagh.
Philip Reilly, Lieutenant-Colonel.	— Ward.	— Mac Mahon.
Hugh Magennis, Major.	Conn Magennis,	— 'Burn.'
Myles Reilly.	Philip Reilly.	— Brady.
Connor Reilly.	Edmund Reilly.	Bryan Reilly.
Charles Reilly.	Thomas Reyley.	Pa. Mac Mahon.
Edmund Reilly.	Hugh Reilly.	Philip Reilly.
Hugh Reilly.	Thomas Reilly.	John Reilly.
John Brady.	Philip Brady.	Pa. Brady.
— Duffy.	— Mac Mahon.	— Duffy.
Coll Mac Mahon.	Edmd. Mac Mahon.	Syl Mac Mahon.
Pa. Mac Mahon.	— Mac Mahon.	Owen Mac Mahon.

COLONEL ART MAC MAHON.

THE sept of Mac Mahon ranked Princes of Monaghan and territorial lords of Farney, from very remote time, as is shown in a report, of Sir John Davis, the Irish Attorney-General, to Elizabeth and James the First. Their country was early subjected to the inroads and devastation of Sir John de Courcy, in his expedition for the conquest of Ulster. In 1310 Edward the Second took 'Maghoun mac Maghoun' and his whole sept under his protection, and, in 1314, that Monarch directed an especial letter missive to Brien Mac Mahon, 'Duci Hibernicorum de Uriel,' to aid him in the Scottish war; in two years after which, at the memorable battle of Athenry, fought between the English settlers in Connaught and the natives, Morough, son of Morough Mac Mahon, with one hundred of his people, was slain. In 1346 Bryan Mac Mahon, then chief, defeated the English in battle, slaying three hundred of their men. The King in 1355 however granted 'sufferance of peace' to him, as also to five others of the sept, 'for certain reasons propounded to the Justiciary.' The native Annals about this time record much concerning the Thomond Mac Mahons and the succession of their chiefs; but as, on the best authorities, they are considered to have been of the race of Heber, descended from Mahon O'Brien, who was Prince of Thomond in the twelfth century, none of these notices can be applicable here.

In 1382 the Constable of the Castle of Louth was ordered, in pursuance of a treaty, to deliver to the Sheriff of Louth, Eneas Mac Mahon, then a prisoner in said castle. At the close of that century (1394) the Mac Mahon was one of the

Ulster Princes who did homage and fealty to the King's own person (Richard the Second) in the Dominican friary of Drogheda. In the ninth year of the reign of his successor, the Mac Mahon was entrusted with the custody of certain strong-holds in Farney, (which the record describes as lying amidst Irish enemies), this King having previously granted to him the lands and lordship of Farney (excepting the castle); while Mac Mahon undertook for the future to be loyal, and to assist in hostings against Irish enemies and rebels. Nevertheless, in 1417, the Lord Furnival, the celebrated Sir John Talbot, of Hallamshire, being Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 'rode against Mac Mahon, a great Irish enemy, and a powerful chieftain of his nation, and him did strongly invade by divers laborious hostings and journeys, and burned and destroyed one of his chief places with all his towns and corn about, and wounded and killed a great multitude of his people.' Yet was the power of this sept and its neighbours so formidable, at the time of the accession of Henry the Sixth (1422), that the Earl of Ormond, then Lord Deputy, in council granted to William de Burgo Knight, and to his brother, respective sums of £40 and 20 marks, 'for that, without their assistance the Mac Mahons could not have been resisted;' and immediately after an indenture was ratified whereby Bernard Mac Mahon, the chief, and Rory and Mahon his brothers, swore on the Gospels to fealty, and surrendered their territory to the King of England. The chief on this occasion giving his eldest son, Bernard, as a hostage. In 1431 'the English, with a great force of cavalry, marched to plunder the territory of O'Reilly; and on the same day Manus, son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, went out to plunder the English settlements, when having received intelligence of the proceedings of the English (against O'Reilly), he quickly

went in pursuit of them, and finding them watching their plunder, he vigorously attacked them, took their prey from them, made their chiefs prisoners, slew others of them, and returned home victorious.' In 1471 the English suffered from the Mac Mahons of Farney, and again, in 1494 'they were defeated in an engagement by Mac Mahon, *i.e.*, Hugh *oge* the son of Hugh *roe*, and by O'Reilly, *i.e.*, John, son of Cathal, son of Owen, son of John, in which occurrence three score of the English officers were slain, and many were taken prisoners.'

In 1507 James McMahon succeeded to the see of Derry, as did Patrick McMahon to that of Ardagh in 1553. In 1560 'the Mac Mahon, *i.e.*, Art *maol*, son of Redmond, son of Glaisne, was slain by the Scots in O'Neill's forces, while unguarded between two armies in the Routes of M'Quillan. He was the foremost in every battallion and the defender of his portion of the province against the men of Bregia and of Meath. His brother's son, namely, Hugh, the son of Bryan-na-Moicherghe, son of Redmond, son of Glaisne, was appointed his successor.' To Perrot's Parliament, of 1585, "went McMahon, Prince of Oirgiall, namely Rossa, son of Art, son of Bryan, son of Redmond, son of Glaisne." This was the Chief who at last deemed it policy to surrender to the Crown the territory which he had theretofore held by the Irish law of Tanistry, and to receive back from her Majesty a re-grant thereof to himself and his heirs male, with remainder to his brother Hugh Roe McMahon. Rossa died without issue, and the Queen took occasion to break faith with Hugh; when the old inheritancé, the subject of the aforesaid surrender and re-grant, was divided between the Marshal Sir Henry Bagnall and Captain Henslow, the latter being appointed 'Seneschal' of the County. Down to the days of

the aforesaid Rossa, the succession of these Tanists of Monaghan is recorded in the *Annals of the Four Masters*, the elections being respectively conducted as is there shown, with the sanction of the O'Neill as lord paramount: Monaghan was then reduced to shire ground. The Act of James, for the attainder of the Earl of Tyrone and his abettors, included Brian Oge Mac 'Mahowne,' 'late of Clonleege in Upper Truagh, County of Monaghan.' Previous to the passing of that measure, many of this family had gone down to Munster to co-operate with the Spanish invaders, and some on its failure had passed off to Spain. Sir William Fitz-Williams, too, during his viceroyalty, had, "with good wisdom and policy," as Sir John Davis says, in a letter to the Earl of Salisbury touching the Mac Mahon's territory, "divided the greatest part of that country among the natives thereof, except the church lands, which he gave to English servitors."

When the Plantation system was brought into operation, such terror did it awaken here, that no less than thirty-nine of the sept felt necessitated to sue out licenses of pardon for their protection. In 1607, however, King James had granted to Eiver Mac Collagh Mac 'Mahoune,' sundry lands and chief rents in Monaghan, under condition to answer and serve in all hostings within that county; and, in 1609, Ross, son of Bryan Mac Mahon, had a grant of some townlands within the territory of his ancestors, on the same condition of serving on journeys and hostings, with horse and foot, well armed; as had Patrick *duff*, son of Colla Mac Mahon, and Sir Bryan, son of Hugh *oge* Mac Mahon, of other estates therein in 1610. — A Report, made to government in the reign of James the First, states 'Owen Mac Mahon, born in Ulster, Archbishop of Dublin, as then resident in Lovain, and having a

monthly stipend for his support from the Archduke of Austria; it does not appear that he ever lived in his province. Numerous annals of the obits of the Monaghan Mac Mahons, as evidenced by the native chroniclers and by inquisitions, is necessarily omitted from this Work.

The last and most memorable chief of Monaghan was Hugh Mac Mahon, who actively co-operated with Sir Phelim O'Neill in the great insurrection of 1641. In conjunction with Connor Maguire, Baron of Enniskillen, he conspired in 1641 to seize the Castle of Dublin; but the plot was discovered by Owen O'Conolly, whereupon McMahon and Maguire were made prisoners, transmitted to the Tower of London, and in 1644 both were tried and beheaded at Tyburn. A state document, purporting to be a Return of 'ancient Irish in the King of Spain's dominions,' made about the year 1622, names Owen Mac Mahon, Archbishop of Dublin, bred in Salamanca, now in Ireland; Florence Conroy, Archbishop of Tuam, 'entertained by his Majesty in the States of Flanders;' Vincent O'Gara of the order of St. Dominick, Dan de la Cruz of ditto, with various other Irish priests in Lisbon, where is 'Morish O'Mahon,' a secular priest. John Mac Mahon of Rush, in the County of Dublin, was the only obscure individual on the Roll of Attainders of 1642; not one of that great name in Monaghan was projected for the denunciation. At the Supreme Council of Kilkenny, however, Colonel Brian Mac Mahon, of that stock, sat and was consequently, in Cromwell's Act for settling Ireland, excepted from pardon for life and estate.

Besides the above Colonel and the other officers in his Regiment, the name was further commissioned in Lord Kenmare's Infantry, in Fitz-James's, Major-General Boisseleau's, the Earl of Antrim's, Colonel Charles O'Bryan's,

Colonel Cormuck O'Neill's, Colonel Oliver O'Gara's; and in the Earl of Clanricarde's, Bryan Mahon, whose lineage seems derived from this great sept, was a Lieutenant. The Attainders of 1691 proscribe fourteen Mac Mahons of Monaghan, Louth, Fermanagh, and Clare, 'respectively. The above Colonel Art Mac Mahon was entitled 'oge,' being the younger brother of Father Gelasius Mac Mahon, who was then the head of the House, but who from his clerical character was incapable of filling the duties of the station. Colonel Art was King James's Lord Lieutenant for the County of Monaghan, his Deputy Lieutenants being Brian and Hugh Mac Mahon, Esquires, who also represented that county in the Parliament of 1689. Hugh was the Captain before marked in Fitz-James's Infantry, and appears identical with the Hugh who was afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel in the Regiment of Charlemont.

During the war of the Revolution in Ireland, the services of this Regiment of Mac Mahon were principally directed against the Williamite forces in Ulster, relieving the fort of Charlemont, when besieged by Schonberg, and in afterwards effecting the defeat of William, on the occasion of the first siege of Limerick. Colonel Art was killed at the siege of Athlone,* and on his death, and the final extinction of James's hopes, father Gelasius Mac Mahon, the head of the sept, retired to the Continent.

In 1747 Lieutenant Mac Mahon was wounded at the battle of Lauffield, as was also a Captain Mac Mahon mortally. Some few years after, the 'Marquis of Mac Mahon,' (of the Thomond line) Colonel of a French Regiment, Knight of St. Louis, and of the American order of Cincinnatus,

* *Story's Impartial History*, pt. II., p. 108; *O'Callaghan's Green Book*, &c.

acquitted himself with much credit as Ambassador to the United States of America ; and Colonel Mac Mahon, a Knight of Malta, distinguished himself in the service of France and Spain.* The Monthly Chronologer for Ireland, in *Exshaw's Magazine* for 1769 (p. 320), mentions as then occurring the death of Mr. Patrick Mac Mahon, aged eighty-eight years, one of whose sons rose to the dignity of a Marquis of France and a Knight of Malta, while another was Roman Catholic Bishop of Killaloe; nor must it be forgotten that on the recent storming of the Malakoff, Mac Mahon was one of the two Generals, to whom Marshal Pelissier attributed the success of that splendid achievement. This gallant officer has more recently acquired a Marshal's baton and the title of Duke of Magenta, for his gallant services against the Austrians, in the Italian war. He is claimed by the Mac Mahons of Clare, as the lineal male descendant of Terence Mac Mahon the Lord of Cloonderala in that County, who, about the middle of the fifteenth century, intermarried with a daughter of Maurice Fitzgerald, fourth Earl of Kildare.

CAPTAIN, LIEUTENANT, AND ENSIGNS BRADY.

THE Mac Bradys, sometimes called O'Bradys, are considered by Mac Geoghegan to have been a branch of the O'Carrolls of Calry in Leitrim; and Hardiman relies that the illustrious bard, Carolan, was descended from the same stock. They

* *Ferrar's Limerick*, pp. 349-50.

were widely established under the former name over the barony of Lough Tee in Cavan. In 1348 died Donogh Mac Brady, Chief of Kilbride, in that County, as did Donal Mac Brady the Chief in 1378. The obits of many others, Chiefs of this Sept, are recorded by the Four Masters; while the See of Cavan (Kilmore) was filled by a Mac Brady in 1396, 1421, 1456, 1511, 1600, 1780, and 1795. In 1454 a new Cathedral was erected by Bishop Andrew Mac Brady in this diocese, by reason of the magnificence and splendour of which, the place is said to have taken the name of KILL-MORE; no trace, however, of that structure now exists. In 1563 Hugh Brady, a Meath-man by birth, born at Dunboyne, and, previous to his election to the Prelacy, Archdeacon of Meath, was appointed Bishop of Meath by Queen Elizabeth, in twenty years after which he died at the place of his birth, and was buried in its parish church. During his time another of this name, Richard Brady, filled the see of Kilmore by the Pope's appointment, until removed in 1585 by Sir John Perrot, Lord Deputy.

An inquisition, *post mortem*, taken in 1625, finds that John, son of Philip Brady of Outeragh, in Cavan, had died seised of sundry lands therein, which he had held of the King in free and common soccage, and that Hugh Brady was his son and heir, then aged twenty years and unmarried; while by another similar inquiry made at Ratoath, near Dunboyne, it was found that James Butler, then late Baron of Dunboyne, had died seised of the manor of Dunboyne, comprising sundry lands and tofts with chiefries and certain rents, amongst which were some payable by *Nicholas* Brady. Of those attainted in 1642 were Thomas Brady, John Brady, and John Brady, junior, all described as of the County Meath. None were left in Cavan seised of covetable estates,

but the records of the adjudications, which took place after the Restoration, in favour of those who had fought for King Charles in Ireland, until his decapitation, and who were hence called 'the 1649 Officers,' present the name of a Lieutenant *Nicholas Brady*. The extermination of the sept is distinctly avowed, it would seem, in his instance, in a letter dated of 1686, from the Earl of Clarendon to the Earl of Rochester, 'Major Brady,' he writes, 'being resolved to go for England, to cast himself at His Majesty's feet, is earnest for a letter to you, which I cannot refuse him. He was Major to Colonel Russell, and is one of the unfortunate gentlemen who are put out. I never in my life knew any man better spoken of by all sorts of people; his condition at present is deplorable, being, I believe, not worth £50 in the world.' This Major Nicholas was, according to Ware, a descendant of Bishop Hugh, by his wife, Alice, daughter of Sir Robert Weston, Knight, Lord Chancellor of Ireland; and he had a son, another Nicholas, who became an eminent divine. *He* was born in the County of Cork in 1659, studied at Westminster school, whence he was elected a King's scholar of Christ Church, Oxford. Having stayed there four years he removed to Dublin, where he took his degree of D.D., and became chaplain to the Duke of Ormonde's Troop of Horse Guards, and to their Majesties King William and Queen Mary, as likewise to Queen Anne. He was author of a translation of the first twenty psalms of David, long used in the English church, and died in 1726, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. Having married Letitia, daughter of the Right Rev. Dr. Edward Synge, Bishop of Cork and Cloyne, he had by her several sons, the youngest of whom, Thomas Brady, was great-grandfather of Nicholas Brady, who was Sheriff of Dublin in 1821, at which time he was knighted by King

George the Fourth, then visiting Ireland; and his brother, the Right Honourable Maziere Brady, is, and has been for many years the Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

It may be added that in 1746 Michael Brady, described as an Irishman and a Catholic, was executed at Carlisle, for participating in the 1745 'affair' in Glengarry's Regiment. About this time and subsequently many officers of this name were distinguished in the military annals of France, and yet more in those of Austria, winning glories there, that the laws of England denied to their attainment at home.

On Colonel Edmund O'Reilly's Infantry of the present Army List, Owen Brady held the commission of Captain, with Thomas Brady his Lieutenant and James Brady his Ensign, while another of this name was a Cornet in Colonel Simon Luttrell's Dragoons.

CAPTAIN — DUFFY.

THE O'Duffys were a Leinster clan of the same descent as the Mac Murroughs, Kings of Leinster, and the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles, Chiefs of Wicklow. They were originally located in districts of Kildare and Carlow, and subsequently passed out of the Pale to Cavan and Monaghan, and to Connaught, as in Galway and Roscommon. Daniel O'Duffy, Archbishop of Connaught, *i.e.*, of Tuam, died in 1150, and was buried at Cong. Cele or Catholicus O'Duffy governed the same see during forty years, and was one of the ambassadors who, in 1175, concluded the Treaty between Roderic O'Connor and Henry the Second at Oxford; he was also one of the Irish Prelates that attended the Council of

Lateran. Flanachan O'Duffy died Bishop of Elphin in 1168, and the native Annalists record many of the name Abbots and Priors.

LIEUTENANT — WARD.

THE Mac Wards were a sept of Donegal. In 1478 'Mc Ward, *i.e.*, Geoffrey of Tirconnell,' say the Four Masters, 'died of a plague which had spread in Ulster; and it did much destruction over the entire province.' The same Annalists record the death in 1495 of the Mac Ward of Tirconnell, *i.e.*, Hugh; and in 1510 that of Owen *roe* Mac Ward, the chief poet of Tirconnell. Another Mac Ward of the same Christian name was Chief bard to the O'Donnells; when the Earl was expelled from Ulster; he followed the exiles to Rome, where he wrote a beautiful elegiac poem on the princes of Tyrone and Tirconnell, who had died there and were buried on St. Peter's day, in the Franciscan Church of Monte Aureo. On the outlawries of 1642 Patrick Ward of Lusk alone appears; those attainted in 1691 were John Ward of Kiltome, in Westmeath, and Lewis Ward of Kiltorrigh, in Galway. The Roll of Adjudications for the '1649' Officers has the names of Major Robert Ward, Captains Bernard and Richard and Ensign Nicholas Ward.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL CHARLES MOORE'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns,</i>
The Colonel.	-----	-----

Lieut.-Colonel	-----	-----
John Burke, Major.	Christopher Barnewall.	John Bourke.
— Carroll.	-----	-----
Robert Wolverston.	William Dunne,	Daniel Sullivan.
— Sherlock.	-----	-----
— Burne.	-----	-----
— Grace.	-----	-----
— Anthony,	-----	-----
— Brennan.	-----	Loughlin Moore,
Terence Dunn,	-----	-----
Daniel Dunn.	-----	-----
John Connor.	-----	-----
Joseph 'Burne.'	-----	-----
John Bruerton.	Alexander Roche.	Nicholas Synnott.
— Cantillon, <i>Quarter-Master.</i>		
Rev. — Mullen, <i>Chaplain.</i>		
— Seymour, <i>Surgeon.</i>		

COLONEL CHARLES MOORE.

THE page, on which the Roll of this Regiment was drawn out in the Trinity College Army List, has been torn out; but ten of the above officers are shown on a Report as of those of this Regiment, taken prisoners at Ballymore on the 8th of June, 1691; and others are supplied from the British Museum List. The remainder of this force was so cut up at Aughrim, that only the Major, two Captains, one Lieutenant, and four Ensigns remained to be committed by De Ginkell to the custody of the Dutch Provost-Marshal.—The name as 'Moore' appears in six other Regiments.

The above Colonel was the only son of the celebrated Rory O'More of 1641, and as such was Chief of the O'Mores of Leix. He married Margaret, Lady Brittas, second daughter of the eighteenth Lord Kerry, by whom he had no issue. His sister Anne O'More married the grandson of Sir William Sarsfield, head of the Lucan line in the time of James the First, *i.e.*, Peter Sarsfield, by whom she was the mother of two sons hereinbefore alluded to.

Colonel Charles Moore's Regiment was that, which General Richard Hamilton and the Duke of Berwick, after entering Coleraine, left there to garrison it; whereupon these two Commanders, uniting their forces with those of Pusignan, advanced to the passes of the Finn and Foyle for the siege of Derry.* This Regiment was afterwards one of those which King James despatched to Sligo to retard the operations of the enemy thereabout.† On the 4th May, 1691, it with four

* *O'Callaghan's Green Book*, p. 260. † *Clarke's James II.*, vol. 2, p. 382.

other Regiments under the command of Major John Fitz-Patrick, encountered the Williamite forces of Major Woods near Castle-Cuffe, when it is stated in a contemporaneous pamphlet that three officers of this Regiment were made prisoners, viz., Lieutenants William Dunn and Alexander Roch, and Ensign Loughlin Moore. Colonel Charles was, in two months after, killed at the battle of Aughrim, it is said in cold blood. His Lieutenant-Colonel and Major also fell there.* On the Colonel's death, the representation of the sept devolved upon his brother, Colonel Lewis O'More, whose descendants are noticed hereinafter.

It would be a welcome duty here to trace the achievements of the noble Sept of O'More of Leix, from that 'Chief of the Heroes of the Red Branch' who is believed to have been their founder; the well authenticated records of their succession in the Captaincy; the religious houses they founded and endowed; the castles they erected and maintained on the verge of the Pale; the many Bishoprics they governed; the exploits of the second Lysagh O'More, whose aid Edward the Second sought, by an express letter missive, for the Scottish war; the chivalrous, unconquerable independence, with which the Sept maintained possession of a territory, nearly the whole of the present Queen's County, on the debateable marches of the Pale, even down to 1543. In that year its Lord, an elder Rory, entered into a treaty with the Lords Justices, submitted to their government, and consented to hold his country as a fief from the Crown of England, at an annual render of twenty marks, and to the Lord Deputy one hundred heifers, for his nomination to the Captaincy of Leix; also seventy-two horsemen and one hundred foot to serve him

* *Story's Impart. Hist.*, pt. II. p. 138.

in the government of said country, and 1,000 other horse to watch there also, and to be ready on every sudden expedition for two days and two nights, to attend with twenty-four gentlemen on horseback, and all his footmen. This submission was followed by a patent of naturalization from the King to said Rory, wherein he was styled Captain of Leix, and under this title he held his old territory.

The Four Masters relate how in 1548 'O'Connor and O'More went to England along with the Lieutenant, at the mercy of the King; and the King gave their estates in Leix and Offaley to the Lieutenant and his kinsmen, the Bellinghams; who built two large courts namely the camp in Leix (Maryborough) and the Dangan in Offaley (Philipstown). They then began to let their lands for rent to the English and Irish, as if they had been their own rightful inheritance, after having expelled their hereditary heirs, O'Connor and O'More, with their families and all their kindred.' In 1555 those dis-seised chiefs raised an insurrection, by reason of which the country was declared again confiscated, its name changed to the Queen's County, and a new plantation made of it. According to the tradition of the family, the widow of the above Rory, brought her two sons, then very young, to Queen Elizabeth, who, on her representation, sent Kedagh, the eldest, to Cambridge, with an allowance of £100 *per annum*; and Charles, the second, to Oxford, with an allowance of £60. The former died in England, the latter, returning to his own country, and there learning of the ruin that had fallen upon his house, preferred a petition to Her Majesty, in which he utterly denied that his father had fallen in rebellion; but that, on the contrary, he was killed in defence of the rights of the Crown; whereupon Queen Elizabeth directed an inquiry as to the cause of Rory's death,

when the jury found that it was his brother Patrick O'More, who, with the O'Connors had entered Leix hostilely, and that Rory was killed by his said brother. As however, in the existing state of the country, it would be unsafe to dispossess so many English families as were planted upon it, the Queen was fain to give Charles O'More some lands in the Barony of Carbury, County Kildare, theretofore the estate of ——— de la Hoyde, with the parish of Kilmainham-wood and certain rectorial tithes in Meath.

The Four Masters commemorate, at the close of Elizabeth's reign, the death of Anthony, who was the son of Rory *oge*, son of Rory *caoch* O'More, slain by the Queen's people in a desperate conflict in the vicinity of Leix. 'His death gave a check to the valour of the Irish of Leinster and of all Ireland; he was the sole rightful heir to his estate, and he gained the government of his patrimony by the power of his hand and determined strength of his heart, from the grasp of tyrants and foreigners, who were reducing its former greatness for a long time before that, until he brought it under his own control and government, and under the management of its own officers and soldiers, according to the custom of the Irish; so that none of the towns of his patrimony were out of his possession, from one side to the other, except alone Portleix (Maryborough).' 'After the fall of Anthony,' add the Annalists, 'Leix was overrun by the Saxons, who began to repair their limestone habitations, and to settle on the ancient residences of the race of Conall Cearnach.'

The family tradition in the meantime states, that in 1600 the aforesaid Charles, the settler in Kildare, married the daughter of Walter Scurlog of the County Meath, a family that was afterwards dispossessed of their estates by Cromwell. The issue of this marriage was two sons, Rory and Lewis;

the first married Jane, eldest daughter of Sir Patrick Barnewall of Turvey, the second took to wife the daughter of — O'Reilly Chief of Cavan. Rory appears to have been in easy circumstances, and gave large fortunes, in the estimate of money at the time, to three of his daughters; £1,500 with one to O'Neill of the Fewes, £1,000 with another to Sir James Mc Donnell, a like sum to Patrick Sarsfield of Lucan with a third, and he designed to have given another £1,000 with the fourth to Sir Henry Colley, had not she, declining the match, become a nun. The prominent position which Rory filled in the civil war of 1641, is matter of general history. His great confederates, Mc Mahon and Maguire, were arrested, tried, and executed; Rory, who had suspected the informer, Owen O'Conolly, changed his lodging in Dublin on the night of the 22nd October; and, on the next morning, by the assistance of friends, he was rowed to Island-bridge, thence in the night to his daughter's in Lucan, whence, after a few hours' rest, he sought shelter within the old soil of Balyna: but, his fears being awakened there, he retired to O'Donnell's country, Donegal; from which, on a feeling of insecurity, he removed to the Fewes, where he remained until the time of his death, which occurred after the Restoration. The outlawry, consequent upon his resistance to the Government, deprived his family of any property.

Lewis, the before-mentioned brother of Rory, was one of the Confederate Catholics assembled at Kilkenny in 1646; and he, marrying Mary O'Reilly, as above, had by her a son, Anthony, through whom the line was continued at Balyna, the ancient patrimony of the O'Mores. He married Anne, daughter of Alexander Hope, Esq., of Mullingar, and their son Lewis, married about the year 1698, Alicia, daughter of Con O'Neil, soon after which he succeeded in establishing

his claim for restoration to a part of his ancestors' estates. James More, his only son, married in 1731 the only child of Ambrose Madden of Derryhoran, in the County of Galway. This Lady brought to her husband a fortune of £2,500, which, though considered large at that time, was, in his straitened circumstances, inadequate to maintain their social position; but, as this James expresses himself in an interesting manuscript memoir of his family, 'I had the good fortune to meet a woman, who conformed herself to our situation, and who was more content to live in the manner she saw was convenient for us.' Lewis, the father of James, died in 1737, aged 63, as did James's wife in 1771. Their only son had died at the age of seven, and a daughter, Letitia, alone remained to preserve the line. In April, 1751, she married Richard O'Ferrall. 'The circumstances of *his* fortune,' says the memoir, 'which consisted of money, were suitable to the situation of mine; he was of good family, and had the reputation of being sensible and prudent.' The issue of this marriage was, with four daughters (Mrs. Boulger, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Palles of Grouse Hall, County Cavan, and Mrs. Nugent of Killasonna, County Longford); Ambrose, their ~~heir~~; James, a Major-General in the Austrian service, who died in 1828, aged 75; and Charles, a Colonel in the Sardinian service, who died in 1831. Ambrose, the eldest son, married in 1796 Anne, eldest daughter of John Bagot of Castle Bagot, and by her had issue five sons and five daughters. Of the male issue the eldest was the Right Honourable Richard More O'Ferrall of Balyna House, who may thus be considered the present representative of the ancient sept of O'Mores.

It remains to say that the Attainders of 1691 include the above Colonel Charles 'of Balyna,' with eighteen others of

the name, one of whom was a Captain in Lord Kenmare's Infantry. At Chichester House, Lewis Moore claimed, and was allowed a remainder for life in Balyna and other Kildare lands forfeited by Charles Moore; Roger Moore was also allowed a remainder in tail therein, and Bridget Moore and Elizabeth Bellew, otherwise Moore, their childrens' portion thereof.

'Of officers of this name distinguished on the Continent,' writes Mr. O'Callaghan, 'Anthony, a great grandson of Colonel Lewis O'More, attained the rank of General in the Spanish service. Another, Mureghan O'More, who claimed to be of the Leix stock, followed King James to France, became a Captain in the service of the Duke of Lorraine, and his eldest son, Juan Lewis O'More, died unmarried, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Imperial service; while of O'Mores, officers in the service of France, the most noted was James O'More, born in 1741, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Regiment of Berwick in 1790, and Chevalier of the Royal and Military order of St. Louis.

CAPTAIN ROBERT WOLVERSTON.

THE Wolverstons were long located in Wicklow. At the time that tract was erected into a county, James Wolverston claimed Ballinacor and Ballycreery in Coole-ranill as his right and inheritance, by a conveyance from a native sept. He was also possessed of 'Stalorgan,' County of Dublin, under a lease from Richard Plunket of Rathmore. Of those outlawed in 1642 were *James* Wolverston, described as of Rathbran and Frainstown, County of Wicklow; Paul Wolverston of

the same locality, with Christopher Wolverston of Newcastle in said County. James, the first-named of these attainted individuals, married Mary, daughter of Patrick Plunket, the ninth Lord Dunsany.

At the Assembly of Confederates in Kilkenny in 1647, Francis Wolverston, styled of Newtown, was of the Commons. — On the present Army List, besides this Robert, James Wolverston was a Quarter-Master in Lord Dongan's Dragoons, Richard Wolverston an Ensign in Lord Galway's Regiment of Infantry, and — Wolverston in Fitz-James's Infantry. Neither of these Christian names appear in the Attainders of 1691, but only that of a William 'Wolferston' of Knockedritt, County of Wicklow. He, it appears, held these lands under Sir Robert Kennedy, whose heir, Sir Richard Kennedy, claimed and was allowed the reversion. William forfeited also certain interests in King's County lands, the former estate of Robert Wolverston.

CAPTAIN — ANTHONY.

Two of this name were attainted in 1691, Joseph and Peter, both described as of the County of Waterford, where the family still exists.

CAPTAIN JOHN BRUERTON.

AN Arthur Bruerton had, in 1604, a grant from the Crown of the wardship of Edward, son and heir of Piers Butler, then late of Fertnegarragh, in the County of Kilkenny; and this Captain, it may be presumed, was of his line.

QUARTER-MASTER CANTILLON.

THIS name does not appear upon the Roll of Attainders, but was of the earliest introduction into Ireland after the English Invasion. William de 'Cantelow' was in 1302 summoned to attend King Edward in his wars, as one of the Fideles of Ireland. In 1347 Maurice 'Cauntelowe' was appointed one of the guardians of the peace in Kerry. The enrolment of a deed of 1441 evidences the recognition of a right to the lordship of Ballyheigue, in Edmund son of this Maurice Cantillon, the deed being signed by *inter alias* Maurice Bishop of Ardfert, and Edmund Fitz Eligoth (McElligott).

The Quarter-Master here in commission appears to have followed King James to France, distinguished himself at Malplaquet in 1709, and received the Cross of the Order of St. Louis. The family however continued, and it is believed still continues, influential in Kerry; while at a very recent period in France Louis Philippe created Antoine Sylvain de Cantillon Baron of Ballyheigue, by patent of 1839. He had a numerous issue by his wife, Marie de Leval, whom he had married in 1831.

It but remains to add that one of this name was chaplain in Lord Kilmallock's Infantry.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL DUDLEY BAGNALL'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	William Bourke.	John Comerford.
James Power.	Thomas Meara.	Edward Butler.
Lieutenant-Colonel.		
[——— Corbet,]	-----	-----
Major.		
——— Gaffney.	-----	——— Bourke.
Geffry 'Pendergast.'	Walter Pendergast.	James Pendergast.
Nicholas Power.	Richard Wadding.	Edmund Power.
John Meagher.	Edmund Meagher.	Thomas Meagher.
Daniel Hogan.	Richard Morris.	William Hogan.
Richard Fanning.	Edmund Connor.	Thomas Butler.
John Keating.	Robert 'Pendergast.'	Piers Keating.
Richard Mansfield.	Edmund Roche.	David Roche.
Bryan O'Bryan.	Murtogh O'Bryan.	Edward Butler.
Thomas Purcell.	John Dwyer.	Nicholas Purcell.
John Moelare.	Edmund Tobin.	James Moelare.
Phillip Dwyer,	{ Thomas Dwyer.	
Grenad.	{ Edmund Butler.	
	——— Doherty, <i>Quarter-Master.</i>	
	——— Tobin, <i>Surgeon.</i>	

COLONEL DUDLEY BAGNALL.

IN 1552, 'Raphe' Bagenall was one of the Privy Council who then signed an order to provide for the preservation of the Irish records. In the following year Sir Nicholas Bagnall had a grant of the dissolved 'College of Newry.' In May, 1459, Queen Elizabeth directed instructions "for recovering Lecale, Newry, and Carlingford from the possession of the Scots, and to recompense Sir Nicholas Bagnall for his interest." At the battle of the Blackwater, of which a very full account is given by O'Sullivan *bear*, fell Sir Henry Bagnall, Marshal of Newry, whom the Irish Government had despatched to relieve Portmore, on that river, then besieged by O'Neill. 'He fell,' writes Fergus Moryson, 'valiantly fighting amongst the thickest of the rebels, who, on the English being dismayed thereby, obtained a great victory against them. I term it great since the English, from their first arrival in that kingdom, never had received so great an overthrow. Thirteen valiant Captains and 1,500 common soldiers (whereof many were of the old companies which served in Brittany under General Norris), were slain on the field.—By this victory the rebels got plenty of arms and victuals; Tyrone (O'Neill) was among the Irish celebrated as the deliverer of his country.—All Ulster was in arms; all Connaught revolted, and the rebels of Leinster swarmed in the Pale: while the English lay in their garrisons, so far from assailing the rebels, as they rather lived in continual fear to be surprised by them.'

In 1602 when the Lord Deputy of Munster thought he

might himself return from that province, he committed the prosecution of the war there to (amongst other officers) Sir Samuel Bagnall; and their acts in pursuance of this power are very fully given in the *Pacata Hibernia*. Sir Nicholas Bagnall, after receiving the recompense above alluded to in lands, assigned considerable estates in the County of Louth, &c., to Viscount Claneboy, whereupon that nobleman invited his brothers (Hamiltons) from Scotland, to participate in the advantages which his rank, property, and influence gave him in Ireland, and five of them came over thereupon.*

In 1605 Arthur Bagnall, of the Newrie, settled the whole manor of Newrie, with the advowson of churches therein, the castle of Raguffa, the fishery of Glancree, and sundry lands in the County Armagh; the manor of Omee and fishing of the waters of Carlingford, to the use of himself and his wife Magdalene, and the survivors for their lives, and, on their decease, to their heirs male, with ultimate remainder to the right heirs of said Arthur for ever. His estates, in manors, advowsons, fisheries, mills, lands, &c., in those counties, as well as in those of Down and Louth, are fully set forth in patents of 1607 and 1612. In the latter year George Bagnall of Ballymoon had a grant of the entire Barony of Idrone, with all the manors, castles, lands, &c., within its precincts, in the County Carlow; and fairs and courts leet and baron. He died in 1625, leaving Walter Bagnall, his son and heir, then under age; while the above Arthur Bagnall died in 1637, seised of Omee, Carlingford, Green-Castle, &c., leaving Nicholas his son and heir, then only eight years of age. Cromwell's denunciation of 1652 excepted the last mentioned Walter Bagnall from pardon for life and

* *D'Alton's Co. of Dublin*, p. 472.

estate; while, in the *Liber Munerum Hiberniæ*, is preserved a very interesting letter of pardon, dated 15th February, 1655, purporting to be from Cromwell to Nicholas Bagnall, of Green-Castle, *i.e.*, the son of Arthur of Newrie, and in many of the patents that were passed after the Restoration, of lands in the County of Carlow, savings were inserted of the rights of Dudley Bagnall of Dunleckney, and of Walter, his eldest son. This Dudley was the above Colonel; he also sat as the representative for the County of Carlow, in the Parliament of 1689, and was attainted in 1691, when his son Walter claimed and was allowed an estate for life to himself, and a remainder in tail male to his issue in Dudley's Carlow confiscations; while Anne, said Dudley's wife, claimed and was allowed jointure thereon, as were seven of his children portions to the amount of £5,000, with remainders in the lands as limited to them.

[MAJOR — CORBET].

THIS commission is given on the authority of the Appendix to *King's State of the Protestants*. The family name is noticed *ante*, at Lord Abercorn's Horse.

CAPTAIN JOHN MEAGHER.

THE O'Meaghers were in old time Lords of the territory now known as the Barony of Ikerrin, County of Tipperary. In 1374 King Edward granted £320 to the Bishop of Meath

'for the peril of life he had encountered, when, with men-at-arms, labouring to reduce the O'Briens of Thomond, the Mac Conmaras, the O'Meaghers,' &c. The Four Masters relate an invasion of their territory in 1462, by Mac William (Burke) of Clanrickard, when Teigue O'Meagher, with his adherents opposed him; and William Burke, the son of Mac William, was slain by the son of O'Meagher, with the cast of a javelin, by which blow O'Meagher was victorious, and the same O'Meagher, Lord of Ikerrin, was, after his death succeeded by his son.'

In 1613 Teigue O'Meagher surrendered to the Crown the castle and lands of Cloghnekeany, with the object of obtaining a regrant thereof on new title. King Charles's declaration of thanks for services beyond the seas, embodied in the Act of Settlement, includes the above officer, as then styled 'Lieutenant John Meagher of Grange, County of Tipperary.' Besides the three Meaghers in this Regiment, the name stands commissioned on four others of this Army List, viz., Sarsfield's and Purcell's Horse, and the Infantry Regiments of Thomas Butler and Heward Oxburgh. In the Parliament of 1689, Thady Meagher, who was one of the Six Clerks in Chancery, sat as a Representative of the Borough of Callan; while in relation to the above officer, Colonel William Wolseley wrote on the 10th of August, 1690, to Secretary Southwell, 'from the Camp, near Mullingar,' "My party had an encounter with seven Tories, whom they sent into a bog and took two of them; one was a Captain, his name was *John Meagher* a notorious ring-leader of the rogues, and one that had done great mischief in that country. I carried him and his comrades to Maryborough, and there—*hanged them*.

. . . I enclose Captain Meagher's confession, which was taken upon him, by which you may judge what his life and

conversation 'has' been."* The Attainders of 1691 include five of the name, in the Counties of Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, and Galway. The Tipperary estate of Thady Meagher was purchased from the Commissioners of the Forfeitures, by Joseph Judkin of the same County.

CAPTAIN RICHARD FANNING.

ORTELIUS's Map locates this family in the Barony of Pobble-Brian, County of Limerick; and the name is of record in Ireland from the time of Edward the Second. In 1346 John 'Fanyn' was one of an influential Commission deputed to examine the fitness of the guardians of the peace, and the adequacy of the array in the County Limerick, and Simon 'Fanyng' is of record, as a landed proprietor therein in 1355. In three years after Hugh Fannyn was appointed a guardian of the peace and commissioner of array in Tipperary. It was a name of influence also in Kilkenny, where, in 1545, Henry the Eighth granted the fee of certain lands to Oliver Fannyng, whose son and heir died in 1628, leaving Robert, his son and heir, then aged thirty and married. Again, in 1590, died William Fannyng, having made a previous settlement of his estates there. The trustees of that settlement were James, son of Thomas Fannyng of Ballintaggart, in Tipperary; Robert, son of Walter Fannyng of Mohobber, and *Richard* Fannyng of Kappaghintallagarry. James was the son and heir of said William, the settler, but he, dying in his father's life-time, William Fannyng succeeded, his

* *Clarke's Correspondence.* MSS. T.C.D., Lett. 83.

namesake's estates. In 1632 a Robert Fannyng died seised of several lands in Kilkenny, and leaving William, his brother and heir, then aged thirty-three and married.

The name was more especially influential in Limerick, until the Munster war of Elizabeth's time. Geoffrey Fanning of Glenagal and Patrick Fanning of Limerick were of the Confederate Catholics at the Supreme Council of 1646, while Alderman Dominick Fanning was one of those to whom, on the capitulation of Limerick, the mercies of the articles were denied. In 1668 Jeffrey Fanning had a confirmatory grant of upwards of 2,000 acres in Tipperary, as had William Fanning of 531 in Galway. Besides this Captain, William and David Fanning were Quarter-Masters in Colonel Henry Luttrell's Horse. On the Attainders of 1691, the only Fannings mentioned are William of Batty-rath County of Kilkenny, and David Fanning of Kilkenny, merchant. Richard is not on the Roll, nor are any of the Limerick Fannings; while on the Establishment of 1710 the name of Robert Fanning is noted for an annual pension of £10.

CAPTAIN 'JOHN KEATING.'

'KETYNG' is a name recorded in the Irish records from the time of Edward the Second. In 1302 'the Lord' James 'de Ketyng' was one of the Irish magnates invited to aid King Edward in the Scottish war, and he was, in 1310, summoned to the Parliament of Kilkenny. In 1355 Nicholas Ketyng was one of the influential proprietary of the County of Wexford, who elected its Sheriff. In that year the King's

Escheator having, as in right of his office, on the death of Gilbert de Bermingham, Knight, seised certain manors, &c., as held by him *in capite*, it was shown that Gilbert enjoyed same only in right of his wife, Anne Ketyng, who was then still living, and the seisure was taken off consequently. In three years after, on the death of Maurice Fitz-Thomas Earl of Desmond, it was found that, with other of his estates, he had died seised of the manor of Rathmaceandan by grant from Milo Ketyng. In 1424 James Ketyng was appointed Sheriff of the Cross-lands of Tipperary, while, in the reign of Edward the Fourth, James Ketyng was Prior of the noble house of Hospitallers at Kilmainham, and, as such, an *ex officio* member of the Irish Parliament.

In 1567 Queen Elizabeth granted Ballymoyleran and other lands in Meath to John Keatinge, on whose death they descended to Redmond, his son and heir. In the same year that Queen granted Cooltehenry, &c., to Walter Keatinge in tail mail, which estate, on his death, descended to Geoffrey, his son and heir. A third grant of this year was to Edmund Keatinge, of the fee of Coolneryn, &c., and which, on his death, descended to his son and heir, Peter. In 1582 Richard Keating had a Royal grant of Graignerossan and other lands in Meath, inherited by his son and heir, Edward. In 1608 James Keatinge, as son and heir of Michael of Baldwinstown, had livery of his estates; while, in 1624, James Keatinge, of Russelstown, in Wexford, having died without issue male, his only daughter, Margaret, then the wife of Walter Fleming, acquired the inheritance. In 1629 Oliver, son of Arthur Keating, died seised of the manor and Castle of Kilcowen, in Wexford, his son and heir, Arthur, junior, being then of full age and married.

None of the name appear on the Attainders of 1642; and

the Act of Settlement of 1662 provides (s. 214) that Maurice, son and heir of Edmund or Edward Keating of Narraghmore, County of Kildare, should hold all and every the manors, towns, and lands purchased in the King's County, in trust for his said father from John Carroll, before the 23rd of October, 1641, "if the Lord Lieutenant and Council on hearing merits shall adjudge the same." This Maurice died in 1683, and was buried at Narraghmore. "He had married," says a funeral entry in Bermingham Tower, "Judith, daughter of — Cocks, by whom he had issue four sons, Maurice, Edmund, *John*, and Charles: and two daughters; Eleanor, married to Edward Bolton of Brazeel, and Catherine. Said Maurice was brother to John Keating, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland;" and this Captain John appears to have been Maurice's aforesaid third son. His brother, Edmund Keating, was a Lieutenant in Tyrconnel's Horse; Richard Keating was a Quarter-Master in Colonel Purcell's; another John an Ensign in Sir Maurice Eustace's Infantry, and a fifth of this name was a Lieutenant in Fitz-James's. In King James's new Charter to Swords, the Chief Justice was one of the Burgesses; as was Walter in that to Wexford, and Henry in that to Waterford. The Attainders of 1691 include William Keatinge of Possextown, County Meath, with ten others of the name in Meath, Kildare, Wexford, and Queen's Counties. Off the Possextown estate Mary, the wife of said William, claimed jointure; as did their eldest son, Edmund, a remainder in tail, but the property was sold discharged thereof to Henry Viscount Sydney.

The aforesaid Chief Justice was the most distinguished member of the family of Narraghmore, and had been a servitor of King James when Duke of York. In 1679 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland,

and so continued until the close of the year 1691, when William and Mary substituted Pyne for him. He married the widow of Sir Richard Shucksburch of Downton House, Wiltshire, who died in 1677, before his advancement to the bench. In the Parliament of 1689, this judge made a bold appeal to King James in behalf of the purchasers under the Act of Settlement, and opposed the party that would fain effect its total repeal; while he prudently suggested that a committee of both houses of the then sitting Parliament might be appointed to devise some medium course of legislation, to accommodate, as nearly as possible, the claims of both the purchasers and the old proprietors.* He was, in the opinion of the Earl of Clarendon, "an able and loyal judge, and gave frequent evidence of his temperance and discretion, as in advising the withdrawal of a prosecution, designed to be instituted for words spoken of James the Second when Duke of York, &c.;" see also of him *Duhygg's History of the King's Inns*, p. 358.

CAPTAIN RICHARD MANSFIELD.

'THIS family,' says Sir Bernard Burke, 'claims descent from the Mansfields of Nottinghamshire, and the first who settled in Ireland was, it is asserted, Sir Rodolphus Mansfield, Knight-Banneret, *temp.* Henry Second. He received grants of land in the Counties of Armagh, Derry, Cork, Limerick, and Waterford; a small portion of that granted in the last county alone now remains, the rest having been confiscated at

* *Clarke's Life of James II.*, v. 2, p. 358.

various periods. The officer here in commission was of that county; and, on his attainder, Helena Mansfield, on behalf of John, Matthew, Walter, James, and Thomas Mansfield, the children of said Richard and Dorothy his wife, claimed for them remainders in tail successively in his estates; while she herself claimed a jointure thereof, as widow of Walter Mansfield. Both petitions were, however, dismissed as cautionary. Henry Mansfield, described as of Ballynamultinagh in Waterford, was then also attainted.

CAPTAIN PHILIP DWYER.

THE O'Dwyers were chiefs of Kilnaneanagh in the County of Tipperary. In Perrot's Parliament of 1585, this Sept was represented by *Philip*, the son of Anthony O'Dwyer. In 1608 Darbie O'Dwyre had an extensive grant of lands in the County of Tipperary, as had Connor, son of Edmund O'Dwyer, of Ballaghoconick in 1609, and John O'Dwyer in 1612 for other castles, towns, lands, and chief rents therein. John's descendant, Philip O'Dwyer of Downedrom, was one of the Confederate Catholics who assembled at Kilkenny in 1646; while Edmund O'Dwyer, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick, sat there as a Spiritual Peer. He was, in 1651, excepted from the benefit of the articles for the capitulation of Limerick, as was also Philip Dwyer, a priest. Cromwell's Denunciation of 1652, relentlessly hostile to the Confederate Catholics, excepted from pardon the aforesaid Philip of Downedrom, as also Owen O'Dwyer, both described as of Tipperary. After the Restoration, Edmund Dwyre passed patent for 431 acres in Clare, as did, in 1684, Catherine

and Philip Dwyre, for 289 other acres in the same County; while Ensign Connor O'Dwyre was of the '1649' Officers.

There further appear on this Army List Thomas Dwyer, a Cornet in Galmoy's Horse; — O'Dwyer a Quarter-Master in Lord Abercorn's, and another Philip Dwyer, a Lieutenant in Colonel Charles O'Bryan's Infantry. The only Dwyer who appears on the Attainders of 1691 is Edward, described as of Cloncracken, County of Tipperary, merchant.—Several of the sept were officers in 'the Irish Brigades' in France, and one was an Admiral in the Russian service.

LIEUTENANT RICHARD WADDING.

THIS name is of record in Ireland from the time of Edward the Third, in whose reign Robert Wadding held the office of Chief Sergeant of the County Wexford. In 1381 Thomas Waddyng was an Assessor of that County. Maurice Wadyng was, in 1412, one of those deputed to collect off the town of Wexford a gratuity, voted to the Prior of St. John's of Jerusalem, for services; about which time David Wadyng was Sheriff of the same county. Ware mentions three writers of the name, John, Peter, and, yet more, Luke, 'a learned Franciscan friar, a voluminous writer, and a great ornament to his country,' born at Waterford in 1558. In 1594 John Wadding was seised of Ballycogley, &c., in Wexford, and in 1615 John Wadding of Wexford died seised of the Castle of Barneton and sundry other lands in that county. William, his son and heir, then of full age and married, died about the year 1640, leaving two sons

William and John Wadding. At the Supreme Council of Kilkenny sat *Richard* Wadding of Ballycogly, and Thomas Wadding of Waterford; the former was probably the above Lieutenant. He does not appear on the Attainders of 1691; but a John Wadding of his place, Ballycogly, is upon it, as is also Arthur 'Waddin' of Enniscorthy.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL GORDON O'NEILL'S.

<i>Captains,</i>	<i>Lieutenants,</i>	<i>Ensigns,</i>
The Colonel,	— O'Neale	— O'Neale,
Con O'Neale,		
Lieut.-Colonel.		
Henry O'Neale,		
Major.		
Robert Stuart.		
Arthur O'Neale.		
'Mackan'		
John O'Neale.		
Hugh O'Cahane.		
John Cahan.		
— O'Donnell.		
— Donnelly.		
— Maguire.		
Turlogh O'Neale.		

Not filled,
when this List
issued.

Rev. Anthony Daly, *Chaplain.*

— Carberry, *Surgeon.*

COLONEL GORDON O'NEILL.

It would detract from the glories of this great Milesian name to attempt here any summary of its annals and achievements. They alike abound on the native chronicles and in later histories and records; only be it noticed that, when Edward the First and Edward the Second invited the aid of the Magnates of Ireland to the wars against Scotland, a special letter missive was on each occasion directed to Donald O'Neill, as 'Dux Hibernicorum de Tyrowyn (Tyrone).' In 1355, on a rumour that Hugh O'Neill of Ulster, with a great force of Irish, was meditating an Invasion of the Pale at Dundalk, while the Justiciary was busied defending the marches on the south against the O'Byrnes, the Archbishop of Armagh, with the Bishop and Clergy of Meath, were ordered to hasten to parley with O'Neill. In 1387, say the Four Masters, 'a house of general entertainment and support for the learned men of Ireland was founded at Armagh by Niall O'Neill, King of Ulster. Soon after, he, accompanied by the Chiefs of the Province, marched with a great force against the English of Traghally and Dundalk, whom he brought under subjection on that occasion.' In 1390 however it is recorded that Edmund Loundres got a reward from the King, for his especial service in taking this Niall O'Neill prisoner, who was only released from confinement, on giving up as hostages his own eldest son and two of his nephews. In 1394, on the occasion of King Richard's first visit to Ireland, O'Neill, as Dynast of Ulster, with his subordinate Chieftains, O'Hanlon,

Mac Mahon, and others, did homage and fealty to that monarch at Drogheda.*

In 1412, say the Masters, 'Hugh, son of Henry O'Neill, made his escape from Dublin, where he had been imprisoned ten years, and brought off several other prisoners along with him; among whom were the son of Maguire and the son of O'Neill, namely his own brother's son; and it was on O'Neill's account he became a hostage. After his escape the entire province of Ulster was much disturbed, the English demanding O'Neill to be delivered to them.' In 1423 'Donel O'Neill and Niall O'Donnell, and Owen, the son of Niall, marched with the Irish of Ulster, to attack the English. They first proceeded to Dundalk, to the plain of Oriel, to Louth and thence to Meath, where they engaged in battle with the King of England's Viceroy (the Earl of Ormonde), when the commander of the English battalions, with many more of their people, were slain; and the Irish obtained immense booty in that expedition. They then made peace with the English, and put Dundalk and all the surrounding country under tribute.' In the following year however Ormonde, having been reinforced from England, gave the army of Ulster a signal defeat. In 1452 'the O'Neill (Owen), joined by Mac Guire, attacked the English on the plain of Louth, Sorley More Mac Donnell of the Galloglasses was also of the allied force. He and many others of this army were slain, but Henry, the son of O'Neill, coming to his father's assistance, a peace was agreed upon on the payment of erics (fines) for the dishonour done to O'Neill and for the death of Mac Donnell.' In the next year the O'Neills of Claneboy sustained at Ardglas (in Down) a great overthrow,

* *D'Alton's Drogheda*, v. 1, p. 122.

with the loss of five hundred and twenty men, from the Savages and the English of Dublin; who were 'returning after chasing to the Northern sea a Welch fleet, by which the shipping of Dublin had been plundered and the Archbishop of Dublin taken prisoner.' In 1463 the King of England sent presents 'to the O'Neill (*i.e.*, Henry the son of Owen) of forty-eight yards of scarlet cloth, a chain of gold,' &c., &c.

In 1520 when the Earl of Surrey came over, as Lord Lieutenant, to Ireland, Con (surnamed '*boccagh*') O'Neill, who had by popular election succeeded his brother in the Principality of Ulster, invaded Meath with a large but undisciplined force: Surrey hastened to encounter him, but O'Neill, influenced by his character and the well known discipline of his forces, retired and despatched letters to adjust for pardon and peace. In the following October the Royal policy directed that O'Neill and certain other Irish potentates should be knighted, and the King sent a collar of gold to the former, ordering Surrey to prevail upon him to visit the Court, where Henry hoped to introduce him to English habits.* A similar policy prompted Queen Elizabeth to create the great Ulster Chief (Hugh O'Neill) Earl of Tyrone, and James the First to take under his especial care the son of this newly created Earl; Royal disbursements accordingly appear on the pell rolls of that time, as 'for £51 for so much money expended for the apparel, bedding, and other necessities, provided for the education and bringing up of Con O'Neill;' another for £20 5s. for his expenses for one quarter, at Eton College, &c., &c.†

In the last year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Con O'Neill, the Ulster chief, having an affray with some of the

* *D'Alton's Drogheda*, v. 2, p. 182.

† *Id.* p. 210.

Queen's soldiers in Belfast, an inquest was ordered to be held in which, Con, with some of his adherents, was found guilty of waging war against her Majesty; but, before any grant could be made of his thereby confiscated lands, the Queen died, and, on the accession of James of Scotland, Montgomery laird of Braidstane, applied to the King for a grant of half of Con's lands, recommending that the other half should be given with a free pardon to Con himself, in which appropriation Mr. James Hamilton was subsequently made a participator. Con was the more induced to accede to this arrangement, and even with thanks, as it was insinuated that, from the date of the Act attainting the O'Neills and confiscating their territories (11th Elizabeth) he (Con) was but a usurper on the rights of the Crown. Thus in 1606 commenced the celebrated Plantation of the O'Neills' province, and such is the suggestion of its origin, as given in the *Montgomery Manuscripts*, which are, as might be expected, most laudatory of the results:—'By the assistance of these colonists you might see streets and tenements regularly set out, and houses rising as it were out of the ground (like Cadmus's colony) on a sudden, so that these dwellings became towns immediately. . . . Now every body minded their trades and the plough and the spade, building and setting fruit trees, &c., in orchards and gardens, and ditching in their grounds. The old women spun, and the young girls plied their nimble fingers at knitting, and every body was immediately busy. Now the golden, peaceable age was renewed; no strife, contention, quarrelling, lawyers, or Scottish or Irish feuds between clans and families and surnames.'

The Act of 1612, for the attainder of the Earl of Tyrone, included with him Hugh his eldest and Henry his second son, with Art oge son of Cormock O'Neill, described as late of

Clogher in the County of Tyrone. In a report, made about this time, to the Irish Council, as 'of the Irish then in the King of Spain's service or dominions,' Dom John O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, Colonel of the Irish in Flanders, is the first name recorded; and his is followed by that of Dom Hugh O'Donnell, Earl of Tyrconnel, page to the Infanta in Flanders; Dom Dermot O'Sullivan, Earl of Beerhaven: Dom Eugene O'Neill, serving as Major; Dom Arthur O'Neill, Captain Cormock O'Donnell, Samuel MacDonnell, Owen O'Hanlon, Robert Davis, Owen Carthy; Dom Redmond Bourke, Baron of Leitrim; Dom Balthazar Bourke, page of the chamber; William Bourke; Maurish, Thomas, and Edward Fitz-Gerald, Gerald Mac Maurish, and many others.*

The attainders of 1642 exhibit but four names, of minor importance, in this family; while of the Confederate Catholics were Henry O'Neill of Kilbeg, Phelim O'Neill of Morley, and Turlough of Ardgannel. The latter was brother to the celebrated Sir Phelim O'Neill, and was, in Cromwell's Denunciation of 1652, together with Hugh *buy* O'Neill, and Shane, son of Brian O'Neill, excepted from pardon for life and estate. Previous to Cromwell's arrival in this country, flourished Owen Roe O'Neill, perhaps the best General the Irish ever had, and who, during the civil war of that period, kept the field at the head of the army of Ulster Irish, from July 1642, the period of his landing in Donegal from Flanders, until the 6th of November, 1649, the day of his death at Cloughouter near Cavan, in the old Abbey of which place he was interred. When he was seized with his last illness, he was on his march to join the Marquess of Ormonde and the Irish Royalist forces against Cromwell. That junction

* MSS. in Trin. Coll., Dub., (E iii. 8).

would have united the entire military strength of Ireland in the Royal cause, and given the adherents of that cause the fairest prospect of repelling the invasion of Cromwell and his followers. His advice before his death as to the method of opposing the Cromwellians was (says Carte) 'that Cromwell should not be fought with unless upon great advantage, and that he would sooner be beat by passes and the season of the year, without any hazard, than he could by any engagement in the field, his army having been hitherto victorious.' His chief achievement in Ireland was his overthrow, in June, 1646, of the Parliamentary forces under Major-General Munroe at the celebrated battle of Benburb, where the Irish lost scarcely 300 men while their enemy's loss exceeded as many thousands. This Owen *roe* was grand nephew of the before-mentioned Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, who so long waged war against Queen Elizabeth, and who finally died in exile at Rome in 1616.*

The Declaration of Royal gratitude, embodied in the Act of Settlement, as 'for services beyond the seas,' notices Con O'Neill of Ardgonnell in Armagh, and Captain John O'Neill of Carrick, in Tipperary; while in 1666 Major-General Daniel O'Neill was one of those who, on the Restoration, was adjudged compensation as a '1649' Officer. In 1687 Sir Bryan O'Neill was appointed a Justice of the King's Bench.

The name of O'Neill appears upon the present Army List commanding in this Regiment with sundry subalterns; while Cormuck O'Neill headed another of Infantry, as did Felix O'Neill and Sir Neill O'Neill one of Dragoons, before written of, in which were five officers of the name. O'Neills were likewise commissioned in Lord Abercorn's Horse; in Max-

* O'Callaghan in the *Excidium Macariae*, p. 182.

well's and Lord Dongan's Dragoons; in the Infantry Regiments of the Earl of Antrim, Sir John Fitz-Gerald, Sir Michael Creagh, Lord Bellew, and lastly, in Sarsfield's fine Regiment of Horse, Daniel O'Neill was a Captain. In the Parliament of Dublin (1689) this Colonel Gordon O'Neill was one of the Representatives for the County of Tyrone; as was Colonel Cormuck for that of Antrim, and Colonel Arthur of Ballygawley for the Borough of Dungannon; Constantine O'Neill for the Borough of Armagh; Tool O'Neill of Drumnavilly, County Down, for the borough of Killileagh, and the aforesaid Daniel O'Neill for that of Lisburn; the latter afterwards accompanied King James to France; but, having been subsequently pardoned by King William, and invited by that monarch to return and resume the possession of his estates; he, in respect to this Royal indulgence, proceeded as far as Calais on his homeward route, but there, under severe visitations of sickness, from wounds he had received at the Boyne, he died; and King William, when informed of his death, bestowed £20,000 on his daughter and only child, as a provision on her marriage with Hugh O'Reilly of Ballinlough.

The Infantry Regiment, here under consideration, was wholly unofficered on the College Army List. *An Appendix to Dr. King's State of the Protestants*, names, as from a subsequent Muster Roll, Con O'Neill, as its Lieutenant-Colonel, and Henry O'Neill as its Major; the other Captains are copied from the List preserved in the British Museum. Gordon O'Neill, the Colonel, son of the celebrated Sir Phelim O'Neill of Kinard or Caledon in Tyrone, and head of the sept, was by James the Second appointed Lord Lieutenant of that county. In his military service he, by the order of his Lieutenant-General, Richard Hamilton, proclaimed protection 'for all such as would submit themselves,

lay down their arms, and peaceably live in their own dwellings.' His Regiment served at Derry, the Boyne, and Aughrim; at the latter engagement, where he ranked as a Brigadier, he was left for dead on the field, but, being recognised on the following day by some Scotch officers, connected with him through his mother (who was of the noble house of Gordon in Scotland), they had him kindly attended to until recovered of his wounds. After gaining his liberty he followed the Irish Army to the Continent, where he served as a Colonel of the Charlemont Regiment of Infantry, until it was reformed in 1698. While it was in force Hugh Mac Mahon was its Lieutenant-Colonel, and Edmund Murphy, Major. Colonel Gordon himself died in 1704.

The Inquisitions on Attainders of 1691 number of this name upwards of one hundred, including Bryan O'Neill of Dublin, Baronet (who was third Justice of the King's Bench); Henry, Gordon, Hugh, and Philip O'Neill, also of Dublin; Arthur of Ballygawley, County of Tyrone; Constantine of Armagh; Cormuck of Broughshane, County of Antrim; Daniel of Belfast; Toole of Drominwilly, County of Down; Arthur of Ballyduff, King's County; Brian of Ballinacor, County of Wicklow; Cam O'Neill of Loughmore, County of Antrim; Gordon O'Neal of Crea, County of Tyrone; Cormuck of Kilultagh, Felix, Michael, and Sir Neill of Killellagh, County of Antrim; Shane O'Neill of Creevecarnow, and Murtough of Tullylish, County of Down; John of Fallagh, Owen of Brenton, Turlough, James, and Francis of Fintona, all in the County of Tyrone; Paul and Phelemy of Ballymacully, Charles of Derrynoose, and Terence of Aghnagrahan, all in the County of Armagh. At the Court of Chichester House in 1700, claims were preferred as attaching to the confiscations of Sir Neill O'Neill, Baronet, by his widow and

children, while Jane, Clare, and Elizabeth O'Neill there sought portions off Mayo estates of Con O'Neill; as did Alice and Margaret, other daughters of Con by his wife Honoria O'Neill, *alias* 'Mc Daniel,' and all their claims were allowed, as charged by the will of said Con, dated 10th of May, 1684.—Ellis O'Neill, *alias* Mc Donnell, and Henry O'Neile claimed and were allowed leasehold interests affecting Mayo lands of Henry O'Neile; a second Ellis O'Neill claimed, as administratrix of John O'Neill, a charge on other Mayo estates of Turlough O'Neill, but her petition was dismissed, while Jane Fitz-Maurice *alias* O'Neill, widow, his daughter, claimed a legacy under his will, as did Jane O'Neill, *alias* Moore, his widow, a portion due to their son, Henry O'Neill, of whom she was Administratrix, and neither of those claims was allowed.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL NICHOLAS BROWNE'S, SIR VALENTINE
BROWNE'S, &C.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	Cornelius Callaghan.	Geoffrey Donoghue.
George Trapp, Lieutenant-Colonel.	Daniel M'Auliffe.	Owen 'Callahane.'
Dermott M'Auliffe, Major.	James Cogan,	Thomas Gold.
William Lombard.	Dermott Keaghley.	William Foulne.
Edmund Ferriter.	Arthur Nagle.	Teigue Carty.
Darby Grady.	John Browne.	James Ryordan.
William Murphy.	Maurice Murphy.	John Murphy.
Richard Barry.	Garrett Barry.	Patrick Dermott.
Art O' 'Keife.'	Art O'Keife.	Cornelius O'Keife.
William 'Heas.'	William Heas.	John 'Hagherin.'
James Fitz-Gerald.	Edmund Fitz-Gerald.	James Roche.
Dudley Fitz-Gerald.	James Heas.	Dermott 'Ryardon.'
Thady Callaghan.	Callaghan Mac'Callahane.	John M'Callahane.
	—— Daly, <i>Quarter-Master.</i>	
	Rev. —— Browne, <i>Chaplain.</i>	
	—— Callanan, <i>Surgeon.</i>	

COLONEL NICHOLAS BROWNE.

THIS Colonel was the eldest son of Sir Valentine, Lord Kenmare, at whose Regiment, *ante*, p. 316, &c., the family is noticed. He was Sheriff of the County of Cork in 1687 and 1690, and, in the Parliament of 1689, was one of the Representatives of the County of Kerry. In 1664 he married Helen, daughter of Thomas Brown of Hospital, by whom he obtained a considerable estate, which, with his own, was forfeited by his attainder. The Crown, however, allowed her £400 per annum for her life. At the Court of Claims, Catherine Browne, as a daughter of Sir Valentine, Lord Kenmare, was allowed a portion and maintenance off the estates of this Colonel Nicholas (her father's son) in Kerry and Cork. — Whitehall Browne and Obadiah Browne claimed and were allowed an estate for lives renewable for ever in Kerry plots, forfeited by said Nicholas, then Lord Kenmare; and John Browne for himself and for Joan Browne, *alias* Butler, his wife, claimed and was allowed a term for years in certain Kerry lands of Sir Nicholas or Sir Valentine Browne. Colonel Nicholas himself died at Ghent in 1720, leaving four daughters and one son, Valentine, his successor, but not in the peerage: this title having been of James's creation after his abdication, was not recognised; in 1798, however, Valentine, his grandson, was created Baron of Castlerosse and Viscount Kenmare; in 1800 he was advanced to the Viscounty of Castlerosse and Earldom of Kenmare, and died in 1812. He married first a daughter of the eleventh Viscount Dillon, by whom he had no male issue, and second a

daughter of Michael Aylmer, of Lyons, by whom he had, 1, Valentine the present Earl (a Privy Councillor, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Kerry, and Colonel of the Kerry Militia); 2, Thomas, who married a daughter of the late Edmund O'Callaghan, County Clare, by whom he has a son and two daughters. 3, William, who married a daughter of the late Thomas Segrave, Esq.; and 4, Michael, who was wounded at Waterloo, and died in 1825, leaving two daughters.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEORGE TRAPP.

NOTHING worthy of notice has been discovered concerning this officer and his family. Lieutenant Henry Trap is named on the Roll of Adjudications for the '1649' Officers.

MAJOR DERMOTT MAC AULIFFE.

THE Mac Auliffes were located in the Barony of Duhallow, County of Cork, where their territory extended from the river Alla to the borders of Limerick; their chief seat being Castle Mac Auliffe, near Newmarket. The Four Masters record a great victory obtained by the Mac Auliffe in 1535, over a branch of the Fitz-Geralds. In 1612 the castle, with the "towns and lands of Castle Mac Auliffe and Carrig Cashel, all called by the name of Clan Auliffe, and parcel of the estate of Melaghlin Mac Dermot Mac Auliffe, late of Castle Mac Auliffe, attainted," were granted by King James to Sir Thomas Roper, a commission having been

thereupon directed in 1614 to ascertain its extent and value. The Attainders of 1642 include three Mac Auliffes, all of Cork.

Besides this officer and Daniel Mac Auliffe, a Lieutenant herein, — Mac Auliffe was a Captain in Lord Kenmare's Infantry, and Teigue Mac Auliffe a Lieutenant in Colonel Roger Mc Elligott's. The Attainders of 1696 contain the names of the above Dermott, with Denis Mac Auliffe of Lismacoonan, County of Cork. The last reputed chief of the family, Michael Mac Auliffe, died Colonel of a Regiment in Spain, in 1720.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM LUMBARD.

THIS officer is described in the Inquisition for his attainder as 'William Lumbard, of Cork, merchant.' The name is of record in Ireland from the time of Edward the Third, chiefly as in Cork and Waterford. By writ of 1358, reciting that John Lumbard, citizen of Cork, had theretofore received from this King the custody of the Castle of Gynes in that County, with thirty acres of land for its maintenance, at the render of a rose for each of the first two years, and forty shillings *per annum* thenceforth, but that said lands were, by reason as well of Irish as of English malefactors and rebels, wasted and profitless, an inquiry was directed into the truth of the allegations; and, if so found, reimbursement to the said John from the treasury was ordered. In 1372 William Lumbard was Mayor of Waterford, as John had been in a former year. Nicholas Lumbard was, in 1372, a Justice of the Common Pleas. In three years after King Edward granted to Richard Savage of Waterford the custody

of the lands of 'Zanobe' Lumbard in that County, deceased, to hold during the minority of Isabella, his daughter and one of his heiresses. In this latter year (1375) John Lumbard was a *Justice in eyre* in Connaught, afterwards a full Justice in the Common Pleas. In 1403 he was constituted the deputy of the Earl of Ormonde, to execute during his absence the office of Constable of Ireland; and he, together with that Earl, was empowered by Royal writ to adjourn a parliament which had been summoned to meet at Kilkenny. In 1409, in consideration of his services, he had a Royal grant of premises in the City of Waterford.

One of the name, Peter 'Lumbard,' was the Roman Catholic Primate of Armagh in the seventeenth century, whom a Return of 1626, as to the Irish ecclesiastics then residing in foreign parts, states to be sojourning in the King of Spain's dominions. Another Peter Lombard, 'a merchant's son of Waterford, educated at Westminster under the learned Camden, and who afterwards studied at Lovain,' was author of some divinity works, and of the well-known treatise, '*De Regno Hiberniæ, Sanotorum Insulâ, Commentarius*,' published at Lovain in 1632;* a work, the tendency of which being considered to revive ancient animosities and excite new disturbances in Ireland, Secretary Windebank wrote in 1633 to Lord Strafford, the Lord Lieutenant, to have suppressed. Some notices of it may be seen in the *Anthologia Hibernica*, vol. 1. From the Corporate Records of Waterford it appears that, from 1377 to 1603, the mayoralty of that city was on seventeen occasions filled by a Lombard; while in Cork, John Lombard was Mayor in 1380 and 1389, and James Lombard in 1645.

* *Ware's Writers*, p. 102.

CAPTAIN EDMUND FERRITER.

THIS was the name of a family long settled in Kerry, and conspicuous in the troubles of 1641. Piers Ferriter was subsequently taken prisoner and executed by the Parliamentary commander, Brigadier Nelson, at Killarney.*

CAPTAIN DARBY GRADY.

THE O'Grady was a Sept located in Clare, and later in Limerick. In the former county their territory comprised the present Barony of Lower Tullagh; in the latter they possessed Carn-Feradaigh, now the parish of Knockaney. Gerald de Courcy O'Grady is now, as stated in Sir Bernard Burke's *Landed Gentry* the representative of the sept. In the wars of Thomond was fought, in 1151, the great battle of Moin-mor (*i.e.*, the great bog, lying between Cork and the Blackwater), where 9,000 Dalcassians of Clare were defeated; and, according to the *Book of Lecan*, upwards of 7,000 slain. Amongst the chiefs who fell, was 'Anselis O'Grady, Lord of Hy-Caissin,' with five others of his Sept. At a more advanced period of the same long civil feud, (which forms the subject of a native chronicle,) in 1311, Donald O'Grady, Lord of Kinel-Dungaile, was slain in battle; and in six years after three of the name, Melaghlin,

* Per Rev. Arthur B. Rowan, Tralee.

Aulaffe, and Thomas O'Grady were obliged to sue out patents of pardon and protection. In 1332 John 'O'Grada' was Archbishop of Cashel, as was another John O'Grada of Tuam in 1365, and yet a third, Bishop of Elphin, in 1405. In 1375 the King, in consideration of the fidelity of Thomas 'O'Grade,' clerk, took him, his men, his stock, estates, and possessions into especial protection, with letters of safe conduct in his intercourses with the English lieges in Ireland; and, in 1380, Donald O'Grade was presented by the Crown to the Deanery of Killaloe.

A 'state of the County Clare, drawn up at its first plantation,' represents Edmund O'Grady as then seised of the Castles of Tomgrane, Mayno, Scariff, and Truagh; and Donogh O'Grady of that of Cloyne. In 1677 Managh O'Grady had a confirmatory patent for a small allotment in the same county, while the name of Lieutenant Darby Grady appears on the Roll of Adjudications for '1649' Officers. In a list of recommendations which Tyrconnel, by his Majesty's command, forwarded in 1686 to Colonel Russell, the name of Lieutenant Edmund Grady was inserted, as one to be provided for in some of the Regiments then being formed.* Three of this name were attainted in 1691 in Clare, Limerick, and Down, respectively; one of whom appears to have been a Lieutenant in Colonel Richard Nugent's Infantry.

CAPTAIN ART O'KEEFE.

THIS ancient sept derives its lineage from Aengus, who was King of Munster at the close of the fifth century, and whose

* *Singer's Correspondence of Lord Clarendon*, v. 1, p. 459.

descendant Cathal, the son of Finguine, a King of that province, overran the plain of Bregia in 709, and compelled Ferrall, son of Maoldun, then Monarch of Ireland, to give him hostages; in consequence of which he was looked upon by his own people as Sovereign of Ireland, until his death in 742. The writers of Northern Ireland do not, however, acknowledge him, but set down in the interval assigned for his reign, five others as successive Kings. The Four Masters record the death in 1063 of Ceallagh O'Caemh,* and at 1135 they have a notice of one of those unfortunate engagements in the County of Tipperary, which were the evil results of sept-ship, in which *Finguine* O'Caemh, 'lord of Glennamnach, (Glanworth in Fermoy Barony) was slain. In 1161 Hugh O'Keefe, tiarnach (lord) of Fermoy was slain. During these centuries, and up to the English Invasion, this family was territorially possessed of a wide district, called from their settlement Pobble O'Keefe, and extending over what have been since denominated the Baronies of Fermoy, Orrery, Kilmore, and Clongibbons. By the native annalists they are sometimes styled Princes of Fermoy, and were hereditary Marshals and chief military leaders in Desmond. In the latter capacity, it is recorded that Donogh Mac Kieffe, Prince of Fermoy, commanded the Irish forces of Munster in 924; and at their head, pursuing the Danes into Ulster, obtained a signal victory over them at Dundalk.†

Subsequently to the Invasion they were narrowed within a comparatively small tract, extending from the Blackwater at Mill-street to near its source, within which they had castles and estates at Drumsicane, Dhu Aragel, Dromagh, Droumtariff, Cullin, Ahane, Ballymaquirk, &c. In 1336 Richard Fitz-

* *O'Donovan's Book of Rights*, p. 15. † *Smith's History of Cork*, v. 1, p. 44.

maurice was authorized to receive into the King's peace Donald, son of Donald 'O'Kyff,' and his retainers, their goods and chattels, with permission for them to reside 'in a land of peace,' they giving security for good behaviour.

In the autumn of 1582 the Earl of Desmond made an incursion into Kerry, with the object of collecting spoils in Pobble O'Keefe. O'Keefe and his neighbours endeavoured to resist the aggression, but they were overpowered, and O'Keefe himself, *i.e.*, Art (Arthur), son of Donal, son of Art, and his son Art 'Oge,' were taken prisoners, and Hugh, another of his sons, was slain. The death of old Art in 1583, and the inauguration of his son Art, the younger, to the chieftaincy, are also commemorated by the Four Masters. Thady 'O'Keif,' styled of Knockaregan, was one of the numerous Munster proprietors, attainted for adhering to the Earl of Desmond. There are of record Inquisitions *post mortem* of the reign of James the First, taken on Donat O'Kyeffe and Art, son of Donell O'Kyeffe in Cork, as is another of 1625, on Lucas O'Kyeffe, and one of 1632 on Donell son of Art O'Kyeffe, with others on Art son of Donell, and on Owen, Daniel, and Art O'Kyeffe. In 1610 Sir Edward Fitz-Gerald, Knight, had a grant of a castle and lands in the County of Cork, parcel of the estate of Teigue O' 'Quiefe' attainted; two years after which, Arthur O'Keefe of Dromagh, in the same county, passed patent for various castles, lands, tithes, &c., which were thereupon erected into the manor of Dromagh, with markets, fairs, courts, and tolls. In 1619 he had a further grant of the manor, castle, and mill of Dunbullog, with various townlands, the advowson of the vicarage, and liberty to impark 200 acres, to create tenures, hold courts leet and baron, enjoy all waifs and strays, &c. The confiscations consequent upon the Desmond

war, and those resulting from the Civil war of 1641, greatly despoiled this family. The Attainders on the latter occasion include the names of four of the Sept, viz.: Cornelius *oge* O'Keeffe of Cullin, Keeffe O'Keeffe of Kilcoleman, Donogh, son of Daniel O'Keeffe, and Donogh O'Keeffe *oge*, the two last being described as of Dromagh. The last parcel of their territory, containing about 9,000 acres, and still bearing testimony of its ancient proprietary by its designation of 'Pobble O'Keeffe,' remained in the hands of the Crown, as an undisposed forfeiture, until a very recent period, when it was sold by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests.

The Declaration of Royal gratitude for services beyond the seas, includes Captain Daniel O'Keeffe of Dromagh, and Captain Arthur O'Keeffe of Glenfriacan, County of Cork. It may be reasonably presumed that he was the above Captain Art. There are likewise on this Army List — O'Keeffe, a Captain in Sir John Fitzgerald's Infantry, Denis, Constans, and Daniel O'Keefe, Ensigns in Major-General Boisseleau's (the latter slain at Aughrim), while another Arthur Keefe was a Lieutenant in Colonel John Barrett's. The Attainders of 1691 name this Arthur, Manus his brother, Edward O'Keeffe of Dromagh, Daniel, son of Daniel Keeffe, Anne Keeffe, and Cahir Keeffe of Ballymaquirk, all of the Barony of Barrymore. In 1697 Arthur 'O'Kyffe,' styling himself late of Dunbollog, County of Cork, made his will, wherein he bequeathed to his eldest son and heir, Daniel, all his manors, lands, &c., and all and singular their royalties in tail male, with similar and successive remainders to . . . his second son; Charles O'Keeffe, his third son; remainder to Arthur O'Keeffe, Counsellor at law, in tail male, with divers remainders over. This will is witnessed by Conor O'Keeffe, Owen 'Kyffe,' and Mark Goold.

A very interesting pedigree of this family has been inspected in aid of this work. It was taken on the oaths of six members of the Sept in February, 1738, and, with the affidavits and certificate, and a corroborative declaration signed by three of the Munster Chieftains, the Mac Carthy More, the O'Sullivan More, and the O'Donovan More, was duly proved and entered of record in the College of Arms, London. This pedigree traces the O'Keeffes down to Arthur O'Keeffe, described as of Lincoln's Inn, and then living, and declares him to be 'of the branch and family thereof,' he being evidently the remainder-man in the aforesaid will of Arthur of Dunbullog. This Roll of lineage was accompanied by a Deed founding three bursarships at the College of Lombard, in the Rue des Carmes in Paris, for rearing natives of Ireland, especially those of the name of O'Keeffe, to the priesthood. The endowment was perfected by the Right Reverend Cornelius O'Keeffe, Lord Bishop of Limerick, then in Paris, and theretofore Rector of the parish of St. Chronicleu of Nantes. It bears date 9th September, 1734, and therein his Lordship states himself 'of the family of O'Keeffe of Fermoy, distinguished by their actions, their alliances, and their estates (which are mentioned by name); that Denis O'Keeffe, father of said Bishop, was turned out of his inheritance of 'Dun' on the river Bride, by the usurper Cromwell; that, after many hardships, he at last settled at Drumkene, in the County of Limerick, where he left six sons, Daniel, Dermot, Philip, Donatus, Luke, and this Cornelius, the Bishop.' The founder then prescribed rules for the government of these bursarships, and provided funds for their support.

In June, 1743, the above-mentioned Arthur O' 'Kyffe,' describing himself of Bedford Row, London, devised all his

estates in the parish of Heathfield, County of Sussex, with the capital mansion house, park, and woodlands there, to his wife Isabella O'Kyffe, *alias* O'Keeffe, for ever, and appointed her his executrix. He died in 1756, without issue, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where the inscription on his monument records his lineal descent from the Kings of Ireland. His widow, said Isabella, died in 1761, directing her body to be buried near that of her dear husband, in the west cloisters of that Abbey. She devised Heathfield to her sister Mary Anne O'Keeffe; bequeathed a considerable legacy to her mother-in-law, Mrs. Anstis O'Keeffe; and appointed her said sister Mary Anne her executrix, with a singular injunction: after fixing the place of her interment "as near as possible to her late dearest husband, Arthur O'Keeffe," she added, "put my dear love's letters in a bag under my head in my coffin, and put mine to him under my feet." The widow Isabella died in 1762, and her sister Mary Anne in 1766 sold Heathfield to Lieutenant-General Eliott, the hero of Gibraltar, who selected it to give name to his dignity, Lord Heathfield. Mary Anne shortly after married Cornelius O'Keeffe of Dublin, barrister-at-law, her first cousin, who represented the borough of Fore, County Westmeath, in Parliament from 1776 to 1780, in which latter year he died without issue, his wife survived him until 1789, and those two branches are now represented by his grand-nephew, Dixon Cornelius O'Keeffe, of Dublin, barrister.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM HEAS.

THIS officer appears to have been of the Cork family of O'Hea, whose chief residence was at Aghcinilly Castle, on a

territory called from them Pobble O'Hea. The name was, however, widely dispersed over other parts of Ireland. In 1407 Adam 'O'Hee' was Prior of the Great Hospital, of St. John, at Kilmainham.—In 1623 died Walter Hays of Cornewall, &c., in Wexford, leaving Robert his son and heir, then of full age and married; and this Robert died in 1640, leaving Walter his son and heir, three other sons and eight daughters. In 1638 Edward Hay died seised of the manor of Tacumshane in said county, leaving another Robert his son and heir, then of full age and married; accordingly the name, with the *alias* of Hay, is on Ortelius's Map located in Wexford. Of this line was Nicholas Hay, one of the Confederate Catholics at the Supreme Council of Kilkenny. On the Attainders of 1691 the only person named is John Hay of Ballytrammon, County of Wexford.

LIEUTENANT DERMOT KEAGHLEY.

THE sept of the O'Keelys was located in the County of Kilkenny, whence two, Edmund and William Kealy of Gowran, were of the Confederate Catholics at Kilkenny; and Walter 'Keily' was one of the representatives of Gowran in the Parliament of 1689; Lieutenant Dermot was, however, on the Inquisition for his outlawry, described as of Knocknaghshy, County of Cork.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

SIR MICHAEL CREAGH'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	{ Thomas Mullen. Philip Roche.	} — Plunket.
John Power, Lieutenant-Colonel.	Alexis Laplant.	Phelim O' 'Neille.'
Tobias Bourke, Major.	-----	-----
Christopher Jans.	Arthur Bryan.	Rowland Eustace.
Richard Purcell.	Bartholomew Isaac.	James Fitz-Morris
Richard Dalton.	Symon Browne.	James Ledwich.
Terence M'Dermott.	Patrick Everard.	Patrick M'Dermott.
Christopher Pallas.	{ Nicholas Bellew. Oliver Nugent.	} — Bourke.
Thomas Sutton.	{ Bernard Archbold. Laurence Tankard.	} John Begg.
Theobald Butler.	Denis Bryan.	Edward Bellew.
Robert Bellew.	Peter Browne.	George 'Kelley.'
Patrick 'Ffagan.'	John Croghan.	Andrew Everard.
Edward Warren.	Bartholomew Hadsor.	Nicholas Carroll.
John Dowd, Grenad.	{ George Plunket. James Russell.	
Philip Roche.	Garrett Nangle.	John Connor.

*Staff Officers.*Rev. — Fagan, *Chaplain.*Charles M'Dermott, *Adjutant.*Cornelius Quinnan, *Quarter-Master.*Robert White, *Chirurgion.*

COLONEL SIR MICHAEL CREAGH.

THIS family is located on Ortelius's Map in the Barony of Small-County, County of Limerick. In 1216 John Russell, *alias* Creagh, was Mayor of the City, an office which was filled by his name on thirty other occasions, while that of high-bailiff or sheriff exhibits a succession of sixty Creaghs. In 1459 William Creagh was Bishop of Limerick; and in 1483 David Creagh was Archbishop of Cashel. About a century after, Richard Creagh was, by the Pope's provision, promoted to the Primacy of Armagh, as was Thomas Creagh to the See of Ardfert; all these prelates were natives of Limerick. The latter, according to Harris, in his notes on *Ware's Writers* (p. 97), died in 1585 in the Tower of London, where he was imprisoned by the Government. In 1639 Piers, son of Andrew Creagh, was one of the representatives of Limerick in Parliament. In Cromwell's time, however, several of the name passed over to France, where they found sympathy and patronage, on showing to what ecclesiastical dignities their kindred had been advanced before the Reformation. In 1666 Pierce Creagh, an Alderman of Limerick, had a confirmatory grant of 2,782 acres in Clare, and in eleven years after, his son and heir, John, passed patent for 713, as did Michael Creagh for 87, in the same county.

This Colonel, Sir Michael, was possessed of much property in houses in Dublin, of which city he was Lord Mayor in 1688, and one of its representatives in the Parliament of 1689. [His Regiment served at the blockade of Derry, and against Marshal Schonberg at Dundalk; was at the

battle of the Boyne, and continued in the service until the last year of the war.] Sir Michael was himself attainted in 1691, together with William Creagh of Ennis, merchant. The Clare estate of the latter was purchased by Edmund Shuldham of Dublin, while that of Sir Michael, which consisted as before suggested of houses and plots in that city, was sold to Robert Warneford and Anne Ormsby. Another Creagh (Stephen), who, it would seem, was the Cornet in Tyrconnel's Horse, had the benefit of the Articles of Limerick.

One of the Captains of Sir John Fitzgerald's Regiment of Infantry was ——— Creagh.

CAPTAIN CHRISTOPHER JANS.

JAMES JANS, described as of the Ward, in the County of Dublin, was attainted in 1642. Nothing more has been ascertained of the family; nor does Captain Christopher appear on the Inquisitions of 1691.

CAPTAIN CHRISTOPHER PALLAS.

THIS family is of Lombard origin, the first of whom, that settled in Ireland, was Octavian de Palatio, a doctor of canon law, whom Pope Sextus the Fourth appointed in 1480 Archbishop of Armagh. His register is preserved in Dr. Marsh's library, and his life is given in Sir James Ware's *Bishops, &c. of Ireland*. He was distinguished by the opposition he gave

to the Lambert Simnel delusion, which found favour with so many nobles of that country. He died in 1513 at an advanced age, and was buried in Drogheda.

He had been accompanied to Ireland by his brother Andrew de Palatio *alias* Palles, as he is styled on his seal, which is still preserved in the family that descended from him as hereafter noticed. Engraved upon it are his crest, arms, and motto. Settling in Dublin his sons became bankers, or goldsmiths as they were then called; a line of business brought over from Lombardy to Dublin and London. In the latter city they gave name to Lombard-street, which continues to be a principal seat of banking business there. In 1611 Thomas Hibbotts had a grant of the custody of (*inter alia*) the lands, &c., of John and William 'Pallice,' sons and heirs of Alexander Pallice then late of Dublin; and this Alexander had been in 1596 one of the Sheriffs of that city. The Attainders of 1642 name William Pallys of Dublin and Andrew Pallys of Collarath, *i.e.*, Cloonenat in Cavan. Those of 1691 present the above Captain Christopher with an Andrew Pallace, junior, described as of said Cloonenat. Christopher, after his attainder, was engaged in the wars of the Low Countries, and his son settled at Berlin, where he became Professor of Surgery in the University. The Professor had a son Peter-Simon Pallas, born at Berlin in 1741, and who attained considerable eminence in the literary world. The Empress Catherine appointed him to a professorship in the Academy of St. Petersburg, and in 1793 employed him to survey and report upon the newly acquired territory of Southern Russia. On his return to St. Petersburg he published his Travels over that country, a translation of which, in two quarto volumes, illustrated with one hundred and twenty-one plates, Stockdale gave to the

public in 1812. In his Life, as given in the *Abbè de Feller's Dictionnaire Historique*, this Pallas is said to have introduced the modern system of geology, and in a memoir of 1777 to have laid down principles as to the strata of mountains, which have been confirmed by numerous subsequent observations. He was engaged by the Empress to give lessons in Natural Philosophy to the Grand Duke (afterwards Emperor) Alexander, was appointed Counsellor of State, and decorated with the order of St. Vladimir. He died at Berlin in 1811, in two years after which Cuvier, the celebrated Naturalist, delivered an oration in his praise at the French Institute. He had a daughter who married Baron Wemfield, and he also left a brother who survived him at Berlin,

Ignatius, the son of the Andrew Pallas, junior, above mentioned, by Jane, the daughter of Colonel Ignatius Nugent, fifth son of the Earl of Westmeath, married Martha, the third daughter of Redmond Nugent, of Carlandstown, in the same county, by whom he had a son, Andrew, who, marrying Miss Jane Reade of Dunboyne, had issue by her Christopher and James, who both died *s. p.*, and a third son, Andrew, who took to wife Eliza O'Ferrall of Ballyna; their only child Andrew-Christopher, married Eleanor Plunkett, by whom he has had issue, Andrew, Christopher, and James (the latter lately deceased) with two daughters, Marcella, the wife of Columbus Drake of Rowerston in Meath (a family before alluded to), and Elizabeth.

CAPTAIN JOHN DOWD.

THE ancient sept of O'Dowd, according to the native annalists, derives its origin from Dathy the last Pagan King of Ireland;

who, say these authorities, extended his conquests even to the Alps, at the foot of which he was killed by a thunder-bolt. His corpse was carried home, and is said to have been buried in the sepulchre of the ancient monarchs, called Relig-na-Ree, at Rath Croghan, in Roscommon. From Dathy descended Fiachra, from whom Tyreragh (Tyr-Fiachra) took its name, and the sept possessed a territory comprising much of the Counties of Mayo and Sligo. The annals of the family are very fully and satisfactorily given in *Dr. O'Donovan's Hy Fiachra*, as well the succession of their Chiefs as their frequent promotion to sees, especially to that of Killala. At the Assembly of Confederate Catholics in Kilkenny in 1646, Edward O'Dowde of Porterstown and Thady O'Dowd of Rosburr were of the Commons. Two others of this sept, viz., James and David O'Dowde are stated, on an ancient family pedigree, to have been Officers in King James's service. The latter, who is said to have been upwards of seven feet high, (they continue to be still singularly tall men) was killed at the Boyne, while James, who appears to have been a Captain in Lord Clanricarde's Infantry, survived to distinguish himself at Athlone, and fell at Aughrim; a third brother, Thady, (possibly the Confederate Catholic) entered into service on the continent, obtained an order of nobility in Venice, and died of fever in France. The attainders of 1696 include this Thady, described as of 'Sligo,' with Charles Dowd of Grangebeg, and Faghery Dowd of Ballyfaghery. The family was not however wholly divested of territory, and in January, 1704, David O'Dowde and Dominick his son, described as of Mona-conelan in the Barony of Galen, County Mayo, mortgaged various townlands therein to Edward Wingfield of Scurmore. Thady, son of this Dominick, died a Colonel in the army of the Emperor Joseph, after forty

years' service. He had married Antonia Wipplar, daughter of a German Baron residing in Silesia, and his son by her, James, became the heir of this House, and possessed of such of the family estate as remained. He was called 'Baron O'Dowda,' and died in 1790 leaving issue.

CAPTAIN PHILIP ROCHE.

THIS officer, having been decreed the benefit of the Articles of Limerick, followed his Royal Master to France; but, jealous at the treatment he received there, he quitted that country, and, after visiting a great part of the Continent, returned to Ireland; where being, as a Roman Catholic, incapacitated from filling any civil or military employment, he turned his attention to trade; and, after much labour and loss, succeeded in establishing a manufactory of flint glass at Ballybough, near Dublin.*

LIEUTENANT LAURENCE TANKARD.

THIS name, though of rare occurrence, is yet of record in Ireland from the time of Edward the First. Nothing, however, worthy of notice, has been discovered respecting this individual or his family.

* *D'Alton's Hist. Co. Dublin*, p. 60.

LIEUTENANT JOHN CROGHAN.

IN 1412 Robert O'Croghan, clerk, an Irishman, had license to use the English law, with qualifications to acquire lands and ecclesiastical promotions; but nothing has been ascertained to connect this officer with the sept.

LIEUTENANT BARTHOLOMEW HADSOR.

THIS name is of Irish record from the time of Henry the Third, when, in 1249, the Preceptor of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, at Kilmainham, made complaint to that King, how Richard de 'Haddesore,' Knight, and other persons of the Dioceses of Armagh, Derry, and Dublin, had greatly injured the Knights Templars of that establishment in the enjoyment of certain of their churches, their tithes, and possessions, and an inquiry was directed for ascertaining and rectifying his encroachments.* In 1373 John 'Haddesore' was summoned to a great council in Dublin; in two years after which Milo Hadesore was a *Justice in eyre*, and subsequently Sheriff of the County of Louth. In 1430 William Hadsor was Bishop of Meath; and in 1460 King Edward gave to Thomas Pilkington the manor of Keppock, County Louth, theretofore the estate of John Haddesore, with all his lands, rents, and services in Ardee, Dundalk, Barmeath, Tullyallen, and Tullydonnell, with the knights'

* *D'Alton's Hist. Co. Dublin*, p. 608.

fees, courts, and warrens, to hold to him in tail male for ever; while to the hosting of Tara in 1593 — Hadsor of Keppock supplied one archer on horseback.

In 1646 John Hadsor of Keppock was one of the Confederate Catholics at the Supreme Council. The name does not appear on the Attainders of 1691; but, at the Court of Chichester House in 1700, Mary Madden, widow of Robert Hadsor, claimed and was allowed a dower off lands of this Bartholomew Hadsor in the County of Dublin; while a Bridget Hadsor claimed a jointure off Mayo lands of Richard Hadsor, but her petition was dismissed for non-prosecution. Patrick Hadsor, of this family, who had previous to the Revolution passed over to Spain, was one of the executors named in the will of Hugh (Balldearg) O'Donnell, executed at Madrid in 1674. By that instrument, which was not accessible when the memoir of that family was being drawn up, he appointed his brother Conal heir to his house and property, with divers remainders in tail male to O'Donnells of his kin; and, on failure of all such, his fortune to go to found a Jesuits' College in Spain for educating Irish students.

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ENSIGN JAMES LEDWICH.

EARLY after the English invasion, Ledwich was located in Westmeath, and gave name to a townland yet known as Ledwichtown. In the reign of Edward the First this family were liberal benefactors to the then newly founded monastery of Tristernagh, in Westmeath, Adam de Ledwich having endowed it with the churches of Legin, Lynn, and 'Stagh-fernham,' Roger de Ledwich with that of Slewin, &c., both

grants having occurred about the year 1263. In 1332 Nicholas, son and heir of Adam de Ledwich, having died without heirs male, his estates were partitioned between his four daughters. In 1389 James Ledwych was appointed a guardian of the peace in the County Westmeath. He was a son of Matthew Ledwich, and seised of sundry estates in the County Carlow. In 1461 Mac Geoghegan committed great depredations on the Baron of Delvin and also on the Ledwiches, so that he plundered the country as far as the river Inny.

In 1616 Christopher Ledwiche died seised in fee of a castle and lands with a fishery in the Inny, William his son and heir being then aged thirty and married. In 1620 died Thomas Ledwich of Crokston in Meath, leaving Richard his son and heir aged forty years and married; and in 1625 Nicholas Ledwich died seised in tail male of Ballyharne, with two eel weirs, which he held under the Earl of Westmeath, subject to an annual render of 200 eels; Peter his son and heir was aged forty-five at the time of his father's death. Edward Ledwich died in 1628 seised of the Castles of Ballinlach, Carrick, &c., and leaving *James* his son and heir then aged forty years, which James appears to have married a daughter of Lavallin Nugent of Drumcree. Peter Ledwich, of Lacken in Westmeath, died in 1629: Richard, his son and heir was then aged forty and married, and he seems identical with a Richard Ledwich styled of Clondaliver in the same county, who is recorded to have died in the following year, leaving Thomas his son and heir, aged eight years. In 1640 Maurice, son and heir of Richard Ledwich, had livery of certain estates of his father at Baskan therein. In two years after, Richard Ledwich was attainted for the part he had taken in the civil war of 1641. His namesake,

Richard 'Ledwidge' of Knockmory, was attainted in 1691, as was the above Ensign James, also spelt 'Ledwidge,' and described as of Ballynalack, Ballyhaine, and Killivilla in the same county.

QUARTER-MASTER CORNELIUS QUINNAN.

NOTHING has been ascertained of this officer, and the name does not appear on the Attainders.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL SIR HEWARD OXBURGH'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	William Duigin.	Hugh Kelly.
Edward Scott, Lieutenant-Colonel.	Hugh Flaherty.	Walter Peechell.
Laurence 'Dulhunty,' Major.	— Dulhunty.	— Dulhunty.
Anthony Carroll.	Anthony Carroll.	James Carroll.
William 'Dulahunty.'	Denis 'Dulahunty.'	Patrick Dulahunty.
Edmund Daly.	Daniel 'Dulany.'	Bryan Shanly.
Francis Pay.	Ignatius Archer.	Hugh Molloy.
John Coghlan.	Roger M'Manus.	Patrick M'Manus.
Constance O'Connor.	Constance O'Connor.	Charles O'Connor.
Henry Oxburgh.	John Madden.	Philip Ash.
Myles O'Carroll.	Philip Meagher.	John Duigin.
Alexander Callanan.	John Callanane.	-----
Hugh Madden.	Florence Callanane.	— Callanane.
Edmund Mooney.	Francis Mooney.	Edmund Coghlan.
Thomas Dowling	Owen Dowling.	Bryan Kelly.

Quarter-Master, — Tobin.

Chaplain, Rev. — Kelly.

COLONEL HEWARD OXBURGH.

THE family of Oxburgh were possessed of Bovin, and other lands in the Barony of Ballybritt, King's County, at the time of the civil war of 1641, a Heward Oxburgh being then the possessor; probably father of the Colonel, who was himself Sheriff of that county in 1687, and was one of those who represented it in the Parliament of 1689; as did Heward Oxburgh, junior, the borough of Philipstown. His relatives, John and Richard Oxburgh, were, the former, a Captain in Colonel Henry Luttrell's Horse, and the latter a Lieutenant in Lord Galmoy's. One of these officers was wounded in 1689, at the Siege of Derry. By a Royal mandate of the 12th July, in that year, Colonel Heward Oxburgh, Owen Carroll, Esq., Captain John Dunn, Captain Andrew Kelly, Pierce Bryan, Esq., and Thady Fitz-Patrick, were constituted Provosts Marshal of the King's and Queen's Counties; with powers to proceed according to the course of martial law against robbers, thieves, and tories, with whom, as stated, these counties were infested.* Similar commissions were at the same time given to John Nugent, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Nugent, and Martin Hore, for the County of Waterford; and to Edmund Nugent, James Nugent, Con Geoghegan, and Henry Mayley, for that of Westmeath. After the battle of Aughrim and before the surrender of Limerick, on the 9th of August, 1691, "Lieutenant-Colonel Oxburgh," writes Story,† "with a Lieutenant, their servants

* *Harris's MSS.* in Dub. Soc. v. 10, p. 184.

† *Impartial Hist.*, part II., p. 103.

and accoutrements, came over to us from the enemy, as also did another officer and eleven musqueteers, with their arms." The Attainders of 1691 name Heward, Henry, John, Richard, James, and Heward, junior, Oxburgh, all described as of Bovin in the King's County. The claims preferred at Chichester House as affecting the estate of Colonel Heward, and which were allowed, were by Clare Oxburgh, as his widow, for a small jointure, and by Henry Oxburgh for a remainder in tail. The name is to be found in the County of Westmeath at the townland of Clondeliever, where a tradition is preserved that the above Henry, the tenant in tail of Bovin, succeeded to its possession (which may have resulted from his father's submission as above), but that, after a short enjoyment, he emigrated to Spain, where he died Governor of Carthagena; while it would seem that one of his younger brothers was the Colonel Oxburgh, 'an Irish Catholic,' who so boldly participated in the rash rising of the Earl of Derwentwater in 1715.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EDWARD SCOTT.

THIS name is of record in Ireland from the time of Edward the Third. In 1381 John Scott was one of those leading proprietors in the County of Cork, who was selected to assess and apportion a hosting thereon; and in the same year he was constituted a *Justice in eyre*. In 1666 Thomas Scott had a confirmatory grant of 3,243 acres in Wexford, as had Agnes, relict of Richard Scott, and Samuel, their son and heir, of another allotment there.

The officer here brought to notice had served King Charles

beyond the seas during his exile. Pending the siege of Derry, he, with a detachment of Horse and Foot, was left by Brigadier Sutherland, with the object of securing his retreat to Omagh, in the church and graveyard of Belturbet, which were slightly fortified; the small force was however compelled to surrender to the Enniskilleners.* This officer was soon after distinguished by his defence of Kinsale, which he maintained for twenty days against the assaults of Churchill, afterwards the great Duke of Marlborough. "He hoped in vain to be relieved by the Duke of Berwick; but at length when he saw no likelihood of succour, and that the walls were all battered about his ears, more than two parts of the garrison having been cut off, he surrendered the place upon very honourable conditions (his lady riding out in *her coach* upon the breach), and himself came to Limerick to give the Duke an account of his defence of the town."† "The garrison, being about 1,200 men, had liberty to march out with their arms and baggage, having a party assigned to conduct them to Limerick."‡ He was attainted in 1691, as Edward Scott of Dublin and Kinsale, Knight; while another Edward, and a Francis Scott, described as of Easky, County of Sligo, were then also outlawed. The names of Ensign Robert and Quarter-Master Walter Scott appear on the Roll of Adjudications for the '1649' Officers.

* *O'Callaghan's Green Book*, pp. 267-8.

† *O'Callaghan's Mac. Excid.*, pp. 82-3.

‡ *Idem*, p. 395.

MAJOR LAURENCE DULHUNTY.

IN Lord Galmoy's Horse, Anthony Dulhanty was a Cornet, and another Laurence Dulhanty was a Lieutenant in Sir Neill O'Neill's Dragoons. A Lieutenant Patrick 'Dallachanty' was one of the officers thanked in the Act of Settlement for services beyond the seas.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER CALLANAN.

THE O'Callanans, located in the County of Galway, are mentioned by O'Flaherty as hereditary physicians. Amongst the venerable monuments of Meelick in that County, one commemorates the burial place of Terence Callanan and his wife Johanna, otherwise Shiel, erected in 1645. On the Attainders of 1696, stands alone — Callanan of Cloonbeggan. — Callanan was a Lieutenant in Colonel Maxwell's Dragoons; and the Rev. — Callanane was Chaplain to Colonel John Barrett's Regiment of Infantry.

CAPTAIN EDWARD MOONEY.

THE Mooneys were a Sept of the Queen's County, one of whom, Thomas 'O'Money,' chaplain, 'of the Irish nation,' obtained in 1434 a license to use English law.

CAPTAIN THOMAS DOWLING.

THE O'Dowlings are also mentioned as a Sept of the Queen's County. They were, however, also located in other counties, as shown by the Inquisitions on attainders. Those of 1642 have three of the name; these of 1691 have Daniel Dowling of Inishman, County of Cork (who was an Ensign in Colonel Roger Mac Elligott's Infantry), and William Dowling of Kilkenny.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM DUIGIN.

THE O'Duigins were an ancient Sept of the County of Clare, Lords of Muintir-Conlochtaidh, a district in the Barony of Tullagh; and may possibly have been identical with the O'Dugans, one of whom, John *more* O'Dugan, died in 1372, the well-known author of that *Topography of Ireland* which is so often cited in the notes to the recently published editions of the *Four Masters*. These annalists mention the death of Richard O'Dugan in 1379, 'a worthy successor to the professorship of Hy-Maine.' In ten years after Dionysius O'Dowgan was presented by the Crown to a vicarage in the Diocese of Limerick; and in 1392 David O'Dowgan had license for himself and his issue to use the English law.

In 1682 Denis Duggan of Archerstown, in the Queen's County, had a grant of 210 acres therein. The Attainders of 1691 name Matthew 'Dwigin' of Dunamase, Queen's County; John 'Dwigin' of Ballyduff, King's County; and

William 'Dwigin' of Palace, clerk. Notwithstanding the ecclesiastical description of this latter individual, he would seem to be identical with the above Lieutenant.

LIEUTENANT DANIEL 'DULLANY.'

THE O'Delanys are on Ortelius's Map spread over the Barony of Ballybritt, King's County. They were also in the Barony of Upper Ossory in the Queen's, and likewise in Kilkenny. Felix O'Dullany succeeded to the See of Ossory in 1178. A 'Captain William Dullany' is included in the declaration of Royal gratitude (1662), but nothing has been ascertained worthy of notice concerning this Daniel. The Reverend — Delany was chaplain to Colonel Purcell's Regiment of Horse.

ENSIGN WALTER PEECHELL.

NOTHING known of him or his family at this period.

ENSIGN PHILIP ASH.

THIS name is of record in Ireland from the reign of Edward the Third, when, and for years after, it was of tenure in Drogheda, Louth, and Cavan.

In 1626 Thomas 'Ashe,' Knight, died, seised in fee of the manor of Dromsyle in the latter county, leaving his

nephew his heir, *i.e.* — Ashe, son and heir of Nicholas Ashe, (said Thomas's brother), then aged seventeen years. In 1670 Elizabeth, relict of Edward Ash of London, had a grant of about 1,000 acres in Tipperary, with remainders after her life interest to their heirs. In 1677 Moses and Mary Ashe, his wife, passed patent for lands in Clare. Many of the name were attainted in 1642 and 1691, but nothing has been ascertained of this Ensign Philip, or his family.—In King William's parliament of 1695, Thomas Ashe sat as one of the representatives of the borough of Swords, and in the same year St. George Ashe was appointed Bishop of Cloyne, from which see he was in two years after translated to Clogher, and in 1716 to Derry.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL DOMINICK BROWNE'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	Henry Browne.	John Bodkin.
— Lynch,	-----	-----
Lieutenant-Colonel.		
Le Sr. Montgouge,	-----	-----
Major.		
Gregory French,	Nicholas French,	Gregory Joyce,
Peter 'Linch.'	Valentine 'Blacke.'	Philip Morris.
Matthew French.	Dominick Lynch.	Patrick 'Ffrench.'
Francis Martin.	Andrew Browne.	Thomas Lynch.
Dermot Connor.	Malachy O'Connor.	Torlough O'Connor.
James D'Arcy.	Francis Darcy.	F. Darcy.
Andrew 'Nowland.'	Matthew Lynch.	William Skerritt.
Andrew 'Atye.'	William Bourke.	Thomas 'Atye.'
Christopher 'Ffrench.'	John Hara.	Dominick French.
Farragh O'Donnell,	{ Hugh O'Donnell	-----
Granad.	{ Rorie O'Donnell.	
Andrew Browne,		
2nd Captain.		

Quarter-Master, — Lennan.

Chaplain, Rev. Henry Browne.

COLONEL DOMINICK BROWNE.

STEPHEN BROWNE, who, as Sir Bernard Burke in his *Landed Gentry* states, was lineally descended from Sir David le Brun, the contemporary and companion-in-arms of the Red Earl of Ulster, succeeded to his hereditary estates in 1487; and, having married Eveline, daughter of Geoffrey Lynch then Mayor of Galway, had by her six sons; Andrew, who died Mayor of that town in 1574, William, and four younger. William married Anastasia, daughter of Valentine Blake by his wife Evelina French, and by her had Dominick of Barna, and three other sons. Dominick was Mayor of Galway in 1575, and an executing party to Perrot's composition for the Connaught estates in 1585. He married a daughter of Sir Murrough O'Flahertie, by whom he had seven sons, from whom most of the present Galway Brownes are descended. The eldest, Oliver, was ancestor of the Coolarn line. The second, Edward, having gone to Germany and served under the Duke of Lorraine, was to have commanded 2,000 of the troops, that prince proposed to send in aid of King Charles. Geoffrey, the third son, was ancestor of Lord Oranmore; as was Marcus of the Brownes of Annaghmore, now extinct. Thomas, from whom those of Newtown, Ardskea, and Cooloo are descended; James, Sheriff of Galway in 1647; and Andrew, the ancestor of this Colonel Dominick and of the family of Clonkelly and Moyne. He was one of the memorable Galway jury, who refused to concur in the arbitrary finding of the Crown's title to Connaught, which Wentworth sought to obtain, and for which offence he and his brother dissentient

jurors were attainted. He died in 1647, in which year his ~~uncle, the aforesaid~~ Geoffrey, was the envoy, deputed by the Confederate Catholics to Queen Henrietta, and afterwards in 1650 to the Duke of Lorraine. All these acts of loyalty subjected him to confiscations, that swept away his whole estate; yet still, unshaken in adherence to the Stuart Dynasty, he sent to the service of James not only the above Dominick, but likewise another son, Stephen, both of whom were engaged at the battle of Aughrim.

In 1670 this Dominick had a confirmatory patent for 3,239 acres in Galway, to hold to the use of the heirs and assigns of his father, said Geoffrey, deceased. In 1677 Edward Brown of Galway, merchant, had a similar grant of 1,475 acres in Mayo, with 563 other acres, to hold to himself (Edward) and Julian his wife for life, remainder to his son Andrew in tail male, remainder to his own heirs male; remainder to the heirs male of Sir Dominick Browne, knight; remainder to his own right heirs. In the following year he had a grant of 1,101 acres in Roscommon, and in 1678 of 1,783 acres in Mayo, 617 in Galway, and 241 in Roscommon; as had Oliver Browne of 2,481 acres in Galway, in trust for Oliver Browne the younger; while Nicholas Browne then passed patent for 5,081 acres in Galway (including Moyne), Roscommon, and Sligo; Marcus Browne for 703 in Galway, and in 1680 for 272 more. In 1677 George, son of John Browne deceased, had a confirmatory grant of 1,770 acres in Mayo, as had John Browne in 1678 of 2,185 acres in that county, and 1,417 in Galway. In 1681 Valentine Browne had a grant of 2,013 acres in Mayo, and of 438 in Galway; as had Ignatius Browne of 777 acres in Mayo, to hold to him and his heirs male, remainder to the heirs male of Geoffrey Browne deceased; remainder to the heirs male of Sir

*Geoffrey died 1647 - his son Stephen died 1647 and
his son Stephen died 1647 - T. 362*

Dominick Browne, deceased; remainder to his own right heirs. In 1684 George, son and heir apparent of John Browne of the Neale, had a confirmatory patent for 3,239 acres in Mayo, to the use of his father's heirs and assigns. King James's Charter to Galway in 1687 placed seven of the name of Browne upon the Burgess Roll.

There is one whose name does not appear upon this Army List, who yet was deeply associated with the campaign.—Colonel John Browne of the Neale; of him, however, can it only be stated that to his ancestor, Josiah Browne, King James the First confirmed in 1612, the castle, town and lands of the Neale, in the County of Mayo; with several townlands in-Iveagh, the territory of Mac Guinness. His descendant, here alluded to, had a command in the besieged towns of Galway and Limerick, and was an executing party to the Articles for the surrender of the latter, in the drawing up of which he assisted. He was the lineal ancestor of the present Marquess of Sligo, as was his elder brother, George, of the Barons of Kilmaine. In June 1693, this George obtained a pardon from the Crown for himself and his son, another John, on the grounds that he (George) never held civil or military employment under King James, except the commission of the peace and that he was once Sheriff of Mayo. He further relied that he had been very active in preserving the Protestants of Connaught during the Rebellion; that he had only one son, said John, and that neither of them was ever indicted or outlawed.

At Chichester House Alice Browne, as widow of John Browne of the Neale, claimed jointure thereof, while John Browne, junior, claimed a remainder in tail therein, and both their claims were allowed.

CAPTAINS GREGORY, MATTHEW AND
CHRISTOPHER FRENCH.

THIS noble family, under the Norman orthography of Freyne, de la Freigne, &c., appears on Battle Roll amongst the warriors that came over with the Conqueror to England. The early survey of the Knights' Fees in certain counties there, in the time of Henry the Third, finds Thomas, Hugh, and Walter de Freigne then extensive proprietors in Herefordshire, where, as in other parts of the island, this surname was altered to Frensh or French. Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester, having married one of the five daughters of William, the great Earl Marshal of Ireland, acquired, on the partition of his vast estates, the whole County of Kilkenny as his Lady's portion, which he transmitted to his grandson, another Gilbert; who, marrying the daughter of King Edward the First, became the most powerful of English Barons, while he regarded with great care and favour his Irish inheritance. This Earl, during the high commissions with which he was entrusted, in resisting the encroachments of the Welsh, or rather perhaps in maintaining those of the English on them, selected Fulco de Freyne of the Herefordshire House to be his Seneschal of Kilkenny, that office being then considered of the highest trust and consequence. His son, another Fulco, styled the younger, and Oliver de la Freyne were, in 1335, summoned as magnates of Ireland, to serve the King's wars in Scotland, and were present at the battle of Hallidown. In the Roll of Noblemen and Knights, who were with King Edward at the siege of Calais in 1346, appears the name of 'Fulco de la

Fraign, *Hibernicus quasi Baro*,^{*} having (as the entry seems to denote) under his command one Banneret, one Knight, eighteen 'armigeri,' and fourteen hobillers, in all thirty-four. From his son Robert de la Freyne lineally descended the Frenches and Ffrenches of Connaught.

In 1616 died Walter Frenche of Ballytery, County of Wexford, leaving Nicholas, his son and heir, aged 22 and unmarried. At the Supreme Council of Kilkenny sat the celebrated Nicholas French, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ferns, as a Spiritual Peer; while in the Commons were Christopher and James French, both described as of Galway. The Declaration of Royal thanks in the Act of Settlement includes Anthony French, Judge Advocate; and, after the Restoration, Dominick, Evelyn, George, Henry, James, Ignatius, Jasper, Jeffry, John, Marcus, Matthew, Nicholas, Patrick, Roebuck, and Thomas French had several and respective confirmatory grants of lands, in Mayo and Galway.

Captain Matthew here in commission appears to have been of the house of Colemanstown; while John, of that of Rahassan, became a Captain in the Earl of Clanricarde's Infantry, wherein Marcus French was a Lieutenant. The latter had likewise risen to rank as Captain at the battle of Aughrim, after which he surrendered himself to De Ginkell.* Christopher was also a Captain in this Regiment, and another French was a Lieutenant in Colonel Simon Luttrell's Dragoons. On King James's new Charter to Galway, eleven of this name were appointed Burgesses, and, in the Parliament of 1689, James French sat as one of the Representatives of the Borough of Sligo. Three of this name held commissions in Lord Bophin's Infantry. The Attainders of 1691 have five

* *O'Callaghan's Mac. Excid.*, p. 462.

Frenches in Sligo and Galway respectively; while the aforesaid Captain John French of Rahassan was decreed entitled to the benefit of the articles of 1698 and 1699.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS MARTIN.

THIS name is of record in Ireland from the time of Edward the Second; and even appears as a Milesian family in the native annals. In 1216 died Giolla Arnain O'Martain, Chief Brehon (Judge) of Ireland. In 1431 — O'Martain died Bishop of Clogher; while Thomas Martyn had a possessory writ in 1310, and another of the same name is recorded as then residing in Galway. In 1401 Edward Martyn of Ballygerne was selected as the assessor of a state subsidy over the Barony of Salt, County Kildare. In 1506 Thomas Martyn of Galway, merchant, sued out letters of pardon and protection; and in 1533 Sir Richard Martin also described as of Galway, merchant, had a grant of three 'places' in the King's water of Galway, 'between the bridge of that town and the sea, where it shall seem best to him, for three nets to take salmon and other fish as is usual there;' while Thomas Martin, another merchant of that town, had a similar license for two nets in the same water. In 1585 Sir Murrough Dhu O'Flahertie, the first of that family who consented to hold his estates by English tenure, was proceeded against, for violating the provisions of a penal statute of Henry the Seventh, by retaining in his service at Kilmainham, William Martin and three other merchants of Galway, to whom he gave four several cloaks for their livery, to serve him in form

'stipendiariorum,' *anglice* 'reteyners,' and not otherwise.* In 1625, Anthony Martin succeeded to the See of Waterford.

In 1642, preparatory to the forming the Council at Kilkenny, Richard Martin was selected as one of the Committee for shaping the plan of their government; while another Anthony Martin, described as of Galway, appears on the List of the Commons. In 1687 Peter Martin was appointed a Justice of the Common Pleas, and King James's Charter to Galway placed six of this name on the burgess roll. Besides Captain Francis Martin in this Regiment, another Francis was Lieutenant in Colonel Henry Dillon's, as was Dominick Martin in Lord Galway's. In the Parliament of 1689, Oliver Martin was one of the Representatives for the town of Galway; he was afterwards attainted, but claimed the benefit of the Articles of Limerick and Galway. Six others of the name were then also outlawed. In right of one of these, Peter Martin of Galway, the fine abbey of Kilconnel, its precincts and possessions, vested in the Crown. His Galway estates were purchased from the Commissioners of the forfeitures in 1703, by the Reverend John French, Dean of Raphoe.

In 1698 the Irish House of Commons, 'being sensible of the great inconveniences arising from grants of manors and royalties to Papists,' prayed the Lords Justices to cause a late grant of lands, in the manor of Claremont and County of Galway, to Richard Martin of Roscahill to be repealed; and they further prayed that no such grant should in future be made to any Papists or to others in trust for them. In 1707 Richard Martin, of Burstall, on behalf of himself and other proprietors of the Baronies of Moycullen, Ballinahinch and

* *Court Roll of Eliz.*

Ross in Galway, petitioned the Irish Parliament, setting forth that the said Baronies are greatly infested by outlaws and other malefactors, and praying, towards the relief thereof, that barracks be built there, for which the petitioner was willing to afford the ground. Immediately after, and in consequence of such a representation of the state of that country, a proclamation issued for the apprehension of three Flahertys and one Joyce; and the House resolved that such part of the army, as should be thought needful, ought to be quartered in the Baronies aforesaid.

CAPTAIN ANDREW NOWLAND.

THE O'Nolans were a sept of the highest antiquity, especially in the County of Carlow, where they gave name to the district of Fothart-O'Nolan, within which, immediately after the English Invasion, Hugh de Lacy erected one of those castles, which his provident care designed to sentinel the Pale. A very interesting memoir of the sept, with their armorial, is appended to the third volume of Sir Bernard Burke's *Visitations of Seats and Arms*.

The native Annals commemorate their achievements from the earliest introduction of surnames, and a succession of recorded Inquisitions testifies the extent of their territory. In 1330, writes Clynne in his *Annals*, 'Richard O'Nolan was besieged, on the eve of the circumcision, in the steeple of the Abbey of Graignamanagh, County of Kilkenny, by the English; and he could obtain his release only by giving up his son, as a hostage for his future demeanour.' In 1355 a Treasury liberate passed to Nicholas Fauconberg, for that he,

having been theretofore deputed, with a small compliment of men for the defence of the County of Carlow, and having learned that the O'Nolan, with a far larger body, had laid siege to the castle of Kilbele therein, immediately attacked him and vanquished him with slaughter of many of his adherents. In three years after William Vale, Sheriff of Carlow, had another treasury order especially for his bringing up to the Castle of Dublin the heads of — O'Nolan, Philip O'Byrne, and other Irish chiefs. A branch of this sept settling in Connaught, dropped the Milesian prefix, and to one of these, Thomas Nolan of Ballinrobe, King James in 1605 granted license for a market and fairs there. In that year Sir Oliver Lambert, Knight and Privy Councillor, had a grant from the Crown of a great many townlands in Fothart-O'Nolan, including Ballykealy, Kilbride, Ballytrasney, with its old castle, &c., described as theretofore the estates of several O'Nolans, 'attainted,' or 'dead in rebellion.' The Attainders of 1642 name but John Nolan of Kilcool, County of Kildare, and Nicholas Nolan of Ratheny, County of Dublin.

In 1677 Patrick Nolan had a confirmatory grant of 2,810 acres in Mayo, and another of 748 acres in the same County, to him and Anne his wife, in tail male; remainder to his heirs male; remainder to Andrew, second son of John Nolan, and his heirs male; remainder to the right heirs of said John, pursuant to a deed of settlement of that year. Said Patrick had a further grant of 2,792 acres also in Mayo, to him and his heirs male, with like remainders over. In the following year John Nolan passed patent for 824 acres therein, while another John Nolan, merchant, had in 1687 a lease of the rectory and tithes of Jerpoint in the County of Kilkenny, and was in the same year named an Alderman of King James's new Charter to that town. On the Attainders of 1691 the

name of Captain Andrew does not appear, but only those of James and Laurence Nolan of Shangarry, County of Carlow; Michael of Kilkea, County of Kildare; Thaddeus of Knockanaltan and Martin of Ballyesken, County of Waterford, with Joseph Nolan of Drum, County of Galway. One of these outlaws was a Captain in Colonel Edward Butler's Infantry, and another an Ensign in Lord Slane's. At Chichester House John Nolan claimed and was allowed an estate for lives in the lands of Shangarry and Ballinrush, as forfeited by Laurence Nolan; while a Thomas Nolan sought, as son and heir of Ellen, daughter of Jasper Kirwan, and wife of Joseph Nolan, an estate in fee in County of Galway lands forfeited by said Joseph, but her petition was dismissed on non-prosecution.

Of this sept was the late talented and universally esteemed Catholic Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, Dr. Edward Nolan, who died in 1839.

CAPTAIN ANDREW AND ENSIGN THOMAS 'ATYE.'

THE name of 'De Athy' is of record in Ireland from the reign of Edward the Second, in whose reign one of the name was Sheriff of Limerick. In 1325 John de Athy was Constable of the Castle of Carrickfergus. Edward the Third appointed him Admiral of the fleet of all the ships in every harbour and place of Ireland. King Richard the Second in 1385 constituted William de Athy Treasurer of Connaught. The name does not appear on the Attainders of 1642 or 1691.

ENSIGN GREGORY JOYCE.

NONE of this surname appear on the Attainders of 1642. Those of 1691 present Dominick Joyce of Galway and Martin Joyce of Dullin, in Mayo. The first of this name who came to Ireland (says Hardiman) sailed from Wales in the reign of Edward the First, and, arriving in Thomond, married Honora O'Brien, daughter of the chief of that district, whence he proceeded to the west of Connaught, and there acquired large territory which his posterity still inhabit. They have been located chiefly in the mountainous tract connecting Galway and Mayo, and the extraordinary stature of their race has distinguished them through centuries. They ranked as one of the thirteen tribes of Galway, and William 'Joyes' was Archbishop of Tuam in 1486.

John 'Joyes' was one of the townsmen of Galway, who signed the terms for its capitulation in 1652, while Richard, Walter, George, and John refused so to do; and Martin, Patt, James, and another Walter absented themselves from all negotiation on the subject.

ENSIGN WILLIAM SKERRETT.

IN 1662 Sir Oliver St. George complained to the Irish House of Commons of a wrongful entry and disseisin on the Castle, town and lands of Cloghnoura, in the County of Galway, by Dominick Skerrett; and its Sheriff was ordered to redress the

petitioner. This same Dominick however it would seem obtained a confirmatory patent in 1678 for 1,175 acres in Galway, and 630 in Mayo; as did Edmund Skerrett for 741 in the former county, and William Skerrett for 887 also there; the latter had likewise a saving of his right in certain lands, inserted in a patent thereof to Sir Henry Lynch and Ellen his wife, and may be identical with the officer here under consideration. There are many monuments of this line in the interesting grave-yard of Meelick, County Galway, and the family is to this day of tenure and respectability, more particularly in the County of Clare, where it is represented by William Joseph Skerrett of Finavara House.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL OWEN MAC CARTIE'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
Mac Cartie <i>Mora</i> , Colonel.	— Gibbons.	— Mac Cartie.
— Mac Cartie, Lieutenant-Colonel.	— 'Herault.'	— Mahony.
Terence Brien, Major.	-----	-----
— Ferris.	— McDonnell.	— Mellefont.
Ed. Barry.	— Barry.	Dermot Houlahan.
— Roche.	— Sullivan.	— Roche.
David Barry.	— Barry.	— Madden.
— Burke.	— Maguire.	— Burke.
— FitzGerald.	— FitzGerald.	— FitzGerald.
— Morrow.	— Gould.	— Carew.
— Mac Cartie.	— Terry.	— Terry.
— Mac Sweeny.	— Mac Cartie.	— Gorman.
— Driscoll.	— Mac Cartie.	— Macartie.
— Donoghue Grenad.	— Donoghue.	
	— Magrath, <i>Surgeon</i> .	

COLONEL OWEN MAC CARTIE.

MEMOIRS of this illustrious family have been given *ante* at pages 96, &c., 415, &c.

CAPTAIN — FERRIS.

A BRANCH of this family was established in Kerry, but the kindred of this officer has not been ascertained.

CAPTAIN — MORROW.

THIS officer was probably the Andrew Morrow whom King James in 1690 appointed one of the Commissioners for assessing a poll tax over the County of Cork; and by that name was he attainted in 1691, being described as of Kinsale, Esq. David, Michael, Henry, and Andrew 'Murrow' were also then attainted as of the same county. None of the name appear on the previous attainders of 1641.

ENSIGN — MELLEFONT.

THE Attainders of 1691 record two of this name in the County of Cork, viz., David Mellefont of Ballingarry and William of Arlingtown. The rapacious appropriation of the estates of this family in Cork on the Attainders of 1641, has been alluded to *ante*, vol. 1, pp. 444-5, and might well incite the heir of that oppressed family to espouse the fortunes of the Stuart.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL JOHN BARRETT'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	John Elliott.	David Roche.
Donogh O'Callaghan, Lieutenant-Colonel.	Miles Magrath.	John 'Callahane.'
John Roche, Major.	— Roche.	Thomas Carey.
John Butler.	John Gafney.	Philip Donovan.
David 'Cooshene.'	Thomas Barry.	Richard Coshine.
Francis Fytton.	Gibbon FitzGerald.	James 'Gold.'
Redmund Barry.	John Barry.	James Roche.
John Barrett.	Edmund Condon.	Edmund Barrett.
William Sheehan.	John Heaphy.	Thomas O'Donnell.
Thomas Meade.	Arthur Keffe.	William Barry.
George Henessy.	Nicholas Magrath.	Patrick Phelan.

Quarter-Master, Edmund Barret.

Chaplain, — Callanane.

COLONEL JOHN BARRETT.

THIS name is of record in Ireland from the time of Edward the Second. In 1302 John 'Baret' was one of the 'Fideles' invited to assist him in the wars of Scotland; the family was most influentially established in the County of Cork. In 1309 King Edward, having learned the good services performed by John 'Baret' on the marches, against the King's enemies, pardoned sundry Crown debts and rents chargeable on his heir, William Baret in Grenagh, County Cork. This William died in 1344, leaving daughters, his only issue. Robert 'Baret' was Seneschal of Cork in that year and a Co-seneschal of Connaught. In 1375 Richard *oge* Baret, having occasion to transact some business in the King's County, but fearing danger and damage to himself and his followers in appearing there, had letters of protection *veniendo, morando et redeundo*; and in 1382 he was summoned with his suite to a hosting. In the Parliamentary Representation from Ireland, that sat at Westminster in 1376, Bernard Barrett was one of the Representatives of Youghal. Barrets were also strongly settled in Mayo from the thirteenth century. In 1404 died Thomas Barrett, Bishop of Elphin, 'the most eminent man in Ireland for wisdom and a superior knowledge of divinity.' He was interred in Errew beside Lough Con. In 1414 the King, at the request of the Bishop of Ferns, granted liberty to William Barret, Parson of Kilsowran, to absent himself in England, sojourning at the schools of Oxford, without incurring any forfeiture or diminution of his income; he appears on many subsequent records an object of Royal favour.

A survey of the Province of Connaught, made in 1586, describes Invermore in Mayo as the Barretts' lands; and in 1605 King James granted to Edward Barrett, commonly called Baron of Irrus, the entire country or territory or barony of Irrus, with various castles therein, the town and castle of Kilbride and other premises in the Barony of Tyrawley, of which he or his ancestors were found by inquisition of 1593 to have been possessed, to hold to himself for life, remainder in tail male to his three sons, William, Richard, and Edmund, remainder to the heirs male of his own body, remainder to Peter, son of Eremon Barrett of Dowlagh, remainder to Matthew Barrett of Dowlagh, and their respective heirs male, remainder to the Crown: yet, about the same time, John King, of Dublin, had a grant of parcels of the estates of Meyler, Maurice and Redmond Barrett of Mayo, slain in rebellion. In 1643 there were of this name attainted, Edmund, John, and fourteen other Barretts. A John Barrett however appears on record passing patent for 3,005 acres in Down and Armagh, in 1668, as did Edmund for 861 in Roscommon and 340 in Sligo; about which time a Giles Barret had a confirmatory patent of land in Tipperary, as had Pierce Barret of 113 acres in Mayo, while the claims of others of the name to adjudications, as in right of '1649' Officers, appear allowed.

The above Colonel was of the Cork Barrets, and in the Parliament of 1689 sat as one of the Representatives of the Borough of Moyallow. His Regiment seems to have been collected from families of that County; but it was, as appears from contemporaneous authority, disbanded a fortnight before the battle of the Boyne; at which time, it is stated, were also disbanded Colonel Iriel Farrell's, Colonel Bagnall's, Lord Tyrone's, Donogh O'Brien's, Lord Iveagh's, Mac Cartie

Reagh's, Lord Kilmallock's, Dominick Browne's, and Lord Mountcashel's;* some of these were however, of the force sent to France in exchange for French Regiments, and others were incorporated in different existing bodies of this service. A — Barret was Captain in Lord Kenmare's Infantry, and an officer of that name and rank was taken prisoner at the siege of Limerick. The Attainders of 1691 include this officer, described as John Barrett of Dublin, Esq., as also of Castlemore, County of Cork, with twelve others in the last mentioned county. At Chichester House John Barret claimed and was allowed a long term of years subsisting in certain estates of this Colonel, the fee of which was subsequently granted respectively to Sir John Meade of Ballintober, Knight, and to Sir Matthew Deane, Knight, both of whom were creditors of the Colonel to a large amount. The Hollow Swords Blades Company likewise purchased some of his property.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DONOGH O'CALLAGHAN.

THIS noble Irish sept was partially located in the Counties of Louth and Mayo, but more especially in Cork, where the whole tract, comprising the parishes of Clonmeen and Kilshannick, about 50,000 acres on both sides of the Blackwater, and hence called Pobble-O'Callaghan, was occupied by them. The Four Masters notice the death of Donogh O'Callaghan, heir presumptive to the Kingdom (Ríodamhna) of Cashel in 1053; and in 1121 the decease of Melaghlin O'Callaghan,

* *Pamphlets in Thorp's Tracts*, folio, Dub. Soc.

Lord of Hy-Eathra of Munster, the "splendour of the South of Ireland." In 1594 an Inquisition was directed to ascertain by mears and bounds the extent of Pobble-O'Callaghan; at which time the chief was Cornelius O'Callaghan, the lineal ancestor of the present Earl of Lisimore. The sept is considered to have adopted its name from the well-known Ceallachan-Cashel, who was King of Munster in the tenth century. Their chief residence was at Clonmeen, where the ruins of their castle are still traceable on a rock near that river.

In 1610 Cahir O'Callaghan had a grant of the Castle, town and lands of Dromenine, created a manor therein; and, in the following year, he and Connor O'Callaghan, styled of Clonmyne, surrendered all their estates in the County of Cork, which are enumerated in the patent to the intent that same might be regranted to them on a new title. Nine of the name were attainted in 1643, viz., Caher, Callaghan, and Teigue Roe O'Callaghan of Drominine, Donogh of Clonmyne, Dermot of Gortroe, Owen of Kilbranty, Cornelius of Coolegeile, John of Coolemity, and Donell 'O'Callane' of Coulkelore. At the Supreme Council of Kilkenny in 1646, the Confederate Catholics assumed to fill the vacant See of Cork with Robert John 'McCallaghan;' but, on the Nuncio's interference, he was not promoted thereto. Amongst these Confederates sat Callaghan O'Callaghan of Castle Mao-Auliffe, and Donogh O'Callaghan of Clonmeen. The Royal declaration of 1662 included, in its acknowledgment of thanks for services beyond the seas, said Donogh of Clonmeen, and by the Act of Settlement, in which that declaration is embodied, he was restored to his estate. He appears to have been the above Lieutenant-Colonel, and to have commanded an independent Troop of sixty men after the before-mentioned

disbanding of Colonel John Barret's Regiment. In 1683 Teigue O'Callaghan passed patent for 377 acres in Cork.

Besides Lieutenant-Colonel Donogh and John Callaghan, an Ensign in this Regiment, the name appears commissioned in Sutherland's, Clifford's, and Maxwell's Dragoons, as well as in the Infantry Regiments of Sirs Valentine and Nicholas Browne, Sir Charles O'Bryan, Lords Mountcashel and Clancarty, the Earl of Antrim, Sir John FitzGerald, Edmund O'Reilly, and Lord Galway. On the 29th of October, 1690, Lord Barrymore wrote to the Duke of Wirtemberg: "I have within these two days received a very humble petition on behalf of Colonel McDonogh, Chief of the country called 'Duhallow,' between Mallow and the County of Kerry, and of another Chieftain of a country called O'Callaghan, in order to obtain the protection of their Majesties. It is of very great consequence to draw over people of their quality and interest, who will bring with them a thousand men and at least seven or eight thousand cows."* The Attainders of 1691 include the above Donogh O'Callaghan, with seven others of the name; viz., Carthy Callaghan of Liscarthy, Cornelius and Dermot of Curraghtown, Thadeus of Dromalower, Owen of Loughnane, with Morgan and Patrick of Mount Tallon in Clare. In the latter County this Lieutenant-Colonel had estates, off which Thadeus O'Callaghan, on behalf of Mary his wife, claimed at Chichester House and was allowed her dower; while the same Thadeus claimed then various interests in Cork and Clare estates, forfeited by said Lieutenant-Colonel and by the Earl of Clancarthy.

' After the Treaty of Limerick in 1691, and the consequent

* *Clarke's Corresp.*, MS., T.C.D., letter 205.

departure of such of the Irish to the Continent, as would not acknowledge the legitimacy of the change of dynasty effected by the Revolution, the name of O'Callaghan is honourably mentioned in France, Spain, and Germany. At home the head of a branch settled at Shanbally, County Tipperary, and he, being of the established religion and adhering to the Protestant succession in the House of Hanover, was, towards the end of the last century, created a Baron and Viscount Lismore, amongst the few representatives of the ancient royal names of the country, to be found in its modern peerage. The late Honourable Sir Robert William O'Callaghan, second son of the first Lord Lismore, was the greatest modern military representative of the name. From November, 1794, when he entered the army, he spent forty-six years in the service, during which he highly signalized himself in the wars against Napoleon, and was finally Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Scotland and India. His military honours were a cross for the battles of Maida, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, and the Nivelle, with two clasps for the battles of the Nive and Orthes. His private character as a man was not less esteemed than his professional one as a soldier.*

The native annalists and the English and foreign historians exhibit this once princely name in the highest positions on the field, in the court, at the bar; while it has been not less distinguished in Irish literature, as evinced in the author from whom the last paragraph has been borrowed, and whose retiring habits alone have withdrawn him to the exclusive enjoyment of his own devotion to National literature.

* *O'Callaghan's Macariae Excidium*, p. 285, n.

CAPTAIN DAVID COOSHENE.

THIS name, with varied spelling, is of record in Ireland since the time of Edward the Second. The family was early settled in the County of Cork, of which branch Captain David was a member, being described in the Inquisition for his attainder as of Farrahy, in that County. Garret 'Cushen,' of the same place, was then likewise attainted, as was Richard Cushen of Cushenstown, County of Westmeath.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS FYTTON.

IN 1608 Edward Fytton, of Gawsworth in Cheshire, son of Sir Edward Fytton, Knight, deceased (who had been theretofore, in the time of Elizabeth, Lord President of Connaught and Treasurer of Ireland), surrendered to the Crown certain lands in Ireland, which had been granted to his said father in 1587, with the object of obtaining a regrant thereof. Sir Edward had for his second son, Alexander, who was the father of William; and the eldest son of this William was the Right Honourable Alexander Fytton, Knight, Lord Chancellor of Ireland in the time of King James. He came over to this country with Tyrconnel in February, 1686; was created Chancellor in the following year; ennobled by the title of Baron Gawsworth, to him and his heirs male for ever; and sat in the House of Peers at the Parliament of 1689. He had married the Lady Anne (daughter of Thomas Jolliffe

of Worcestershire), who died in October, 1687, and was buried in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, under the monument of her husband's ancestor, the aforesaid Sir Edward Fytton, there erected.* The Chancellor was attainted in 1691; and there can be no doubt that the above Captain was of this family. The Privy Councillors of James, while at the Castle of Dublin, were, this

Sir Alexander Fytton, Lord Chancellor;	
Thomas Nugent, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench;	
John Keating, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas;	
Sir William Ellis,† Secretary of State;	
Bruno Talbot, Esq., Chancellor of the Exchequer;	
Sir Stephen Rice, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer;	
Earl of Tyrconnel,	Thomas Hamilton, Esq.,
Earl of Limerick,	Lord Viscount Ikerrin,
Earl of Barrymore,	Lord Viscount Galmoy,
Adam Loftus, Esq.,	Mr. Justice Daly,
Lemuel Kingdon, Esq.,	Richard Hamilton, Esq.,
Sir Paul Rycaut,	Sir William Wentworth,
Nicholas Purcel, Esq.,	Anthony Hamilton, Esq.,
Earl of Clanricard,	Thomas Sheridan, Esq.,
Earl of Antrim,	Simon Luttrell, Esq.,
Justin McCarty, Esq.,	Fitz-Gerald Villers, Esq.,
Lord Viscount Gormanston,	Colonel Garret Moore,
Lord Viscount Rosse,	Lord Bellew,
Earl of Tyrone,	Charles White, Esq.,
Lord Netterville,	Colonel Cormuck O'Neill,
Lord Louth,	Francis Plowden, Esq.‡
Sir William Talbot,	

* Funeral Entry in Berm. Tur.

† Robert 'Elys' is mentioned as a citizen of Dublin in one of the oldest readable records of the Irish Chancery. In 1899 John Elys of Dundalk was one of the influential freeholders of Louth, commissioned to assess and collect a state subsidy over Louth. On the Roll of Adjudications for the '1649' Officers appear the names of Majors Edmund and Foulke Ellis. This Sir William was Solicitor-General for Ireland in 1657, and was one of the Baronets created by Cromwell.

‡ *Memoirs of Ireland*, pub. 1716, pp. 61-2.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM SHEEHAN.

THE O'Sheehans were a sept in Cork and Limerick, and this Captain is described in his attainder as of Rathcumaine in the former county.

CAPTAIN DOMINICK MEADE.

THIS officer appears to have been a son of Sir John Meade (who, dying in 1626, was buried at Kilmallock), by Katherine, daughter of Sir Dominick Sarsfield. The names of Lieutenant-Colonel William and Captain John Meade appear on the Roll of Adjudications for the '1649' Officers. Captain Dominick is not mentioned in the attainders of 1691, but only Robert and Thomas Meade, *alias* Myagh, of Kinsale, and John Meade of Knocknamihill, County of Wicklow. The latter was a Captain in the Earl of Westmeath's Infantry, while one of the two first was an Ensign in the King's Own, as was the other in Colonel Charles Cavenagh's. Singer, in his *Correspondence of Lord Clarendon* (v. ii. p. 122), mentions a Sir John Meade, Knight, as of the Irish bar in the time of that nobleman's Vice-Royalty, but then of such high practice, that the Earl of Clarendon considered he would not retire from it, to be placed upon the Bench.

Of the Chevalier de Meade, Colonel of the Regiment of Clare in 1774, see *O'Callaghan's Brigades*, vol. 1, p. 95.

CAPTAIN GEORGE HENESSY.

THE O'Henessys were of the race of Cahir *More*, Chiefs of Clan-Colgan, in the King's County, and the territory that is now styled the Barony of Moygoish, County of Westmeath. In 1480 Nicholas O'Henesa was Bishop of Waterford and Lismore. In 1646 Charles Henessy of Cntergyn was one of the Confederate Catholics. In 1667 Ananias 'Hensey' had a confirmatory grant of 943 acres in the King's County, as had Joshua Hensey of other 604, and Thomas Hensey of 242 about the same time therein; while in 1679 Philip Henesy passed patent for a small allotment in Clare. The immediate family of Captain George has not been ascertained, but he seems the same whom Dr. O'Donovan styles Colonel, and who, he says,* followed the fortunes of James the Second beyond the seas.

LIEUTENANT JOHN HEAPHY.

NOTHING has been learned concerning this officer or his family.

ENSIGN THOMAS CARY.

THE Four Masters record the sept of 'O'Carey' as Lords of Carbury, in the County of Kildare, from a very early period of native history. Sir George Cary, of Cockington in Devon-

* *Book of Rights*, p. 189.

shire, was one of the assistant council to the Lord President of Munster in 1599, and he was immediately after appointed Lord Treasurer of Ireland. Another member of this house married Mary Boleyn, sister of Queen Anne Boleyn, and was ancestor of the Careys, Lords Hunsdon, and Earls of Dover, each of which lines gave a Colonel to King James's service in Ireland. In 1622 Sir Henry Cary, also of Cockington, and who had been two years previously elevated to the Peerage of Scotland, as Viscount Falkland, was constituted Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In 1667 Peter, son and heir of Captain Peter Carey deceased, and Sarah his widow had a grant of 1,619 acres in Cork, in pursuance of a previous Cromwellian certificate. In the same year Captain Edward Cary had a like patent for 253 acres in Monaghan, enlarged by an additional grant of 518 acres there in 1669. The List of Sheriffs proposed for Lord Clarendon's adoption in 1685, named for the County Wexford, Robert Cary, an Ensign, 'son of an old Oliverian;' to which his Lordship subjoined the remark, 'Never a soldier, descended but meanly, his father and mother being merely Irish and Roman Catholics, their former name Mac Cream. He has an estate of £800 *per ann.*, got by purchasing soldiers' debentures, and is thought by some to be a Roman Catholic.' On the Roll of Adjudications for the '1649' Officers appear the names of Captain David and Lieutenants Theophilus and Thomas Carey. Robert 'Carey' of Cork, merchant, is the only one of the name who appears on the Attainders of 1691, and no evidence has been found of Ensign Thomas's lineage.

ENSIGN PATRICK PHELAN.

THE sept of the O'Phelans is recorded in the earliest annals of Ireland. They were styled Princes of Desies, a territory comprising the greater part of the County of Waterford, with a portion of Tipperary. Malachy O'Phelan was their chief at the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion, and his was the principal native force that, in co-operation with the Danes of Waterford, sought, but unsuccessfully, to hold that city against the new comers. Malachy was taken prisoner, and condemned to die, but his life was spared on the intercession of Dermot McMurrrough, who had on that day come down from Ferns to celebrate the marriage of his daughter with Strongbow. A King of the Desies was long after recognised, and was summoned, as such, in 1245 to aid Henry the Third in the Scottish war; but the sept, having been subsequently expelled from their old homes, some, after a brief sojourn in Westmeath, crossed the Shannon into Connaught, where they spelt their name, O'Fallon, and a district in Roscommon, between Athlone and the County of Galway, was hence known as O'Fallons' country, while the sept was distinguished as the O'Fallons of Clanhudach.

In the time of Queen Elizabeth Redmond O'Fallon was the Chief. Of his estates Edmund O'Fallon had livery, as his son and heir, in 1606, of which in the 'unsettling' settlements of James the First, he thought it prudent to take out a fresh patent. It bore date in 1612, and confirmed to him the manor, castle, town, and land of Miltown, in the barony of Athlone, with sundry lands and a water-mill annexed; part of Ballyforan near the Suck, its island and fishing weir,

the castle of Turrock, 'moieties' of the castles of Newtown and Ballyglass, with lands and chiefries in the County of Roscommon, and markets and fairs at Miltown, besides other premises at Balrath, in Westmeath. These interests he was obliged to claim on petition to the Commissioners at Athlone after the civil war of 1641, as were eight other proprietors within the O'Fallons' country, the claims of all seeking restoration as to their *ancient ancestral estates*. The Supreme Council of Catholics in 1646 was attended by two members of this sept, William Fallon of Miltown and Stephen Fallon of Athlone. In 1677 another Edmund O'Fallon, styled of Mote, passed patent for 344 acres in Galway, as did a John Fallon for 131 in Roscommon. In some years after these grants Redmond Fallon, the lineal descendant of Redmond O'Fallon of the time of Elizabeth, married Margaret, the sister of Owen O'Connor of Corrasduna, as mentioned herein before, (vol. 1, p. 142,) and who, as expressly stated in an ancient pedigree of the O'Fallon family drawn up by her son, was one of the daughters of Colonel Roger O'Connor. The said son erected a monument in the churchyard of Dysart, the family burial place within the old territory, commemorating his own wife and his said father and mother, Redmond and Margaret O'Connor.—On this Army List one of the name of Fallon was the Chaplain to Sir Thomas Butler's Infantry; while of the name of Phelan, James, was then the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ossory. On the Attainders of 1691 the name of Patrick Phelan does not appear, but only those of Hugo Mac Phelan and Shane Mac Phelan, both described as of the County Donegal. See further of those two septs, *D'Alton's Annals of Boyle*, vol. 2, p. 189, &c.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL CHARLES O'BRYAN'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	—— M'Namara.	—— M'Namara.
La Motte Darquet, Lieutenant-Colonel.	—— Burke.	—— White.
William Saxby, Major.	-----	-----
Cornelius M'Mahon.	Thomas Barry.	Thomas Bourke.
-----	Teigue O'Bryan.	Theobald Bourke.
Thomas Magrath.	Winter Bridgman.	Calla O'Callahane.
Dermott O'Callaghan.	-----	-----
Daniel 'Malooney.'	James 'Malooney.'	Stephen Stritch.
Ignatius Sarsfield.	William Sheenan.	Joseph Sarsfield.
Morgan Connell.	Edward Barry.	Teigue Connell.
Donogh O'Bryan.	Barnard Sale.	Teigue O'Heighir.
Turlo M'Mahon.	Henry M'Donough.	Murto M'Mahon.
Donogh M'Namara.	Donogh M'Namara.	Thomas Grady.
John Rice.	Donogh O'Bryan.	Patrick White.
Thady M'Namara.	Philip Dwyer.	—— Dodd.
Teigue Ryan.	} Nicholas Comyn.	Lewis Ryan.
William Bourke.		
Daniel Neiland, Grenad.	{ John Hurley. Dominick White.	}-----
Thomas Fitz-Gerald.	Michael 'Scanlon.'	-----

—— de Bourg, *Quarter-Master.*Reverend —— Hurley, *Chaplain.*—— Bolton, *Surgeon.*

COLONEL CHARLES O'BRYAN.

THIS officer was the younger son of Daniel O'Bryan, Lord Clare, at whose Regiment a memoir of this name is given. The title subsequently devolved upon the above Charles, on the death of his elder brother Daniel at Pignerol in 1693. This Colonel commanded a Cavalry Regiment at the siege of Limerick.

MAJOR WILLIAM SAXBY.

It is conjectured that this name should be spelt 'Saxey.' A *William Saxey* was, in 1599, Chief Justice of Munster, and a Justice of the Queen's Bench; while a namesake of his, probably his son, commanded a troop in the war of that period and province.

CAPTAIN DANIEL MOLONY.

THE O'Molonys were Chiefs of Cuiltonan, now known as the parish of Kiltonconlea in the Barony of Tulla, County of Clare.

In 1646 John O'Molony was the Roman Catholic Bishop of Killaloe, in which rank he sat as a Spiritual Peer at the Supreme Council of Kilkenny. He had taken refuge in

France before King James had crossed over to Ireland, and there he assisted in founding, at Paris, a University for the education of the Irish priesthood. He was attainted in 1696 by the style of 'Titular Bishop of Killaloe.'

The above officer may be presumed to have been of the Cuiltonan or Kiltannon Molonys, and his estates in Clare were, in 1703, sold by the Commissioners of the Forfeitures to Thomas St. John, of Ballymull Castle in the same county.

In 1786 Colonel Sir James Stackpole Molony volunteered on a forlorn hope connected with the reduction of Montreal. He had one hundred men under his command, who were with himself all cut down, excepting only seven.*

CAPTAIN TEIGUE RYAN.

THE O'Byans were Lords of Idrone in the County of Carlow, and were also established in that of Tipperary, the name being not unfrequently styled O'Mulryan. When Raymond le Gros, the *avant-courier* of Strongbow, landed at Bagganbun on the 1st of May, 1170, he proceeded with his forces to make himself master of Waterford, which stood within a few miles of his place of debarkation. The Danes, however, and the Irish of the city joined in sallying out to oppose his advance, when a severe conflict took place, in which, amongst others, O'Ryan, Prince of Idrone, was slain. In 1319 Melaghlin 'O'Rian' sued out a patent of pardon and protection.—In 1452 James, Earl of Ormonde, demolished the Castle of Connor O'Mulryan, at Owey in the County of

* *Dublin Journal*, March 9th, 1786.

Tipperary. In Perrot's Parliament of 1585 this powerful clan was represented by Conor, son of William *carrach*, son of Dermot O'Mulrian, Lord of Uaithne O'Mulryan, *i.e.*, the Baronies of Owney and Owneybeg in the Counties of Tipperary and Limerick. A manuscript in Trinity College, Dublin (F. iii. 27) gives links of the pedigree of the O'Ryan or O'Mulryans of Solloghode, County of Tipperary, for seven generations in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Of this family was Connor O'Mulrian 'born' in the County of the Cross-Tipperary, Bishop of Killaloe, resident at Lisbon, and supported by a pension from the King of Spain and from the Archbishop of that city.

In 1588 died David O'Ryan seised of lands in Kilkenny, leaving Walter his son and heir then of full age and married, who died in 1598, his son and heir David, junior, was then also of age and married. On Inquisition of 1607 *Teigue* the son of *Teigue* O'Ryan, with fourteen others of the Sept, were found seised of lands in Kilkenny. In 1610 William Ryan surrendered to the King various priories, churches, castles, stone houses, towns, lands, and chiefries; and all his rights of or in the Barony of Owney-O'Mulrian; whereupon he received back a regrant thereof to hold *in capite* by knight's service. Other estates in the County of Kilkenny, of members of this Sept who were attainted, were granted, in 1617, to Sir James Ware of Dublin; and yet more in the following year to Francis Edgeworth, assignee of Sir John Eyres, Knight. Robert Ryan of Kilcullen Bridge was attainted in 1642, and Thomas O'Ryan of Doone was a member of the Supreme Council.—Besides the above Captain *Teigue* and Ensign Lewis in this Regiment, the name appears in four others of this List; viz., in Galmoy's and Purcell's Horse, Clare's Dragoons, and Mountcashel's Infantry. The declaration of

Royal thanks in 1662 includes two of this name, Edmund O'Mulrian of 'Dulishe Murrian,' and Dermot O'Murrian, both of the County of Tipperary. In 1667 Edmond Ryan had a confirmatory grant of 360 acres in Tipperary, as had William Ryan in 1679 of 705 in Clare, and Darby and Teigue Ryan of 333 in Galway. A few weeks before the capitulation of Limerick, a Lieutenant Colonel O'Ryan was taken prisoner in a skirmish with Brigadier Levison's party.* Four of the name were attainted in 1696, with Captain Teigue, viz., John Ryan of Monagrenagh, County Clare; Charles of Ullardstown in Kilkenny, with Dominick and Darby of Dublin; the latter was also seised of lands at Monagrenagh, off which his widow's claim for dower was dismissed. Another Darby Ryan claimed an estate tail special in Teigue's interest in said lands of Monagrenagh; disallowed. Connor Ryan, more successful, was allowed an estate in fee in Clare lands of Martin Ryan; while Daniel Ryan, a minor, claimed, by his guardian, an estate tail in the Kilkenny lands of Charles Ryan—dismissed. Margaret Ryan, otherwise 'Daton,' however, the widow of said Charles, claimed and was allowed a small jointure thereof. The Ryans' confiscated estates in the County of Clare (883 acres) were purchased by John Ivers of Mount Ivers, John Cusack of Kilkieheen in said county, and by Hector Vaughan of Knocknemail, King's County, severally.

Lieutenant James Ryan, in Clare's Brigade, was wounded at Lanfield in 1747. He was the second son of Jeremiah Ryan, Esq., of Danganmore, in the County of Kilkenny, and, after his said services in the Brigade, suffered a long confinement in the Castle of Bicetre, and subsequently in Amiens,

* *Story's Impartial History*, part II., p. 209.

from which he was not released until the commencement of 1795, in the August of which year he died. Luke Ryan, a native of Rush near Dublin, some time in Dillon's Regiment at Dunkirk, was subsequently much celebrated in the American war as commander of the *Black Prince* privateer, under commission of the French government. This bold adventurer was tried as a pirate at the Old Bailey in 1782; and then, and on three subsequent occasions, ordered for execution, but reprieved. On the conclusion of peace he obtained his liberty through the mediation of the Court of Versailles, and expected to enjoy the hard-earned fruits of his daring and reckless exploits—a fortune of £70,000, which he had lodged in a mercantile house at Roscoff in Brittany; but his crafty bankers, taking advantage, it is said, of his legal incapacity to sue, applied that large sum to their own use, and the wild career of this bold seaman terminated in the King's Bench Prison, where he died in 1789.*

CAPTAIN DANIEL NEILAND.

IN reference to this name it can only be stated, that his namesake Daniel 'Nelan' was Bishop of Kildare in 1583; that in 1611 Donald Cooke had a grant of the wardship of James, son and heir of *Daniel* Neylan, late of Ballyelly in the County of Clare, deceased; and that *William* Nelane had in 1678 a confirmatory grant of 495 acres in the same County, while in 1681 Edward Nelane, Anny, his wife, Mick Nelane, Ellen, his wife, and Edward Nelane, junior, son of said Mick and

* *D'Alton's History of County Dublin*, p. 431.

Ellen, passed patent for 152 acres also in Clare.—William 'Naylan' was a Cornet, and James 'Neylan' a Quarter-Master, in Lord Clare's Dragoons.

LIEUTENANT WINTER BRIDGMAN.

A GRANT of lands in Clare in 1670 to Cornelius Clanchy contained a saving of the right of Henry Bridgman to a mortgage thereon, and the patent prescribed that certain parcels, thereby conveyed, should be called for ever Castle Bridgman, and other parcels Bridgmans-town. In 1747 Harry Bridgman, a Lieutenant in Clare's Brigade, was killed at Lauffield.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM SHEENAN.

IN 1645 William Shynan, styled of Moshaneglass, County of Cork, and possibly the grandfather of the above Lieutenant, was attainted; while in twenty years after, Dermot O'Shinan, of the County of Limerick, received, in the Act of Settlement, Royal thanks for services beyond the sea. The attainder of this officer describes him as of Kilbolane, County of Cork.

LIEUTENANT BARNARD SALE.

THE name of 'Sale' and 'Salle' is of record in Ireland from the time of Edward the Second, but nothing has been ascertained of this officer or his family. Two of the name of 'Sales' were Cornet and Quarter-Master respectively in Sir Neill O'Neill's Dragoons.

LIEUTENANT NICHOLAS COMYN.

THE name de Comine, Comines or Comyn is of Norman origin, introduced into England at the conquest, whence it soon afterwards extended to Scotland. In Ireland it is of record from the time of Edward the Second, and, on Ortelius's Map, the family is especially located in the Barony of Small-County, Limerick.

In 1181 John Comyn, a native of England, was, on the recommendation of Henry the Second, elected Archbishop of Dublin. "When that monarch could no longer keep this see vacant and absorb its revenues, he resolved that a dignity of so much influence and value should not be entrusted to an Irishman; entertaining some apprehensions, perhaps justifiable at the crisis, that a native might consummate with more hostility those political objects which his predecessor, Archbishop Laurence O'Toole, laboured to effect in peace."*

In 1325 William 'Comyn' had a treasury order for seventy pounds, on account of his expenses in the marches of Leinster, exploring the passes of the Irish of the mountains, and doing service to the state; as well as by slaying Moriertagh, son of Hugh Oge O'Toole, and taking prisoners sundry others of the mountain septs, and delivering them into the Castle of Dublin.† He was afterwards knighted, and had a grant of lands within the manor of Balgriffyn, near Dublin. In 1356 he was appointed Captain of the Ward of Tallaght, a very

* *D'Alton's Memoirs of the Archbishops of Dublin*, p. 68.

† *Rot. Claus. 18 Edw. 2 Canc. Hib.*

important post of trust in the existing state of the Pale: in the same year he was Sheriff and Escheator of Dublin. In 1382 Humphrey Comyn was Sheriff of the Crosses of the County of Tipperary. In 1390 Jordan Comyn was one of two influential proprietors appointed to assess and collect a state subsidy off the Barony of Moygoish, County of Meath (afterwards Westmeath), as was John Comyn to a like duty in the Baronies of Delvin, Mullingar, and Ferbill. In 1418 Thomas Comyn was Mayor of Limerick, and about the same time Elizabeth Comyn was seised of the manor and lordship of Bannow, County of Wexford.

George Comyn of Limerick was one of the Confederates at the Supreme Council of Kilkenny in 1646. Captain John and Major Philip Comine appear on the Roll of Adjudications of Decrees for the '1649' Officers. In 1681 John Comyne and Margaret, his wife (daughter of Dame Joan White) had a confirmatory grant of 213 acres in Clare, to hold to their heirs male, remainder to her right heirs for ever.—Besides this Lieutenant, a William Comyn was one of the Ensigns in Colonel Butler's Infantry, as was — Comin in Sir John FitzGerald's, and a third in Lord Mountcashel's; yet none of these names appear attainted in 1691, but only a James 'Coman' of Kilcrea. At the sale of the Forfeited Estates in 1703, John Cusack of Kilkiseene, County of Clare, purchased an estate in that county, which had theretofore been the property of John Comyn.

LIEUTENANT MICHAEL SCANLAN.

THE Mac Scanlans were a sept of Louth, from whom the ancient locality of Bally-Mac-Scanlan took its name. The

O'Scanlans, of whom this officer appears to have been a member, were of Pobble-O'Brien in the Counties of Limerick and Kerry. In 1261 Dr. Patrick O'Scanlan, who had previously been Bishop of Raphoe, was translated to the Primacy of Armagh.

ENSIGN — DODD.

THIS name, of an antiquity that preceded the Norman Conquest of England, was found then widely scattered over its various districts, and is now principally represented by Whitehall Dod of Cloverley in Shropshire. In the reign of Edward the Third a branch of this family was transplanted to Ireland, and its descendants are traceable thence in the records of that country. Early in the reign of James the First, Roger Dod, who had been Dean of Salop, was consecrated Bishop of Meath; he died however soon after his appointment. Charles Dod was a Captain in the army of his Royal namesake, and, having been taken prisoner at Edge-hill, was only released by interest made with Cromwell, whereupon he was sent over to Ireland, where he married a daughter of Edward King, the first Protestant Bishop of Elphin, by whom he had two sons, James and John; the latter had by his wife, Miss Sterling, six sons. In 1654 Paul Dodd was one of the Sheriffs of Galway, and its Mayor in two years after. Two of this name were however attainted in King James's Parliament of 1689, being described 'of Wexford,' as was another 'of the County Sligo,' while no Dodd appears on the outlawries of 1691.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL DANIEL O'DONOVAN'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	-----	-----
Cornelius O'Driscoll, Lieutenant-Colonel.		
Sir Alphonso Mottit, Major.		
Donogh O'Donovan.	Richard Donovan.	-----
Daniel Fitz-Richard O'Donovan.	-----	-----
Daniel Regan.	-----	-----
Daniel O'Donovan, Jun.	-----	-----
Joseph Fox, Grenad.	-----	-----
<hr/>		
Denis M'Croghan.		
Randall Hurley.		
Teigue Hurley.		
John Mahon.	— Fialvey.	— Gregson.
— O'Mahon.		
William Coggan.		
Denis Mahony.		
— Carew.		
James Goolde.		
Der. O'Connor.		
Denis M'Cartie.		
Teigue M'Cartie.		
Teigue O'Donovan.		
Daniel M'Donough O'Donovan.		
Richard O'Donovan.		
Hugh Donovan.		

All the names, below the middle line, are gathered from the very interesting family papers of the O'Donovan. They also notice seventeen Lieutenants, fifteen Ensigns, six 'Reformados,' a Chaplain, and a Quarter-Master; but none appear in the Army List, here undertaken to be illustrated; nor are they classed into their respective companies.

COLONEL DANIEL O'DONOVAN.

THE O'Donovans were at a very early period Chiefs of Cairbre-Aodbha, the present Barony of Kenry, County of Limerick, where their chief Castle was at Bruree. They afterwards moved southward over the plains of Hy-Figeinte, situated in the Barony of Conilloe, in the same county, and extending into Kerry. "When driven thence," writes the well-known Irish antiquarian, Doctor O'Donovan, "by the Baron of Offaley, they appear to have sunk into comparative inferiority in their newly acquired settlements in O'Driscoll's country, whither they were soon followed by a branch of the McCarthys, similarly expelled from the plains of Cashel: one fact is certain, that they (the O'Donovans) paid no tribute in Hy Figeinte, as being senior to both McCarthy and O'Brien, descended as they were from Daire Cearb, the second son of Olioll Flannbeg, King of Munster, while the McCarthys came from Lughaidh, the third son of the same Olioll." It does, however, appear that in this, their Cork territory, they were Lords of Clan-Cathail, an extensive district in West Carbery, with their chief residence at Castle Donovan, while the Castles of Banduff and Rahine also belonged to them.

This Sept declined to send any Representative to Perrot's Parliament of 1585. Donell O'Donovan was then their Chief, as proved by a decree of Chancellor Loftus, dated 12th February, 1592, wherein it was decided that "Donell O'Donovan, son of Donell McTeigue, by Ellen ny Leary his wife, had proved his lawful election in 1584, as the O'Donovan in succession to his father, who died seised of the Lordship and hereditaments of Clancahill, being a customary Lordship, and that Sir Owen Mac Cartie *reagh* was Chieftain of Carbrie

by right, and not by usurpation, when he delivered a 'rodd' to Donnell now 'O'Donovan;' and Donell, being the elder brother, the complainants being both of one father and mother, after marriage duly celebrated, he had best right to succeed his said father and to be O'Donovan, and to have and enjoy the lordship of Clancahill."* This Donell was afterwards actively engaged in the war of Munster; and he, with Florence Mac Cartie and Owen Mac 'Eggan,' at the close of the year 1599, directed an appeal to invite the co-operation of Donogh Moyle Mac Cartie in their opposition to the Queen; concluding, "Therefore, if ever you will be ruled by us, or tender the wealth of yourself and your country, we are hereby earnestly to request you to come and meet us tomorrow at 'Cloudghe;' and so requesting you not to fail hereof in anywise, to God's keeping we commit you. O'Neale's camp at Imiscare, March 2, 1599." When the King of Spain soon after sent over to Munster a supply of men on his pay and entertainment, one hundred were assigned to the command of Donell O'Donovan; and in 1602, of £3,710 which that monarch remitted for his adherents here, £200 was appropriated for 'O'Donovan.' Donell contrived to avert confiscation, but, after the accession of James the First (in 1608), thought it prudent to surrender his estates, and had a regrant thereof in 1615, as Donell O'Donovan of Castle Donovan. The patent enumerates the townlands, &c., of a very extensive territory, "with all the customs, royalties, dues and privileges heretofore or now granted, due and payable to said Donell and his ancestors in the ports, bays, or creeks of Castlehaven, Squince, Clonkeogh, and the western part of Glandara, with erection of two manors out of certain parcels of the premises,

* Decree, 12th February, 1592.

to be respectively styled Castle Donovan and Rahine, and liberty to impark 500 acres for each, with courts, tolls, markets, and fairs." At the same time, on a similar surrender, a like grant passed to Donell *oge ny* Cartain O'Donovan, of Cloghetradbally, County of Cork; and to Moriertagh O'Donovan, his son, of Ardagh, in said county; giving to them also sundry castles, with an immense extent of townlands and chiefries, and the 'customs, royalties, and privileges due and payable to said Donell and his ancestors in the port of Glandore;' a large prescribed territory being thereby erected into the manor of Cloghetradbally, with liberty to impark five hundred acres, to hold courts leet and baron, &c.

Donell of Castle Donovan died about 1638, leaving seven sons, Daniel, Teigue, Murrough, Donogh, Dermod, Richard, and Keadagh. An original letter, dated in September, 1665, from Lady Clanricarde to James Duke of Ormonde, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, states that two of these sons were Captains, and that one of them with his whole company was cut down at the battle of Rathmines; the other slain in his Majesty's service beyond seas.* The Attainders of 1643 include Hugh O'Donovan of Dellygymore, Donell O'Donovan the elder (then deceased), and his son Donell or Daniel O'Donovan *oge* of Castle Donovan, Murrough son of Donell O'Donovan of Cloghetradbally (the Moriertagh of the above patent of 1615), Richard of Ballyganeagh, and Murrough of Carrew-gariffe, all in the County of Cork.

On the death of the above Donell the elder, in 1638, Daniel *oge*, as his eldest son, was duly inaugurated Chief of Clancathill. He died in 1660, and by an order of the Privy Council in the following year, this Colonel Daniel, who was his only

* *Sir Bernard Burke's Landed Gentry.*

son, was ordered to be restored to all his castles, lands, &c. The Royal declaration of thanks in the Act of Settlement (1662) names two Daniels of the County of Cork, Captain Daniel O'Donovan of Kilcoleman, and Daniel O'Donovan of Forneise; yet, after that recorded acknowledgment, Charles the Second in 1666 confirmed Castle Donovan, Sheehane, &c., (1465 acres in the Barony of West Carbery) to a Cromwellian officer, Lieutenant Nathaniel Evanson. Besides Colonel Daniel, Thomas Donovan was an Ensign in Sir John Fitzgerald's Infantry, and Philip Donovan in Colonel John Barrett's. Colonel Daniel was himself the Portreeve in King James's new Charter to Baltimore, and one of its Representatives in the parliament of 1689. The family papers and relics of this period, which have been liberally supplied in aid of this volume by the O'Donovan, afford singular facilities for illustrating movements and proceedings of this war, and from them most of the ensuing curious notices in this memoir have been adduced.

At the close of the year 1688, 6th March, Colonel Daniel received for the use of his Regiment sundry guns, swords, pistols, muskets, and one small fusee musket. Three days after, "Daniel Mc Donough O'Donovan, a Captain in this Regiment, who lived near Castletown in the Barony of Carbery, having heard that a Mr. Bryan Townsey (Townsend) had gathered there a garrison of 'rebels' (i.e., to King James's government), and was sending abundance of goods, arms, and ammunition for Baltimore by water, with a detachment to convoy them thither, he promptly took twenty of the most resolute of his men, and led them by stratagem up to the castle door, when he demanded admission, with which requisition Townsey complied, on seeing Colonel O'Donovan's order therefor. The Captain found there "twenty-nine fire-

arms, three pistols, and a hundred small bullets, seven swords, three bottles with two horns full of powder, and they threw a firkin of powder (writes the Captain) and a great quantity of leaden bullets into the sea at my arrival." On the 16th of this March, Colonel Daniel had a further order for 413 muskets and 650 swords to distribute amongst his soldiers at Cork; while, on the 9th of July following, after King James had landed, Captain James Goolde, also of this Regiment, received for its use forty-two muskets, sixty belts and thirty-five swords; and on the 14th, fifty-five muskets, seventy-five swords, and seventy-six belts. At the Parliament of Dublin, held in May, 1689, Daniel O'Donovan was one of the Representatives for the Borough of Doneraile, while another Daniel and Jeremiah O'Donovan sat for that of Baltimore. Jeremiah was then the proprietor of Cloghetradbally, which it is said he sold in 1726. On the 25th of July, 1689, Colonel Daniel O'Donovan received a Royal order, signed 'Melfort' (then King James's Secretary of State), directing him to keep all the supernumerary companies of his Regiment over and above thirteen, till further orders for the disposing thereof; and to send an account of their number, with a view to providing for their subsistence. On the 1st of August following, James Gallwey, the agent for clothing the Colonel's Regiment, states his charges as follows:—

	s.	d.
For frize coating, lining, and 'dying' for each man -	10	0
For making the coat and 'britches' - - -	1	2
Hat and hat-band - - - - -	2	0
Pair of shoes and buckle - - - - -	3	9
Shirt and making - - - - -	2	6
Cravat - - - - -	1	0
'Swash' - - - - -	1	0
Pair of 'Stockens' - - - - -	0	7
'Wascoate' - - - - -	2	0
	<hr/>	
	£1	4 0

Some time after the last date, this Colonel presented his petition to the King then in Dublin, setting forth that his (petitioner's) father had "raised for his late Majesty of blessed memory two companies of Foot, and that both petitioner's uncles commanding them were slain, as by letter of his late Majesty annexed may appear: That petitioner was to be restored to an ancient estate of £2,000 *per ann.* by the said letter; but by the partiality of the late government of Ireland, (and, as appears above, with the confirmatory sanction of him of '*blessed memory*') the petitioner was deprived of the benefit thereof, and his estate set out by the late Acts of Settlement: That petitioner suffered long imprisonment by the oppression of the late Earl of Orrery and others, and was tried for his life before the Lord Chief Justice Keatinge and Sir Richard Reynells, on account of the late pretended plot, as the said Lord Chief Justice and your Majesty's Attorney-General can testify; whereby most of his small acquired fortune was exhausted: That petitioner, by commission, raised about Christmas last a Regiment of Foot, and ever since kept them, without any subsistence or relief (from Government), and notwithstanding your Majesty's orders and patent at Cork for quarters, arms, and subsistence, your petitioner could not at all to this day procure any, whereby he was exposed to the censure of those he engaged in his regiment, and they discouraged, being informed the Regiment was disbanded, which could not be otherwise imagined, by the usage your petitioner had from time to time . . . That the people of the country, about your petitioner's habitation and estate, are exposed to the sea, and pirates frequently amongst them, so that it may be requisite, if it so please your Sacred Majesty, to have still men in arms thereabouts for your Majesty's service. May it therefore please your Majesty to order what stands most consistent with Your Majesty's pleasure in the premises, and your

petitioner," &c., &c. Sir Richard Nagle being Secretary at this time, directed a letter of 11th October, 1689, from Dublin Castle to Colonel O'Donovan, in which he wrote, "Sir, I have yours of the 10th instant. The King is very well pleased with you, for the care you have taken of preferring the reformed officers, [the 'reformados' alluded to *ante*, p. 708]. I am glad to hear the good account Sir Edward Scott gives of your Regiment, and I hope now that they are under your immediate care, they will retrieve their credit, lost at Dungannon. The Lords of the Treasury have the care of providing the necessaries for the fort and sentinels; a Commissary is ordered at Cork to pay the subsistence duly there. It is not his Majesty's intention to displace any Captains or subalterns, that have raised their men and recruits; but, when vacancies do happen, he would have the reformed officers preferred, &c. R. Nagle." A memorandum of 28th October in the same year acknowledged the receipt of £500 for Colonel O'Donovan's Regiment, and states allowances:—

	£	s.	d.
"To Captain Regan's soldiers, sergeant and six men, that guarded the money from Dublin " "	1	10	6
To Lieutenant Falvey and Ensign Gregson, that came for the money " " " " "	7	16	0
For the barrel to put the money in " " "	0	1	6
For a bag and to a porter " " " " "	0	5	6, &c.

Another receipt, without date, specifies as applied, to the use of the soldiers of this Regiment, 842 coats, 638 breeches, 446 waistcoats, 886 hats, 218 hatbands, 514 'carawiths,' and 600 bandaliers [cases for charges of powder]. About this time the Earl of Dover, being still in King James's service, wrote to Colonel O'Donovan, then in Kinsale, his Majesty's order, "that the men belonging to the three companies that

are reduced, should be distributed in your Regiment, to fulfil such companies as are not complete; and finding Lieutenant-Colonel Napier's company very weak, you are desired to let him have such men out of the three companies that may complete his company, and the rest you will divide according to the King's order." Soon after, Colonel Churchill compelled the surrender of Kinsale, on honourable terms, the keys having been surrendered to him by this Colonel. In the attack about this time on Castletown, near Castlehaven, "the garrison was commanded by O'Donovan, O'Driscoll, and one Barry. Captain Mac Ronayn made gallant opposition to the besiegers, but was killed there, as were also Colonel O'Driscoll and Captain Teigue O'Donovan.*

At the close of the year 1690, 29th February, Colonel George Hamilton wrote from Bandon to Colonel O'Donovan at his camp, "Sir, there being one John Jackson, sergeant of Captain Ker's company, lately taken by some rapparees, if you will send him to Dunmanway or any other adjacent garrison, I'll send you Sergeant Deady in his place, or two soldiers both of your name, who were sent to Cork when the Assizes 'wor' sitting, so not in my custody. John Roch is at Dunmanway; though a very notorious robber, yet if you own him as a 'shouldier,' he is at your service. What men are in your custody, if you will accept a month's pay, which, 'conform' to military discipline, is the full ransom of any private centinel, I will upon my honour do the same with you, whenever we take any of yours. I 'desaired' Captain Bruce to acquaint you of a servant, one John 'Mack Claud,' who 'brok' open my coffer, and 'mead' amongst the rapparees. If you have any 'sitch' man, I don't doubt of your compliance

* *Story's Impartial History*, part L, p. 151.

in sending him to some of our frontiers, which will singularly 'oblidge,' &c. G. H."

In the following year (1691), sundry letters were addressed to the Hon. Colonel O'Donovan by Captain John Gordon, from Enniskeen and Bandon, by Patt Murray at the former place, by John Melvill at Ross, and Alexander Hamilton from Castlehaven, chiefly relating to exchanges of prisoners. "I am, for my own part," says the latter, in a letter of 6th May, "sensible of your kindness for using my soldiers so kindly, and if ever it be my good fortune to have any of your soldiers prisoners, you may assure yourself they shall have no worse usage. I should be glad the time would allow us to drink one bottle.—No more at present, but I rest your most humble servant—Alexander Hamilton. My service to your Lady and all your family." In a week after, the Colonel received another communication from the last correspondent; "Sir, I received yours in the field, in pursuit of the military who 'has' robbed my 'contributors,' but I have prevented them from carrying off their prey. If you please, I would meet you at your daughter's, or privately or publicly at Skibbereen, for it can do no hurt to me: I have an order under the General's and Judge Crock's hand, for to speak with you if you'll allow me that honour; if you know of any other more convenient let me know with the bearer, with all haste. I will drink a bottle with you very heartily, which I shall bring with me.—No more at present—my service to your Lady—daughter—and all other friends, and we drink your health at present with a cup of 'punsh.' A. Hamilton." Two days after the last date, "a party of the militia of Bandon took Captain Hugh Donovan and six of O'Donovan's Regiment prisoners."* And Colonel O'Donovan himself and

* *Story's Impartial History*, part II., p. 76.

Mac Cartie More were at the same time nearly surprised by the Williamite forces.*

In the middle of May, 1691, the Colonel George Hamilton, before alluded to as stationed at Bandon, and who seems to have had a strong personal friendship for this Colonel, renewed his well-intentioned overtures: "Sir, I have received your last by Captain Hamilton; you'll find I have done you all kindness I could to persuade you to be of our side; I hope you have considered the business, and believe me it will not be in my power to procure such conditions for the future, or yet for you to expect larger terms than now offered. G. H." Hamilton, in two days after, more explicitly offered the Colonel, as by authority, "freedom from all prosecutions for any injury or trespass done by him or by his command since the 1st of August, 1688, to the date" (of the letter), if he would come over; while three days after that, the before-named *Alexander* Hamilton also wrote to this Colonel again from Castlehaven:—"On Saturday, between eight and nine, if it please God, I shall meet you at Clough Castle, with my daughter Nell and one officer or two, and from thence shall do myself the honour to wait upon you and your lady at your quarters." On that very day, Colonel O'Donovan received a marching order from Brigadier Francis Carroll (who, with his Regiment of Dragoons, is before alluded to), in which the Brigadier is styled 'Governor and Commandant-in-Chief of his Majesty's Army in the Counties of Kerry and Cork.' He says herein, "By virtue of an order directed to me by his Grace the Duke of Tyrconnel, you are to march with your Regiment from the town of Killarney to the camp of Athare (Adare), by secure and convenient ways, so as to be there in three days after you march from hence. You are to send

* *Story's Impartial History*, part II., p. 177.

your Major or some other officer to receive further instruction, either at Limerick or Athare, withal to take care that there be no disorder committed, nor pressing of horses or plow-garrons, being the Governor's 'straight' command. Given at Ross." On the 16th of August, "A Dutch vessel, laden with wine and salt, was surprised by O'Donovan's men; but Colonel Beecher, with four boats manned with a party of our men, came about from the island of Shortin, retook the ship, forced twelve of the Irish into the sea who were drowned, and took twenty-four more of them that had got into the boats."*

Immediately on the capitulation of Limerick, this Colonel received a pressing letter from J. Roth, informing him that the writer had received "an order from Lord Lucan to march forthwith to Carrigfoyle, to be embarked in the French fleet, and to give the Regiments in these quarters orders to march that way;" and he recommends Colonel O'Donovan to lose no time in marching his forces, "for the enemy's commander in this country is very precise." In a few days after (12th October), Major-General John Wauchop wrote further to him, "on sight thereof to march with his Regiment to the harbour of Cork for embarkation." The Colonel, was, however, attainted in 1691, by two Inquisitions taken in Dublin, and two in Cork; while, in 1696, two other Inquisitions were held on him in the latter county. There were also then attainted Daniel, son of Richard O'Donovan, William, Hugo, and Murrough, son of Teigue O'Donovan, Cornelius Donovan, Richard Donovan, Richard Donovan, junior, and Donatus Donovan. Colonel Daniel was, however, decreed entitled to the benefit of the Articles of Limerick, and had further a

* *Story's Impartial History*, part II., p. 198.

special pass, dated 4th January, 1692, to permit him "to travel to Timoleague, and thence to Cork, to deliver himself a prisoner to the High Sheriff without molestation, he behaving himself as becometh; unless you have any order contrary from the said Sheriff. Signed, B. Townsend.—

You are also to permit Captain Conolly and Captain Donovan to pass as above. B. T." The Cornelius Donovan, above named on the Attainders, obtained in 1700 a warrant for free pardon on account of his early submitting, his services to suffering Protestants, and his own losses on such occasions.*

At the Court of Claims in this year, Morgan, the eldest son of this Cornelius, claimed and was allowed an estate tail in his Cork confiscations. A certificate of 22nd April, 1708, testifies "that Colonel O'Donovan, on the noise of an invasion in Scotland, voluntarily brought in and delivered to the authorised official a horse, bridle and saddle for her Majesty's service; and after, on the report that the French, that were designed to invade Scotland, were returned to Brest, gave security that the said horse should be redelivered to that officer at any time, when required for Her Majesty's service." He appears to have died soon after (at least before the accession of George the First), when (in 1715) his son and heir, "Richard O'Donovan, *alias* O'Donovan of Banclahan, took the oaths of abjuration and allegiance, and entered into recognizances with security to behave himself peaceably, &c." Such was the ungenerous distrust to which the old Irish were then subjected. The Colonel was twice married; by his first wife, Victoria, daughter of Captain Coppinger, he had only one child, Helena; by his second he had sons, whose male succession became extinct with General Richard O'Donovan

* *Harris's MSS.*, Dub. Soc., v. 10, folio 503.

of the 6th Dragoons; who, after having served with honour in the campaigns in Flanders and Spain, died in 1829 without issue. Helena, the only child of the Colonel's first wife, married the aforesaid Cornelius, who was her cousin. Their issue was (with a younger son Teigue, who married in Jamaica, but died *s. p.*, when his widow married Admiral, afterwards Sir William Burnaby, from whom has descended the present Sir William Crisp Hood Burnaby, of Broughton Hall), an elder brother Morgan, the lineal ancestor of the present O'Donovan. The vesting of the Chieftaincy in his direct ancestors was however suspended, as before suggested, by the existence of issue male of Colonel Daniel by his second wife, until 1829, when this ancient Irish title vested in Morgan William O'Donovan, now of Montpelier, Cork. He is the heir male of Teigue Donovan, the next brother of this Colonel Daniel O'Donovan's father; both being the sons of Daniel or Donell O'Donovan the elder, who was the Chieftain during much of the reigns of Elizabeth and James the First.

A very full memoir of this ancient Sept and its several branches, is given in the Appendix to the Annals of the Four Masters, by one of themselves, the ablest and most trustworthy translator and expounder of a work that, by his care and research, has given a value to Irish History down to the middle of the seventeenth century, far beyond the contemporaneous chronicles of any other nation of Northern Europe. Need the name of John O'Donovan, LL.D., be added after a testimonial to the man so obvious.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CORNELIUS ODRISCOLL

THE ancient Sept of O'Driscoll or O'Hederiscoll were settled in Carberry with Bear and Bantry in the County of Cork. They likewise possessed the island of Cape Clear, the territory about the Bay of Baltimore, and, according to Smith (*History of Cork*), a part of Iveragh in Kerry. Within this ambit they had castles in Dunashed and Dunalong, near Baltimore, both of which were garrisoned by the Spaniards in the war of 1599; they had also a Castle at Dunsamore in Cape Clear Island. In 1310, a period when, as Sir John Davis, the Attorney-General to Queen Elizabeth and King James, expresses himself,* "the mere Irish were not only accounted aliens but enemies, and altogether out of the protection of the law, so as it was no capital offence to kill them," a very remarkable trial took place at Limerick before John Wogan, Lord Justice of Ireland; wherein a William Fitz-Roger, being indicted for the murder of Roger de Cantelon, pleaded that he could not in law be guilty of murder in that instance, for that said Roger (the victim) was an Irishman and not of free blood; that in verity said Roger was of the cognomen of O'Hederiscoll, and not of the name of Cantelon; and the jury found the facts to be so, whereupon the prisoner was acquitted. Smith, in his *History of Waterford*, vol. 1, p. 127, details acts of bitter hostility by the O'Hederiscoll and the Poers against the citizens of that seaport. The Four Masters record throughout, in frequent Annals, the succession of the chiefs of this Sept; and relate a memorable pilgrimage of the

* *Historical Relations*, p. 49.

O'Driscoll *mors* Fynnin (anglicized Florence) and Teigue his son, in 1472, according to the piety of the day, to the shrine of St. James of Compostella in Spain. The father died on his return, as did his son within a month after.

In Perrot's Parliament of 1585, the Sept was represented by the above Fynnin, described in lineage as son of Connor, son of Fynnin, son of Connor. He took an active part in the war of Munster, adhering to O'Neill and the Spanish invaders in 1599, as fully set forth in the *Pacata Hibernia*. When Don Juan de Aguila brought over money from his King for the native chiefs that joined him, £500 thereof was appropriated to Sir Fynnin O'Driscoll and Connor his son. The fatality of national division on grounds of private feuds, is powerfully evinced by a Report of the Lord President of Munster to the Council of England after the battle of Kinsale:—"As for Sir Fynnin O'Driscoll, O'Donovan, and the two sons of Sir Owen Mac Cartie, they and their followers are so *well divided* in factions amongst themselves, as they are falling to preying and killing one another, which we conceive will much avail to the quieting of these parts."* It may be here mentioned that this Sir Fynnin was the son of Donogh O'Driscoll by Mary, only daughter and heiress of Gerald, Lord Courcey, who, by his will of June, 1599, disinherited her, and gave all his estates to his next cousin and heir male, John, son of Edmund Courcey, in tail; and, in default of such his issue, to revert to Queen Elizabeth and her successors for ever. This lady survived her husband, and, after his death married, in 1611, John Galwey of Kinsale, between whom and John Lord Courcey much litigation, as might be expected, ensued.

* *Pacata Hibernia*, vol. 2, p. 505.

Immediately after the battle of Kinsale, this Fynnin's eldest son, Connor, and Connor *oge* his son and heir, then aged nine years, fled in a small bark to Spain. Donnell, another son of Sir Fynnin, passed also to Spain with Don Juan de Aguila, as did likewise Dermot Mac Connogher O'Driscoll, with his brother and sons, and three sons of 'Iffie O'Driscoll.' Connor *oge* afterwards served in the Spanish navy, and was slain in an engagement with the Turks in 1618. Old Sir Fynnin, yielding to the pressure of circumstances, and on the extinction of most of his family, surrendered in 1608 to the King all the territory of Collymore, called O'Driscoll's country, and the soil, shore, and strand of the haven of Baltimore, with the Islands of Inisberkin and three others. The wide extent of this district within the County of Cork is defined in the grant thereof to Thomas Crocke of Baltimore, Esq., which immediately followed. In 1611, however, it appears on record, that said Crocke had license to alienate all Collymore to said Fynnin O'Driscoll, Walter Coppinger, and Donogh O'Driscoll. In 1615 the O'Driscolls' territory was defined as containing the following parishes in the Barony of Carbury, viz.: Myross, Glanbarahan (Castlehaven), Tullagh, Creagh, Kilcoe, Aghadown, and Clare Island.*—The Attainders of 1643 present the names of Teigue and Florence O'Driscoll of Ballymac-Irene, Dermot O'Driscoll of Cruldrou, Fyrmin Mac Eista of Ballineteragh, Cornelius O'Driscoll of Donegall, and Donogh O'Driscoll of the same place, all in the County of Cork. The last-named was then chief of the sept, and died in four years after his attainder. His son Connor married Catherine Mac Cartie, and died before his father, leaving another Donogh

* *O'Donovan's Book of Rights*, p. 47.

then a minor his heir, who in 1654 was expelled from his inheritance by the Cromwellians. *His* son was the above Lieutenant-Colonel, who, in 1662, being then a Lieutenant, received the Royal thanks through the Act of Settlement, 'for services beyond the sea;' as did also Florence O'Driscoll of Ballyhan.

A Captain Driscoll is stated to have had an independent company after the battle of the Boyne. On the 2nd of October after that engagement, 'the Lord Marlborough came to Kinsale with the army; on the 3rd, Major-General Felton and Colonel Fitz-Patrick stormed the old fort called Castle-ni-Park, whereupon the enemy retired into the castle; at the same time three barrels of powder took fire at the gate, and blew up with about forty soldiers; at length the Governor, Colonel O'Driscoll, and 200 of his garrison being killed, the rest surrendered upon quarter." [In the November following, according to a Williamite account, a Colonel O'Driscoll, with Captains O'Donovan and Cronin, were slain in an attack on the garrison of Castletown, in the County of Cork.]

On the authority of the *Appendix to King's State of the Protestants*, it would appear that a Francis Napper was Lieutenant-Colonel of this Regiment in 1690. The O'Driscolls attainted in 1691 were the above Colonel *Cornelius* O'Driscoll, *Cornelius* O'Driscoll, jun., and eight others in the County of Cork, viz.: Thadeus, Alexander, Dermod, Coursie and Daniel his son, Michael, son of Brown Driscoll, with Dennis and Florence O'Driscoll of Bally-island. One of these was a Captain in Colonel Owen Mac Cartie's Infantry. *Cornelius*, junior, appears identical with an officer in Spain, styled *Le Sieur Corneille* O'Driscoll, distinguished during the great War of the Succession in 1707 and 1708, when he was Lieutenant-Colonel to the Regiment of Dragoons of the

famous Count Daniel O'Mahony, before alluded to (*ante*, p. 502-3). At the Court of Claims in 1700, the Archbishop of Dublin claimed and was allowed an estate in fee in some of the Cork confiscations of the above Lieutenant-Colonel; while the castle, town, and lands of Bally-Mac-Rowan, other parts thereof, were in 1703 sold to the Hollow Swords' Blades Company. From the above Lieutenant-Colonel Cornelius has lineally descended the present William-Henry O'Driscoll, his great-great-grandson and heir male, now the head of this ancient sept.

Shortly after the termination of this war, Colonel Cornelius O'Driscoll addressed a petition, on behalf of the inhabitants of Carbury, to the Lord Viscount Clare, Governor of the County and of the City of Cork; wherein he shewed 'that King William had been graciously pleased, for the preservation of his subjects and kingdom, to order several places of strength in Cork to be demolished, through fear of the rebellious intentions of disaffected persons; most of which had been accordingly rased; but that the fortress of Aghadown was left near the sea, in the same state it hath hitherto been, being a place for securing above 1,500 men; which puts a great terror on his majesty's subjects thereabout,' and that it should be demolished was the prayer of this petition.

MAJOR SIR ALPHONSO MOTTIT.

[SIR Alphonso appears to have been one of the French officers, who came over early in 1689 for King James's service, at which time he had ranked a Captain, and soon after was made a Major in this Regiment.]

CAPTAIN DANIEL REGAN.

THE O'Regans were a native sept of Meath, of whom was Maurice Regan, reputed secretary of Dermot Mc Murrough, from whom the anonymous author of a well-known Anglo-Norman poem, on the Invasion of Ireland, derived much information for his narrative; a very incorrect version of which has been published in the first part of *Harris's Hibernica*.—The above officer appears to have been the 'Major' Regan who was afterwards killed at the siege of Derry. The most remarkable of the name in this war was, however; Sir Teigue O'Regan, a truly gallant and, to his king, loyal officer. In May, 1690, he was Governor of Charlemont, "when," says Story, "cannon and mortar were sent up to force old Teigue from his nest, if he would not quit it otherwise." On the 12th of that month, this veteran, "his provisions having been spent, and no hopes of relief appearing, desired a parley," and ultimately surrendered on terms of the garrison being allowed to march out with their arms and baggage.* Next year this veteran, after the battle of Aughrim, was deputed, with such aid as he might obtain from Brigadier Baldearg O'Donnell, to defend Sligo; 'but though, by *his* desertion, deprived of every chance of relief,' says O'Callaghan, 'old Sir Teigue did not give up his post, until, with only 600 harassed men and twelve days' provisions, and the town of Sligo and the outworks of his fort in the enemy's hands, he found himself exposed to the assault of

* *Clarke's James II.*, v. 2, p. 386.

5,000 fresh men, sent against him from Dublin under Lord Granard ; the fort was then (Sept. 14th) given up on good terms, namely, that the garrison with arms and baggage should be allowed to join the rest of the Irish army in Limerick, that it should receive, out of the stores in the Fort, for support during the march there, twelve days' beef and bread, and that all the little Irish garrisons in the country about Sligo should have the benefit of the capitulation.'

CAPTAIN JOSEPH FOX.

THIS family name has been in some instances anglicised from an Irish Sept, O' ' Sionagh,' who were seised in Teffia, County of Westmeath, of a territory extending over parts of the baronies of Rathconrath and Clonlonan, with parcel of the barony of Kilcoursey, in the King's County. The head of the Sept in the time of Elizabeth was known by the title of the Fox ; and he it was who obtained large grants from her Majesty in the latter county, with the title of Lord Kilcoursey. In 1607, 1610, and 1611, Pat. Fox of Dublin, had grants of sundry lands in the Counties of Longford, Westmeath, Dublin, and City of Dublin. In 1608 he had a grant of the wardship of Richard, son and heir of William Delamare, late of Fulmont in Westmeath ; and his obituary, in 1618, styling him Patrick Fox, knight, says he died seised of sundry premises in that county, and that Nathaniel Fox, his son and heir, was at the time of his father's decease aged thirty years and married. This Nathaniel died in 1634, seised of the Castle of Rariagh and other lands in Longford and Westmeath, leaving Patrick Fox his son and heir, then

aged twenty and married. Nathaniel had seven other sons, Matt., James, John, Francis, Martin, Simon, and Michael, with three daughters. The only individual of the name recorded as attainted in 1642 was Arthur Fox of Cromlin, County of Dublin, who was afterwards, by Cromwell's Act of 1652, excepted from pardon for life and estate.

In 1666 this Captain Joseph had a confirmatory grant of 3,676 acres in Waterford, and 3,045 in Tipperary. Four other officers of the name appear on this Army List, while that of the Attainders of 1691 presents eight.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

BRYAN, LORD IVEAGH'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	-----	-----
Bryan Magennis, 1st, Francis Wauchop, 2nd,	} Lieut.-Colonel.	
Conn Magennis.		William Carr.

BRYAN MAGENNIS, LORD IVEAGH.

THE Magennises were from very ancient time the territorial Lords of Iveagh, in Dalaradia (County of Down), claiming their descent from the famous warrior Connall Cearnach, and ranking as the head of the Clanna Rory. In 1314, when Edward the Second sought the aid of the magnates of Ireland, he directed an especial letter missive to Admilis 'Mac Anegus, *Duci Hibernicorum de Onenagh*,' he being then the Magennis. In 1380, when Edmund Mortimer, who had married the grand-daughter of Edward the Third, came over to Ireland, various native chiefs waited upon him, and amongst them Art Magennis, the Lord of Iveagh, "who," says the Four Masters, "was treacherously taken prisoner at Mortimer's residence, in consequence of which the Irish, and many of the English themselves, became afraid to place any confidence in him, or trust themselves to his power." This Magennis died in two years after of the plague, at Trim, where he was imprisoned. In 1402 King Henry the Fourth granted to John More the fee of the manor of Rathskeagh, described as lying on the marches of Dundalk, near O'Neill, Magennis, and O'Hanlon, Irish enemies, to hold at the yearly render of a sparrow-hawk.

In 1418 the celebrated Lord Furnival, having made a foray on Iveagh, sustained a severe defeat; and an immense number of the English, say the Four Masters, were slain or taken prisoners by Magennis on that occasion. In 1426 Manus Mac Hynnous was constituted Constable of Trim, and in 1550 Arthur Magennis was Bishop of Dromore, while

Eugene (Owen) Magennis was about the same time Bishop of Derry. At Perrot's Parliament of 1585 this Sept was represented by Hugh, the son of Donal *oge*, son of Donal *ciar* (of the dark-brown hair). On the Plantation of Ulster, Bryan Oge, son of Rory Magennis of Edenticallow, County of Down, having surrendered all his lordship, precinct, or circuit of Killwarlin, with all the townlands within said territory, obtained a re-grant thereof in 1611, to hold same thenceforth free from Royal composition. Other members of the Sept obtained grants of estates in the same county. Sir Arthur Magennis, also, releasing to the King all his claim and right to the territory of Iveagh, had in 1613 a grant of various and extensive townlands of his old inheritance within Iveagh, the extent of which was soon after directed to be ascertained on Inquisition. Many others of the Sept were then induced, in prudence to seek similar compromises of their ancient titles.

Arthur, Lord Viscount Magennis, and Daniel Magennis of Angestown, County of Meath, were attainted in 1642. At the Supreme Council in 1646 sat Arthur Magennis, Bishop of Down and Connor, as one of the Spiritual Peers, while of the Commons were five of the Sept. Cromwell's denouncing ordinance of 1652 excepted from pardon for life and estate — Magennis, Viscount Iveagh, Sir Con Magennis of the County of Down, Knight, and four others of the name. The declaration of Royal thanks in the Act of Settlement includes Captain Phelim Magennis and Lieutenant Bryan Magennis of the Province of Ulster, with Lieutenant Con 'Mac Gennis' of Iveagh, County of Down. In 1681 Anthony, son of Brian Mc Gennis, had a confirmatory grant of 372 acres in Galway; as had Bryan Mc Ginnis of 482 in the same county; while Elizabeth Magennis passed patent

for 3,012 in Roscommon. On the Pension List of the Establishment for 1687-8, the name of Arthur, Lord Viscount Iveagh, appears for an annuity of £300. Besides Colonel Lord Iveagh, the name of Magennis is commissioned on six other Regiments, viz., in Colonel Maxwell's and Sir Neill O'Neill's Dragoons, and in the Earl of Antrim's, John Hamilton's, Cormuck O'Neill's, and Art Mac Mahon's Regiments of Infantry.

The Lord Iveagh and his Sept furnished King James with two Regiments, one of Dragoons and the other of Infantry. This nobleman sat in the Parliament of 1689 (his outlawry of 1642 having been reversed); while in the Commons, Murtagh Magennis of Greencastle and Eiver Magennis of Castlewellan, Esqrs., represented the County of Down, and Bernard Magennis of Ballygorionbeg was one of the Members for the borough of Killileagh. Lord Iveagh was also appointed Lord Lieutenant of Down, while two other Magennises were his Deputy Lieutenants.—In June, 1691, two officers of this Sept were killed at Athlone, and at the battle of Aughrim was taken prisoner Lieutenant-Colonel Murtoagh Magennis (for to that rank had a Captain of Sir Neill O'Neill's Dragoons arrived, by reason of the slaughter of that gallant Regiment at the Boyne). When Galway surrendered in a few days after, Lady Iveagh and her daughter, being then resident in the town, had an especial protection for themselves in the Articles of Capitulation.

Lord Iveagh married the Lady Margaret De Burgh, daughter of William, the seventh Earl of Clanricarde. At the close of the war of the Revolution in Ireland, he did not accompany the Irish army to France, but entered the Imperial or Austrian service, with a choice battalion of 500, part of 2,000, Irish troops of King James's old army, who were landed

from Cork at Hamburgh, in June, 1692. See *ante*, p. 368. Another portion of this Sept did, however, go to France, and was there embodied with followers of M'Mahon, Maguire, and other Ulster Regiments.* The Attainders of 1691 present twelve of the name.

FRANCIS WAUCHOP, LIEUTENANT-
COLONEL,

HE was a Scottish gentleman, a descendant, it might seem, of James Wauchop of Ballygraphen, naturalized by James the First on the plantation of Ulster, and doubtless akin to Brigadier John Wauchop hereafter noticed. Tyrconnel gave him this Commission. He served throughout all this war in Ireland, and, on its termination, accompanying the exiles to France, he was engaged in the Brigade service in the many Continental campaigns, that succeeded from the treaty of Limerick to the close of the great war of the Spanish succession; after which he passed, with the permission of the French monarch, from his service to that of Spain.

ENSIGN WILLIAM CARR.

A THOMAS CARR had a confirmatory grant of 360 acres in the Queen's County in 1668, but this officer appears to have

* *O'Callaghan's Green Book*, p. 353, and *Irish Brigades*, vol. 1, p. 359.

been a cadet of the family of Carr, who, on the plantation of Ulster, or rather earlier, were enfeoffed on the lands of Balle-dock or Carrstown in the Little Ardes, by the Savages of Portaferry. That property descended in the Carrs from father to son until about 1762; when it vested in three daughters of Rowland Carr, of whom one having died, and the other two having intermarried with persons of the name of Mac Henry, the property was sold in 1792 to — Pitter, in whose representatives it now is.*

* Per information of John W. Hanna, Esq., Downpatrick.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL ROGER M'ELLCOTT'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	Donough Mac Fineen. (M'Carty.)	Charles M'Carty.
Teigue M'Carty, Lieutenant-Colonel.	-----	-----
[Maurice Hussey, substituted as Lieut.-Colonel in 1690.]	— Harding.	
[Edmund Fitzgerald, Major]		
Daniel M'Carty.	Teigue M'Auliffe.	Daniel Dowling.
Oliver Stephenson.	Nicholas Stephenson.	John Collamore.
Daniel O'Donoghoo.	Callixtus O'Donoghoo.	Charles M'Carty.
Owen M'Carty.	— O'Donoghue.	— Callaghan.
John Fitz-Gerald.	Garrett Fitz-Maurice.	Nicholas Fitz-Gerald.
George Aylmer.	Peter Aylmer.	John Connor.
Redmund Ferriter.	David Rice.	Maurice Ferriter.
Charles M'Carty.	Turlogh Sweeny.	Owen M'Carty.
David Fitz-Gerald.	James Fitz-Gerald.	John M'Ellicott.
Edmund Fitz-Maurice.	Thomas Ellicott.	Valentine M'Ellicott.
Teigue M'Carty.	William Harding.	Daniel Connor.

COLONEL ROGER MAC ELLICOTT.

THIS name is wholly distinct from that of M'Gillicuddy, and its early connection with Kerry is shewn by the fact, that one of the parishes of this County is called Bally-Mac-Ellicott. In 1604 John William Mac Elligot and Thomas Mac Elligot had two of those pardons, which the policy of King James the First so liberally dispensed; yet, when in 1613 Sir Thomas Roper, Knight, passed patent for various lands in Munster, amongst these were estates in the County of Kerry, described as parcel of the lands of Ulick Mac Elligott, attainted. In the Patent Rolls of 1625, is a pardon of alienation to Maurice M'Elligott, sanctioning his granting over to his nephew and heir, John M'Elligott, (*inter alia*) Tullygarron, Lisardbouly, Glandonellane, and Tourreagh, all of which afterwards passed, by the marriage of an heiress of this name, into the Chute family, and are still in the possession of Richard Chute of Blennerville, late Sheriff of Kerry. An Inquisition was held on Maurice's estates in 1624, as was another on those of John M'Elligott in 1631.

From the Roll of this Regiment it seems to have been thoroughly of Kerry formation, and it was part of the Irish army which King James, before his abdication, brought over to England, as a force on whose fidelity he could rely. On one occasion during its sojourn in England, "the King," writes the Earl of Clarendon in his Journal, "went to Hampton Court to see 'Mac Gillyoudd's' Regiment, lately come out of Ireland."* In June, 1688, this force was ordered

* *Singer's Correspondence of Lord Clarendon, &c.*, vol. 2, p. 190.

to return to its native country; on the way to which, at Chester, the Colonel received intelligence of the birth of the young Prince, when he wrote (16th June), "I am enraptured at the birth of a Prince, and Secretary Blathwayte may be assured that the whole Regiment shall, according to their duty, at the hour appointed, with very signal tokens express their overflowing joys for our new-born Prince." Accordingly, he again wrote from thence the 30th June to Blathwayte, promising a full relation of his journey into Ireland, and begging to learn if his appearance at court immediately were necessary. "Among the *Southwell MSS.*," writes Mr. Rowan, "was a letter from Chester to this Secretary of State, setting forth how enthusiastically the Irish Regiment (i.e., McElligott's) drank the health of the new-born Prince of Wales; while another from the authorities of that city complained that the excise would suffer, from the way in which the Irish force had marched away without paying their tavern bills." "My ears," writes Captain Shakerly, the Governor of Chester Castle (August 29th, 1688), "are filled with the debts the officers have left unpaid, which if not speedily paid, the public houses will be broken here and the revenue of the excise unpaid." In the Parliament of 1689, this Colonel Roger McEllicott and Cornelius McGillicuddy of the Irish Sept of the Reeks, were the Representatives, in the Parliament of Dublin, for the borough of Ardfert. Of McEllicott, who was then Governor of Kinsale, D'Avaux* wrote to M. de Seignelay, immediately before the meeting of that Parliament, 'En attendant, Monsieur, que j'aye l'honneur de vous faire scavoir celuy que j'auray choisy, vous pouvez ordonner aux maistres de bastemens qui porteront des lettres, les donner a

* *Negotiations*, p. 184.

M. MacElligott, gouverneur de Kinsale, c'est un fort honeste homme de mes amis, et qui me les fera tenir fort ponctuellement.'

In September, 1690, occurred the siege of Cork, where the future Duke of Marlborough, theretofore the friend of James the Second, fought against him. The City was numerously garrisoned, and its governor was this Colonel Mac Ellicott, who, according to King James, "showed more courage than prudence, in refusing the good conditions which were offered him at first." Indeed, the Duke of Berwick had so little thought of its sustaining a siege, that he ordered him to burn the town, and retire with his garrison into Kerry. But, instead of that, he suffered himself to be besieged, and, though in no condition to hold it out, did so however for five days against Marlborough at the head of a regular besieging force of above 10,600 Foot and 1,500 Horse, provided with every requisite for success, and aided by the fire of two ships of war, that played their cannon through the walls, and threw their bombs into the place. At last, a considerable breach being made, and no more than two small barrels of powder left, the garrison, on the approach of a last general assault which it would be impossible to resist, surrendered as prisoners of war, to the number of between four and five thousand men. The terms of the capitulation (a copy of which is preserved in *Harris's MSS. Dub. Soc.*, vol. 10, p. 158) were, however, most disgracefully violated.* Colonel Roger was, on this surrender, sent over a prisoner to the Tower of London, where, as appears from his own petition, he was detained three or four years; having, however, the liberty of the Tower at large, and sometimes going out into the town

* See *O'Callaghan's Green Book*, pp. 235-8.

to the bagnio for his health, on order of the governor. The continuance of his imprisonment, it is averred, resulted from Lord Clancarty's escape (see *ante* p. 117), after which he was also kept close prisoner, "without giving any new cause of offence, and was reduced in health to the last extremity." In June, 1697, he was exchanged and permitted to pass over to France, where, on the formation of the Regiment of Clancarty, he was appointed its Colonel, Edward Scott its Lieutenant-Colonel, and Cornelius Murphy its Major.

This Regiment was, with Dillon's, engaged at the memorable siege of Barcelona, the capture of which rewarded their valour and led to the treaty of Ryswick, and the termination of the war.* From the mention of a General McElligott amongst a number of great military or civil officers of Irish birth or descent in the Austrian service, who dined together in Vienna at a banquet on St. Patrick's Day, 1778 (see *ante*, p. 503), it is probable that the brave Colonel McEllicott emigrated to and settled in the Imperial dominions, where the name was perpetuated in the Austrian Army till the close of the last century (see *post*, at Colonel Cuconaught McGuire). Before the liberation of Lafayette, his family and companions, in 1797, from their confinement by the Austrian government, it appears that a Captain McElligott was entrusted with their detention as state prisoners; and that to his treatment of and conduct towards them, the prisoners bore grateful testimony."†

* *O'Connor's Milit. Mem.* pp. 199 and 230.

† *O'Callaghan's Green Book*, p. 286.

[LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MAURICE
HUSSEY.]

HIS name or rank does not appear on the present Army List, but is inserted on the authority of the appendix to *King's State of the Protestants*, as is also the name of

[MAJOR EDMUND FITZGERALD.]

THE preceding remark, on the Lieutenant-Colonel, equally applies to this Major.

CAPTAIN DANIEL DONOGHUE.

THE O'Donoghues constituted an ancient Sept of the County of Cork, from which they were expelled in the twelfth century by the McCartys and O'Mahonys. Thence settling in Kerry, they displaced the O'Carrolls and other families of the race of Conaire, who had previously inhabited the country round Lough Lene and Killarney; erected a new territory there, to which was given the name of Onagh-i-Donoghue. The O'Donoghues of Lough Lene were of Royal Munster lineage, their ancestor, Dubh-da-Bhoireann, who was slain in 957, having been King of that province, and his son Donald commanded the forces of Louth and Munster at the battle of Clontarf.* The Sept was distinguished into the

* *O'Donovan's Book of Rights*, pp. 60 and 72.

lines of O'Donoghue More and O'Donoghue Ross, and the annals of Innisfallen are, as might be expected, very full in notices of each. They do, however, record an atrocious sacrilege perpetrated in 1180 by Maoldun, son of Daniel O'Donoghue on that lovely island. "He carried away all temporal treasures and other goods, that were kept therein as in a sanctuary, and under the care of the clergy; he also gathered the gold, silver, with all precious vestments and other clothes, without respect to God or man." It would seem that as an atonement for this desecration, the noble religious house of Jerpoint was founded about this time, for Cistercians, by Donogh O'Donoghue, styled Prince of Ossory, whose tomb, sculptured in bold relief, is shown in the Chancel of that interesting ruin. This, it may be added was long reputed one of the most influential and wealthy of the monastic order, which, in Ireland, spread itself over the fertilest districts of the country, and acquired such political influence, that the abbotts of twelve of its Irish establishments sat and ranked as Mitred Lords of Parliament.

The O'Donoghue continued to be a powerful Sept in Kerry until, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, taking part with the unfortunate Earl of Desmond, their estates were confiscated and their strength broken down. In 1605, Theobald Bourke, Baron of Castleconnel, had a grant of (*inter alia*) Glenflesk, containing twenty-one carucates, 'almost all mountain bog, and unprofitable,' part of the estate of Geoffrey O'Donoghue of Glinne, 'dead in rebellion;' and in 1613, Valentine Browne of Molahiffe had a grant of Onaght-O'Donoghue More, in the country of Desmond, the manor and site of the Castle of Ross-O'Donoghue, the islands of Innisfallen and Mucruss, and sundry other islands therein, with all the waters and fishings to said manor appertaining, all which premises (says the

patent) had been purchased by the grantee's father, Sir Nicholas Browne, from the Earl of Clancar, who held same in tail male under letters patent of 1588. Teigue O'Donoghue of Westmanehy in the county of Cork, is the single individual of the Sept who appears on the Roll of 1642 Attainders; and on these of 1691, are named only —— Donoghue of Kilfinan and William Donoghue of Newtown in the same county; yet were there engaged in this campaign, besides the above Captain Daniel and Lieutenant Callixtus, Geoffrey Donoghue of the Glynnns in Colonel Nicholas Browne's Regiment, with a Captain in Owen MacCartie's, and a third an Ensign in Major-General Boisseleau's.

CAPTAIN GEORGE AYLMER.

OF this family, see *ante*, p. 197, &c. The original appointment of this officer, 'our trusty and well beloved George Alymer,' to be 'a Captain in our Regiment of Guards,' notifies the Royal will and pleasure that he do 'take place and command upon occasion in our army, as youngest *Lieutenant-Colonel* therein, &c. —— "Given at our Court at Dublin Castle, the 24th day of August, 1689, and in the fifth year of our reign.—By his Majesty's command, Ri. Nagle."* This Aylmer was of the old line of Lyons, and theretofore, as appears by the Army List, had been placed a Captain in that Regiment. Four years previous to the date of the

* The original commission, endorsed No. 122, is in the possession of Michael Valentine Aylmer, Esq., the lineal representative and heir male of the above George.

commission, he married Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Valentine Browne, subsequently created Baron Castleross and first Viscount Kenmare; and himself was one of the Representatives of the County of Kildare in King James's Parliament of 1689. Walker, in his *History of the Siege of Derry*, says that a Sir George Alymer was taken prisoner there; but if the remark applies to this individual, he was subsequently engaged in the war, and was comprehended, 'as then Colonel George Aylmer,' in the Articles of Limerick. At the Court of Claims in 1700, he sought and was allowed in right of his wife, her portion off the lands forfeited by Lord Kenmare; he also claimed an interest in the lands of Athcarne, 'late of the private estate,' i.e., of James the Second when Duke of York. Captain George died in 1729, and was interred in the family vault at Lyons. His grandson, Michael Aylmer, sold in 1796 the Lyons property, which had been for previous centuries in his line of ancestors, to the first Lord Cloncurry.

LIEUTENANT NICHOLAS STEVENSON.

"THE Stephensons," writes the Reverend Mr. Rowan, "were of Ballyvohane, County of Limerick, correlatives of Mc Ellicott; their mother having been, as was his, a daughter of Bishop Crosbie." They were also connected with the Kenmare Brownes and the McCarthies.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM HARDING.

THE name of 'Hardyn' is of record in Ireland from the time of Edward the Third; but nothing is known of this officer or his immediate family. In 1442, Geoffrey Harding was appointed to the office of Chief Serjeant of the County of Kildare. In 1611, Richard Harding had a grant of certain lands in Muskerry, forfeited by Daniel MacFyneen, son of Owen MacCarthy; and, in 1667, Thomas, Henry, and John Harding, had confirmatory grants of lands in Limerick, as had Richard Harding in two years after, of 589 acres in Wexford. — 'Hardin,' was the Surgeon on Colonel Parker's Horse.

ENSIGN JOHN COLLAMORE.

NOTHING has been ascertained of this officer,

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL EDMUND O'REILLY'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	-----	-----
Luke Reilly, Lieutenant-Colonel.	N. Smith	Philip Reilly.
Philip Reilly, Major.	-----	-----
John Reilly.	Edmund Reilly.	John Reilly.
— Fitzpatrick.	— Fitzpatrick.	— Fitzpatrick.
Bryan Reilly.	Charles Reilly.	Owen Reilly.
— MacCabe.	— MacCabe.	— Reilly.
Edmund Reilly.	James Reilly.	Charles Reilly.
John Reilly, Senr.	Bryan Reilly.	Charles Reilly.
John Reilly.	Owen Reilly.	Bryan Reilly.
Owen Brady.	Thomas Brady.	James Brady.
— Kernan.	— Kernan.	— Kernan.
John Reilly.	Owen Reilly.	Edmund Reilly.
John Reilly.	James Reilly.	Hugh Reilly.
Charles Reilly.	Edmund Reilly.	— Daly.
James Reilly.	Owen Reilly.	Owen Reilly.
Nicholas Smith.	Ed. Smith.	Thos. Smith.
Hugh Reilly.	M. Reilly.	— Daly.
Edmond Reilly.	Art. Callaghan.	Thos. Reilly.

Reverend Hugh Reilly, *Chaplain.*Luke Tully, *Surgeon.*

COLONEL EDMUND O'REILLY.

THE old historic Sept of O'Reilly is very fully chronicled in the *Annals of the Four Masters*; its Chiefs were Lords of East Brefney (the County of Cavan), and when Edward the Second, in 1314, sought aid from the Irish Magnates, he directed an especial letter missive for that object to Gillys O'Reilly, '*duci Hibernicorum de Brefney.*' The ecclesiastical rank, to which their learning and worth exalted them within their ancient territory, may be estimated by the frequency of their succession in the Sees of Ulster. Five Bishops of Kilmore, *alias* Brefney, were of the name, two of Clogher, one of Derry, and five others Primates of Armagh.

In 1310, Mahoun 'MacKeygh O'Raylay', of the County Meath, had letters of protection for himself and his Sept; while in 1333, Robert Poer, clerk, had a grant of £20 for his services in the suite of the Justiciary at the 'storming' of Richard O'Reilly in Kells. In 1388, Mahon and Malachy O'Reilly, Irishmen, had liberty to sojourn amongst the King's lieges; and in 1401, Owen O'Reilly bound himself and his Sept by indenture and oath, to be liege subjects to the King, during the minority of the heir of Roger, then late Earl of March. In 1409, King Henry granted to Cahir, son of Gillesy O'Reyley, and Cormock his brother, with their followers, liberty to inhabit in the marches of Kells.

In 1413, the O'Reillys and Mac Cables made a desperate incursion into Meath, burning and committing these depredations, which the struggle for independence too obviously suggested; 'they were however' say the Four Masters, 'overtaken by the English, who slew Mahon Mac Cabe,

Loughlin Mac Cabe, and a great many of their people.' In 1422, the O'Connors and O'Reillys, having, with a great multitude of 'Irish rebels and English enemies', committed great devastation on the Pale, the Sheriff of Dublin was ordered to proceed with the *posse comitatus* to Trim, in aid of the Justice in these parts. In 1441, Richard O'Reilly had a liberate of 100 marks, for his services in retaining soldiers towards the suppression of these enemies.

The death of the O'Reilly, Hugh Conallach, son of Maolmora, son of John, son of Cathal, in 1583, and of his wife Isabel Barnewall, is glowingly commemorated by the Annalists. His son John *roe* O'Reilly, claimed to represent the sept in Perrot's Parliament of 1585. Submitting to the English government, he repaired to London, where he was honourably received at Court, and knighted by Queen Elizabeth. Overcome by Royal favour, he consented to hold his extensive estates as under the Crown, and to abandon the ancient tenures and customs of tanistry; but was soon afterwards induced to take part with the Earl of Tyrone against the English. He died at Cavan in 1596, and on his death, his brother Philip, who had some few years previously been confined in the Castle of Dublin, but escaped with red Hugh O'Donnell in 1592, was appointed 'Prince of Brefney' by the Earl of Tyrone. He however held his Lordship for but a short time, having been accidentally killed in the November after his inauguration. Maolmora, the son of Sir John, 'a young man of fine person, great valour and ambition,' who was married to a niece of the Earl of Ormond, on the death of his uncle Philip, aspiring to the lordship, joined the English, repaired to London on his father's policy, and was received with no less favour by the Queen, who gave him a grant of lands in Cavan under letters patent, with the promise of an

Earldom. He commanded a Regiment of Cavalry in the English service, and was called 'the Queen's O'Reilly.' He was slain in 1598, at the great battle of the Yellow Ford in Armagh.

In the time of James the First, Sir John Davis, the Attorney-General, wrote an interesting Report relative to the County of Cavan and its ancient rulers, which is preserved in the MSS. of Trinity College, Dublin, (F. iii. 16, fol. 121, &c.) and in 1606, a commission was directed to Sir Garrett Moore and others, to ascertain what lands were come to the Crown in Cavan; in pursuance whereof, an Inquisition found that Philip O'Reilly was seised in the 36th year of the reign of Elizabeth (when he went into open rebellion and was slain), of the entire region or territory of Brefney O'Reilly, containing seven entire Baronies, 'into which, on the day after Philip's death, Edmund O'Reilly entered, and levying open war against the Queen, was also slain; when the aforesaid Sir John O'Reilly, claiming the said country by tanistry, was for a time received into the Queen's favour, but he adhered to Tyrone and died a rebel.' No less than 52 of this name, extensive proprietors in Cavan, were thereupon attainted. In 1608, Sir Garret Moore of Mellifont, the above Commissioner, had a grant of a large portion of the Cavan estates, of Brian son of Phelim O'Reilly, an outlaw; as had Mary, Lady Delvin, widow, and her son Sir Richard Nugent, Lord Delvin, of other Cavan Estates of O'Reillys attainted. In 1610, Sir Thomas Ridgeway passed patent for yet more of the O'Reillys' Cavan property on the plantation system, parcels of which are described as having come to the Crown 'by the killing in rebellion of Bryan ne Sawegh, in Monaghan;' while at the same time and under the terror of the Plantation, Hugh O'Reilly and Maolmurry, son of Philip 'O'Reillie,' and others

of the Sept, were fain to take out patents for certain denominations within their ancient territory.

An Inquisition of 1629, found that John Hamilton, the Lord Aubigny, and James Hamilton, to whom King James had granted lands in Ulster, had neither of them taken the prescribed oath of supremacy, and that they had also underlet to mere Irish, (the ancient occupants, chiefly the O'Reillys), 'whereby the premises did escheat and come to the Crown,' and sundry others of the Plantation forfeited their grants for the same reason. In 1635, Colonel Philip O'Reilly, of Ballinacargy Castle in the County of Cavan, was recognised as the O'Reilly; he was son of Hugh, son of the before mentioned Sir John, and when a young man had served some time in the Spanish Army. Shortly after his return to Ireland, he became one of the chief leaders in the great 'rising' of 1641, and was a distinguished commander for many years in co-operation with Owen Roe O'Neill, to whose sister Rose he was married. He was attainted in 1642, as were seven others of the name. In 1652, Colonel Phillip was further denounced by Cromwell's Act, as was also Maolmurry O'Reilly of the County of Cavan. Philip was necessitated to expatriate himself, and, entering the Spanish service in the Netherlands, died there in the year 1655, and was buried in the Irish Monastery at Louvain. His relative, Colonel Miles O'Reilly of Camett, was High Sheriff of the County of Cavan in 1641, and was a commander of note at that period. He also retired along with Philip, and afterwards went to France, where he died about 1660, and was buried in the Irish monastery at Chalons-sur-Marne. Hugh Roe, the son of Colonel Philip, was killed in battle with the Parliamentary forces in 1651.*

* These remarks on the O'Reillys are chiefly gathered from *Dr. Mac Dermott's Notes to the Four Masters*.

The Colonel here under consideration, was popularly styled 'Eamun buidhe.' He accompanied James the Second from France to Ireland, and was by that Monarch appointed Governor of the County of Cavan. He was there in 1690, when the sharp encounter took place between the Duke of Berwick and Colonel Wolseley; and, amongst the Jacobite officers mentioned as slain on that occasion, were a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major, and a Captain O'Reilly. This Colonel subsequently fought at the Boyne, at Limerick, and at the second siege of Athlone. In 1691 he was Governor of Lanesborough, and when Wauchop, the Governor of the Castle of Athlone, learned that De Ginkell intended to cross, he gave warning to O'Reilly, directing him in case of any danger, to send for the Earl of Antrim's Regiment, which was ready to advance on the first signal for Lanesborough, and to drive the English into the river. Colonel O'Reilly accordingly threw up strong works in the only accessible part of the bank at the Connaught side, and De Ginkell's idea of passing over there was consequently abandoned.* At the time of the surrender of Galway (July 1691), this Colonel being in the town was one of the hostages for its due surrender, and, in its articles of capitulation, an especial protection was inserted for his wife's mother and family, then residing there with him; similar protection being also given to his brother, Lieutenant Luke Reilly, and to Philip, with their respective wives and families, all then likewise in the town. After the Capitulation of Limerick, Colonel Edmund and many of his own regiment retired with the Irish refugees to France, where he died in 1693, leaving by his wife Joan, daughter of Bryan O'Ferrall of the County of Longford, a son Eogan (Owen),

* *O'Callaghan's Green Book*, p. 317.

who, on his father's decease, entered into Dorrington's, afterwards Dillon's Brigade, married at St. Germain's the daughter of Colonel Felix O'Neill (who was killed at Aughrim), and died in 1735, leaving a son, Edmund O'Reilly, born in 1722, who entered the Brigades in four years after his father's death, was a Captain in Lally's in 1757, in the following year was created a Knight of St. Louis, in 1763 a Captain in Dillon's Regiment, in 1773 ranked as a retired Lieutenant-Colonel, and was living in Paris at the commencement of the French Revolution.*

Besides Colonel Edmund, Luke Reilly ranks on this Regiment as Lieutenant-Colonel, with thirty-four other officers of the name. In Colonel Art Mac Mahon's Infantry no less than fourteen of this sept held commissions; while one of the name was a Lieutenant in Lord Gormanston's, and another was an Ensign in Colonel Richard Nugent's. John Reyley of Garryrobuck and Philip O'Reilly represented the County of Cavan in the Parliament of 1689. The former raised a Regiment of Dragoons for King James's service at his own expense, assisted at the siege of Derry in the same year, was particularly distinguished at the affair of Cavan in 1690, fought afterwards at the Boyne, and at Aughrim, and threw himself into Limerick, where he was included in the articles of Capitulation, and thus saved his estate. He remained in Ireland himself, but his Regiment was disbanded.† He lived to the year 1716, when he was buried in the old church of Kill, in the parish of Crosserlough, County of Cavan, "where," writes Dr. Mac Dermott, "still remain his monument and many others commemorating his sept." His eldest son, Connor O'Reilly, who also served with distinction in this

* See fully *O'Callaghan's Irish Brigades*, vol. 1, p. 275, &c. † *Idem*, p. 273.

war, had been included in the Articles of Limerick.* On the Attainders of 1691 appear Philip (oge) and Hugh O'Reilly, who sat for the Borough of Cavan in the aforesaid Parliament; Luke, who had been Sheriff of that County in 1687; and twenty-six others of the name. It is, however, confidently stated that there are above 20,000 persons of the name yet in Cavan, and many also in the Counties of Meath, Longford, and Leitrim. The aforesaid Hugh O'Reilly had been a Master in Chancery, was in 1689 made Clerk of the Privy Council, and subsequently was titular Chancellor for Ireland, as he would have been the actual, had James succeeded.

In the subsequent Brigades of the Continent, in France, Austria and Spain, officers of this great Irish sept may be traced, distinguished for their military services. In the reign of Charles the Third in Spain, General Count Alexander O'Reilly was a distinguished officer, and appointed to command the army of the Pyrenees in 1794, when he died. He was son (says Dr. Mc Dermott) of Captain Thomas O'Reilly of Baltrasna, by Rosa, daughter of Colonel Luke Mac Dowell of Mantua, and grandson of the above-mentioned Colonel John O'Reilly of Garryrobuck. He had married Donna Rosas Las Casas, by whom he had Don Dominic O'Reilly, who died a Lieutenant-General in 1796, and Don Nicholas, a Brigadier-General in 1797. Many interesting particulars concerning Count Alexander are noticed in *Swinburn's Travels in Spain* and other histories of these times.— [Andrew O'Reilly of Ballinlough in Westmeath, born in 1742, died at Vienna in 1832 a 'Veldt' Marshal and Commander of the Military Order of Maria Theresa in Austria.]

* *Burke's Landed Gentry*, p. 970.

—Count Honore-Charles-Michael-Joseph Reille, a distinguished General of Cavalry in the French service in Buonaparte's campaigns, and at present a Peer of France, is a descendant of one of the O'Reillys of the Irish Brigades.

For many other O'Reillys distinguished in the Austrian service, see *O'Callaghan's Brigades*, vol. 1, p. 276, &c., and yet more, the Notes and Appendix to Dr. O'Donovan's edition of *The Four Masters*.

CAPTAIN AND LIEUTENANT MAC CABE.

THE MacCabs were a powerful sept of Cavan and Monaghan, an interesting Genealogy of whom, 'extracted from the archives of James the Second kept at Paris,' was forwarded to the compiler of the present work. It is officially certified by 'Jaques Terry, Athlone, seul Genealogiste, Juge de Blazon, le Garde Armorial de sa Majesté Jaques Second, Roi de la Grande Bretagne,' and drawn up, at the instance of Sieur Alexander Mac Cabe, theretofore a Lieutenant of Horse in the Regiment of Chevalier William Wallace for the expedition to Scotland, his brevet bearing date 21st April, 1692, signed by King James, and countersigned by Lord Melfort, Secretary of State.

(Premising that this family supplied in old time the hereditary Constables of the two Brefneys, Cavan and Leitrim, as well as of Fermanagh and Monaghan, the Four Masters record Malachy Mac Cabe, Constable of the Brefneys, &c., as having died of the plague, which prevailed in 1424; and that his son died so entitled in 1455; while in 1460 the Mac Cabe expired suddenly at Lissard, in the County of Longford,

when "his remains were attended by fourteen score Galloglasses with their battle-axes, conveying him to his burial place in Cavan.") "We have made," says the *Herald*, "an exact search in the *memorials of our office*, for the genealogy and armorials of said Alexander, and we have found that himself is sojourning in Vitez in Normandy; is married to Dame Christine Fleming, daughter of Richard Fleming, Esq.; who is the son of Christopher, son of James Fleming, Lord Baron of Slane; that said Alexander was the son of Patrick, the son of Alexander, son of Darius; which Darius was the son of Edmund Mac Cabe, the last chief of the Mac Cabees who enjoyed the family estates in Cavan, and his spouse was the daughter of the great Mac Mahon of the County of Monaghan, where Edmund possessed many lordships down to the time of Elizabeth; their chief house being then Moyne-Hall, from which have shot out many branches." The document then certifies the armorials to be, "Vert, a fesse wavy, between three salmons naiant argent. CREST, a demi-griffin segreant. MOTTO, 'Aut vincere aut mori,' as borne by the Mac Cabees for many previous ages in Ireland; and confirms them to said Alexander and his lawful posterity in his escutcheons triumphal as well as funereal; dated on the 9th day of February, in the *first* year of the reign of James the Third, at the castle of St. Germain-en-Laye. A subsequent testimonial, dated at Versailles, 25th February, 1721, being the 28th year of the reign of our *most high, most puissant, most serene Prince James the Third*," &c., seeks to further verify this pedigree, &c. The above Alexander Mac Cabe, according to the family tradition, had lived in the established chief seat at Moyne-Hall, while he also purchased the Castle of Stradone, with sixteen townlands in the County of Cavan, from John Fisher, a Cromwellian officer, for £800.

On the occasion of levying the poll tax in 1690 for King James, over the several Counties of Ireland, this Alexander was one of the influential gentry appointed to assess or collect it from Monaghan, *vide ante* p. 37. He, however, forfeited all his estate in 1691, having in that year fought at the head of his clansmen at Aughrim. Of these adherents, they, who survived that fatal day, served at Limerick, and such as outlived *its* capitulation departed to France with Sarsfield, never to return. A Bryan Mac Cabe was also attainted in 1691, when his estates in Cavan were sold to Robert Johnson.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL CUCONAUGHT MAC GUIRE.

HIS Regiment is not filled on this Army List. King's *State of the Protestants* gives, from a subsequent Muster Roll, Alexander Mac Guire as its Lieutenant-Colonel, and Cornelius Mac Guire its Major. Colonel Cuconaught was Sheriff of the County of Fermanagh in 1687; he was killed at the battle of Aughrim, where his Regiment, after fighting most gallantly and successfully till towards the close of the action, was nearly all destroyed, and his Lieutenant-Colonel taken prisoner.* At the Court of Claims, Mary Mac Guire,

* *O'Callaghan's Macariae Excidium*, p. 312.

Colonel Cuconaught's widow, was allowed a jointure off Tempo and other Fermanagh lands; as was Bryan Mac Guire a remainder in tail therein. Dominick 'Magweir,' 'commonly called Primate of Ireland,' was then also attainted. A letter in *Sleater's Public Gazetteer* of 1760, says that one of the Mac Guire Sept, quitting Ulster on the troubles of 1641, retired to the parish of Mc Elligott near Tralee, and that his grandson passed thence to Vienna, where he had a kinsman, through whose interest he procured a commission for his son in the Imperial Army. That son "commanded at Dresden, and was in 1760 Colonel of a Regiment of Four battalions, a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, and a Lieutenant-General of their Majesty's Imperial Armies. It is to him and his near kinsman and countryman, the brave Major-General Baron Mac Elligott, who is indefatigably climbing to military glory, that their Imperial Majesties are indebted for forming the Croats, Pandours, and other irregular free-booters into as regular and well disciplined troops as any others of their subjects,"*

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL WALTER BOURKE'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
Luke Sheill.	Peter Daly.	
Robert FitzGerald.	Walter D'Alton.	
	Philip Fox.	

* *Sleater, &c.*, vol. 3, p. 749.

COLONEL WALTER BOURKE.

BUT even this scanty muster does not appear upon the present Army List. To Colonel Walter, however, and his Regiment was entrusted the custody of the old Castle of Aughrim, on the day of the last momentous battle there; and of his defence of this important post Mr. O'Callaghan says, ['The fire, that might have been directed from the Castle, would have commanded the sole passage at that side by which the enemy's cavalry could assail the Irish position, that passage being only wide enough to admit the advance of horsemen, in some parts one by one, in no part more than two abreast, with difficulty through a narrow boggy way,—and this at within thirty yards of the building.' The enemy by their own account were unsuccessful all along their centre and left, when their cavalry advanced here, on their right, under what were apparently hopeless circumstances, since it is evident that the shooting down of a comparatively small number of their horse in such a defile, by a due discharge of musketry from the Castle, would render that defile impassable for the remainder. But when Colonel Walter Bourke, on the appearance of the hostile cavalry, ordered the two barrels of lead or ball which he had at the Castle to be opened, he found cannon instead of musket bullets had been sent to him; so that the Williamite Horse were thus enabled to get beyond the defile, and to take the Irish in flank; to which 'untoward event' and to St. Ruth's death when about to set matters to rights, where alone there was any occasion to do so, the loss of the battle was attributable. The Colonel nevertheless maintained the Castle with his Regiment, till himself, eleven

other officers, and forty soldiers, were all that remained to surrender as prisoners.']

On the formation of the Brigades in France this Walter Bourke, who was of the County Mayo Turlough line, was appointed Colonel of what was styled the 'Regiment of Athlone,' of which Owen Mac Cartie was Lieutenant-Colonel, and Edmund Cantwell, Major.* It was distinguished for its services on the Continent, as before spoken of at the notices of the Duke of Berwick and of Lord Galmoy. At Cremona, in 1703, "when the rest of the garrison was sunk in licentiousness and revelry, the two Regiments of Bourke and Dillon, stationed near the Po Gate, alone observed the rigour of military discipline, or were alone found regularly under arms on parade or at the post assigned to them. They had not been corrupted by example, nor debauched by the luxuries of a country in which they were perfect strangers, and spoke not the language."† In the subsequent conflicts this Regiment suffered severely, especially in those on the Retorto in 1705, where it was forced to yield to the giant arms and mighty strength of the renowned Guards of William, the first of the Prussian monarchs. "Crossing the Pendino, however, they rallied behind under-wood and bushes on its banks, took a sure and deadly aim at these Goliaths, laid hundreds of them prostrate on the ground, and remained secure, from the inability of their opponents to return their fire, *their* cartouche boxes having been all wet in passing the Retorto.‡ This Walter Bourke died a Field Marshal of France in 1715,§ whereupon his Brigade went into the Spanish service, and thence into the Neapolitan, in

* *O'Conor's Milit. Mem.*, p. 199.

† *Idem*, pp. 242-3.

‡ *Idem*, pp. 306-7.

§ *O'Callaghan's Macar. Excid.* p. 450.

which latter it was distinguished in Sicily, Africa, and Italy. Changing its name to that of 'the King's Regiment,' it was extended into four battalions; and O'Connor, in his *Military Memoirs* (p. 380), says it still exists at Naples.

CAPTAIN LUKE SHEIL.

THE O'Sheills were an ancient clan of the County of Antrim, and accordingly an officer of the name, Lieutenant Patrick O'Sheale stands on the roll of Colonel Cormuck O'Neill's Infantry. Another, Luke Sheill, was a Lieutenant in Colonel Henry Dillon's Mayo muster. The name was also established in Westmeath, where, in 1628, died Donat O'Sheale, leaving Rory his son and heir then aged forty and married; while in Down, Patrick and Owney O'Sheale were attainted in 1642, as landed proprietors. In 1668, James Sheile had a grant of a small allotment in Westmeath, as had Bryan Sheile of 358 other acres there in 1670, and in 1684, Turlogh Sheile and, Jean, his mother, passed patent for 236 in Galway.

The Captain here under consideration was of Ballinderry, near Mullingar, by which description, he, William Sheill, and Denis Sheill were attainted in 1691. There were also then outlawed Daniel 'O'Sheal' of Creggan, County of Antrim; Francis O'Sheil of Boviddy, County of Derry; Hugh O'Sheil of Drumgolan, County of Down, clerk; and Patrick 'Sheile' of Annabeg in the County of Sligo, one of these was an Ensign in Colonel Cormuck O'Neill's Infantry. In 1695, Roger Sheill, the eldest son of the above William of Ballinderry, petitioned the Irish House of Commons, stating that he was a Protestant and the eldest son of a Papist, and praying

that a Committee might be appointed to prepare heads of a Bill to prevent his being disinherited by his said father. To this petition William Sheill replied, setting forth "that he was willing without an Act of Parliament to settle his estates on his Protestant sons and none else, and that he had no design to disinherit his eldest son, Roger Sheill, as being a Protestant, though he be less dutiful to him than his other sons; and praying that in regard his real estate is not worth above £10 *per annum*, and that the allegations of his son Roger are false, that the House would examine into the truth on both sides." A Committee was accordingly appointed for the purpose. In 1747, a Captain 'Sheill' was killed at Lauffield in Dillon's Regiment.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL FELIX O'NEILL'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	-----	-----
Con O'Neill, Lieutenant-Colonel.	-----	-----
Daniel Gilmore.	Terence O'Neill.	

COLONEL FELIX O'NEILL.

COLONEL FELIX O'NEILL was the son of Turlough O'Neill, who was an active royalist in the Civil War, while King Charles was living. He then betook himself to the bar, and was a Master in Chancery previously to 1689, when he resigned the gown for the sword. His regiment continued on the muster rolls of the Irish Army throughout the war. The Colonel was himself killed at Aughrim,* when an interesting letter, written by him regarding the previous capture of Athlone, was found upon his person and has been preserved. On his fall, his Regiment, it would appear, was shaken in discipline and allegiance, and at the 21st November, 1691, Story has a notice,† which, although the christian name assigned to the Colonel differs somewhat, yet clearly refers to the above Regiment. "Near this time, Colonel *Phelim* O'Neill's Regiment, being encamped in the County of Kerry as part of the Irish designed for France, came over to our side, as several others did daily;" and again the same writer says, "Rumours of the ill reception of the first troops that passed over from Ireland to France having been circulated, on the 8th, of December, Colonel M'Dermott's, and Colonel Brian O'Neill's, and, a day or two after, Colonel Felix O'Neill's, who were part of the Irish forces designed for France, quitted the design, and refused to go on board, returning to Clare, where some of them delivered up their arms to Colonel Tiffin, and went homewards.‡

* *O'Callaghan's Green Book*, p. 322.† *Story's Impart. Hist.*, pt. II., p. 285.‡ *Idem*, p. 291.

CAPTAIN DANIEL GILMORE.

THE name of Gilmore, in an Ulster Regiment, suggests the descent of this Captain from the old sept of Mac Giolla Muire, *alias* O'Moona, who originally possessed (writes Dr. O'Donovan) the Baronies of Lecale and Castlereagh, and part of Kinelarty, in the County of Down; but, after the English invasion, their territory was much circumscribed by the encroachments of the Whites and Savages, and afterwards of the O'Neills of Clanaboy and Mac Artanes. It would appear from the Anglo-Irish Annals, that the Mac Gilmories or Gilmors were stout opposers of the English in their old territory, to the commencement of the fifteenth century. The Clanaboy O'Neill gave to them the lands of Hollywood, and the parish of Dundonald appears to have been likewise theirs. Harris writes that they were 'a native sept in Down, a strong sort of people,* and always followers to the O'Neills of Clanaboy.'

While such appears to have been the source of Captain Daniel's lineage, it is to be remarked that the surname had a striking affinity in the Danish parlance, and in members of that race. At the time of the English Invasion, a family of Mac Gillemory was settled in Waterford, to whom, styling them Ostmen or Danes, Henry the Second, when he stormed that city, gave charters of denization, which his son John and his successor, Edward the First, confirmed. Conformably therewith, the Four Masters allege that on the occasion of the siege of that little city, 'Gillemaire' was Governor of the remarkable

* *History of the County of Down*, p. 45.

round citadel which still survives there,—Reginald's Tower. A short time previous, 1159, Gillamuire died an anchorite of Armagh. In 1244, when Henry the Third summoned the 'Fideles' of Ireland to assist him in his war against Scotland, Mac Gillemurri received an especial Royal Mandate. In 1276 died Dermott Mac Gillemuire, Lord of Lecale (in the County of Down). In 1318 Roger Mac Gillimurry sued out a patent of pardon; and in 1408, says Ware in his *Annals of Ireland*, 'Hugh Mac Gilmore was slain at Carrickfergus, within the Church of the Friars Minors, which church he had before destroyed and broke down the windows, through which his enemies, the Savages, had entered upon him. At the dissolution of the monasteries, James 'Mac Guilmore' was Abbot of Moville in the Ardes (County of Down), and so seised of various lands, tithes, chief rents, and advowsons, as found by Inquisition, *temp.* James the First; in whose reign the memorable Plantation of Ulster occurring, this theretofore territorial family was fain to glean some possession, through under-leases from the new settlers. At the Supreme Council of Kilkenny in 1646, Charles Gilmore was one of the Confederates; and, whilst Charles the Second was 'beyond the seas,' one of his faithful adherents was Owen 'Gilmer,' who is therefore especially thanked in the Act of Settlement. The Attainders of 1691 describe the above Daniel Gilmor as of Bodare, County of Antrim, with an *Owen* Gilmor of the same locality. Another of this surname was a Captain in Colonel Cormuck O'Neill's Infantry.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL HUGH MAC MAHON'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----
Lieutenant-Colonel.		
[Christopher Plunkett, Major.]	-----	-----
Owen Mac Mahon.	James M'Gillalkin.	

THIS Regiment is thus deficient in the present Army List. The name of the Major is supplied from the appendix to *King's State of the Protestants*, from which authority also it appears that Major Owen Mac Mahon, the Captain here, was, in 1690, the Lieutenant-Colonel. See of this family *ante*, at Colonel Art Mac Mahon.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL DENIS MAC GILLICUDDY'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----
Lieutenant-Colonel.		
-----	-----	-----
Major.		
John Butler.	-----	-----

COLONEL DENIS MAC GILLICUDDY.

"THE name of Mac Gillicuddy," writes the Reverend Mr. Rowan, "is distinct from that of Mc Elligot. It was in fact originally the distinctive title of the head of an offshoot of the O'Sullivans, which after the wars of 1641 was more generally assumed by the members of that branch." In accordance with this construction, when King James the First, in 1605, made a grant to Theobald Bourk of Castleconnell, of certain lands in the County of Kerry, they were described as 'parcel of the estate of Denis Mac Dermott O'Sullivan, otherwise 'Mac Gillicuddie,' 'dead in rebellion.' It appears from a Book of Obits in Trinity College, Dublin, MSS. (F. iii. 27) that in the year 1630 Connor Mac Gillicuddy, of Castlecarrick, County of Kerry, was shipwrecked and drowned; that he had married Joan, daughter of John Cosby, Bishop of Ardfert, by whom he had issue Donogh, Daniel, Connor, Catherine, and Ellen; that he married a second wife, Sheelah, daughter of Daniel Oge Cartie of Dingle, in that county, by whom he had one son, Neal; and it would seem that the Donogh, named in the foregoing pedigree as the eldest son of Connor Mac Gillicuddy by Joan Cosby, was the Colonel called 'Denis' on this list. As Sheriff of Kerry in 1687, he is named Donogh Mc Gillicuddy, and by that appellation was adjudged entitled to the benefit of the articles of Limerick. In Lord Kenmare's Regiment of Infantry, — Mac Gillicuddy was a Lieutenant, and another of the name an Ensign.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL JAMES PURCELL'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----
Lieutenant-Colonel.		
-----	-----	-----
Major.		
Denis Kelly.	-----	-----

NOTHING has been ascertained of this Colonel, except that he is mentioned with the rank of Colonel, among the noblemen and gentlemen who landed from the Continent in the Spring of 1689, to support the cause of King James.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY,

LORD HUNSDON'S

[Robert Ingram, 1st. } Lieutenant-Colonel.]
 [John Gifford, 2nd. }

[Francis Gyles, Major],

THIS Regiment is wholly unfilled on the Army List. The names of Ingram, Gifford, and Gyles are given on the authority of a subsequent Muster Roll, noted in *King's State of the Protestants*, (Appendix). This Lord, Sir Robert Carey, was one of the officers who, early in 1689, came over from France to Ireland to serve King James; and the Regiment here styled by his name, is not to be found on the muster rolls later than 1690. He became the sixth Baron Hunsdon on the death of John Carey, the fifth Lord, without issue; the latter had also enjoyed the titles of Viscount Rochfort and Earl of Dover, but these died with him.

It appears from an entry in the Archives of Bruges, preserved there in the Hotel de Ville, that a Darby 'Morphy' was, in December, 1689, appointed by King James a 'Captain-Lieutenant' in Lord Hunsdon's Infantry. Of the old and respectable family of Murphy, see *ante*. p. 76, &c.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL RICHARD BUTLER'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	— Carry.	— Butler.
— Butler, Lieutenant-Colonel.	— Butler.	— Fagan.
— Archer.	— St. Leger.	— Fitz Gerald.
— Butler, senior.	— Sutton.	— Ruguet.
— Fitz Harry.	— Ryan.	— Stafford.
— Doran.	— Roch.	— Kern.
— Kelly.	— Kelly.	— Kelly.
— Butler.	— Mandeville.	— Newport.
— Butler, junior.	— Fourde.	-----
— Lincoln.	— Boulger.	— Walsh.
— Sexton.	— 'Cokely.'	— Jordan.
— Fitz Gerald.	— Fitz Gerald.	— Langton.

Rev. — Murphy, *Chaplain.*— Kelly, *Surgeon.*

As on this and the ensuing Infantry Regiment of Lord Clare, no Christian names appear to identify the officers, no illustrations may be attempted, and the surnames have been nearly all hereinbefore noticed.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

LOD CLARE'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
Lord Clare, Colonel.	— Connard.	— Fitz Gerald.
— Arthur, Lieutenant-Colonel.	— Burk.	— Burk.
— Mangny, Major.		
— Rowe.	— O'Brien.	— Mansfield.
— Callaghan.	— Callaghan	— Bourk.
— Roche.	— Callaghan.	— Stritche.
— Ryan.	— Ryan.	— Tubbes.
— Lacy.	— Lacy.	— Lacy.
— O'Brien.	— Egan.	-----
— Barry.	— Lane.	— Bourk.
— Harrold.	— Creagh.	— Harrold.
— Rawleigh.	— Samon.	— Rawleigh.
— Carol.	— Ryan.	— Macnamee.
	— Kennedy, <i>Chaplain.</i>	
	— Strich, <i>Quarter-Master.</i>	

INDEPENDENT COMPANIES AND TROOPS.

AFTER the aforesaid enumeration of the Colonels of Regiments in this Army List, the Officers are named, who were designed to command smaller bodies of Infantry and Cavalry. These were: 1st, *Colonel Garret Moore*; 2nd, *Captain Patrick Bourke*; 3rd, *Captain Michael Bourke*; 4th, *Captain Michael Cormack*; 5th, *Captain Henry O'Neill*, the grandson of Sir Phelim of 1641; 6th, *Colonel Hugh Mac Mahon* (Troop of Dragoons); 7th, *Colonel Francis Toole* (Independent Company of Fusileers); 8th, *Provost Marshal*; 9th, *Charles White of Leixlip*; 10th, *Colonel Richard Butler*; 11th and 12th, *Colonels James and Robert Fielding*.* All these surnames have been herein-before noted, except the fourth,

CAPTAIN MICHAEL CORMICK.

IN reference to whose family it may be said, that the Mac Cormicks constituted a sept of Annaly, County of Longford, and were also located in Fermanagh; while the O'Cormicks were chiefs of Down. They branched at an early period into Mayo, whence William Cormick passed down to Munster to the war of 1599, and he was one of those who sailed for Spain with Don Juan de Aguila. In 1607, John King, of the City of Dublin, granted to *Michael Cormick* of Innismoyne, County of Mayo, various lands there, which had been

* This Colonel Robert Fielding returned to England, to become a tyrant and a duped bigamist. See the State Trials.

the estates of proprietors recently attainted. The above Captain Michael was of the Mayo family, and was probably his grandson, as he is described in the Inquisition for his outlawry, 'of Ruppagh in that county,' where John Cormick, of Tobber and Ballinrobe, was also attainted. Captain Michael was however saved harmless by the Articles of Capitulation for the island of Boffin, made, in August, 1691, between its Jacobite Colonel, Timothy 'Rayrdan,' and the Williamite Governor of Galway, Brigadier Sir Henry Bellasyse. This name is still respectable in Mayo.

DISCONTINUED REGIMENTS.

ADDITIONAL Regiments are given on some authority, but they appear to have been early disbanded, or drafted into others, viz., those of *Lord Castleconnel*, the aforesaid *Colonel Roger O'Conor* of Corrasduna, *Sir Charles Geoghegan*, *Colonel Manus O'Donnel*, *Colonels James Roth*, *Roger O'Cahane*, *Christopher Kelly*, *Bryan McDermott*, *James Talbot*, *Ulick Bourke*, *Sir Edmund Scott*, *Myles Kelly*, *John Browne*, *James Butler*, and *Edward Nugent*. Of these it is only necessary here briefly to notice that of

COLONEL BRYAN McDERMOTT.

OF his ancient and historic Irish sept very full notes are given *ante* p. 273, and in the *Annals of Boyle*, vol. 1, p. 138, &c. That this Bryan had the command of a Regiment in 1689

appears, amongst other evidence, from a Commission which has been seen by the compiler, purporting to be an appointment from King James himself, of Paul Davis to 'the Captaincy of a Company in the Regiment of Colonel Bryan Mc Dermott:' it is dated at Dublin Castle, 21st August, 1689, and is countersigned, Richard Nagle. In the Inquisition for the attainder of this officer, he is described as of Kilronan, County of Roscommon, and hence appears to have been of the stock of Mc Dermott Roe. Those of his Regiment who survived the casualties of this war were, like the other Jacobite corps, disbanded after the Capitulation of Limerick.

APPENDIX.

NOTES OF FRENCH AND OTHER OFFICERS OF RANK, *who were distinguished in King James's service in this War, but not enrolled with the Regiments of the foregoing ARMY LIST.*

FRENCH OFFICERS.

DE ROSEN.

THIS gallant individual, with Field Marshal de Mautmont as his Lieutenant-General, and Messieurs Pusignan and de Lery, Brigadiers, accompanied King James in the passage from Brest to Kinsale. Early in the war these officers, with the exception of Pusignan, triumphantly crossed the river at the pass of Lifford, with only two troops of Horse, one of Dragoons, and eighty of King James's Infantry Guards, in front of an entrenched enemy ten times their number; who fled at the first discharge, as Mr. O'Callaghan writes,* and were pursued with fatal execution for three or four miles. De Rosen was afterwards engaged with Lieutenant-General Hamilton at the siege of Derry. [Writing to King James, in June 1689, respecting the reduction of that place, this

* *Green Book*, p. 260.

Mareschal-General attributes its being able to hold out to the misplaced lenity shown by that monarch towards the insurgents. 'You would have been master of the town long ago, if my advice had been followed, which was, *not to grant protections nor receive any persons coming from them; by which means they would the sooner consume their provisions, and be obliged to surrender themselves with the halter about their necks.*' De Rosen here alluding to King James having, on his coming before Derry in April, 1689, permitted so many as 10,000 out of 30,000 persons to leave it; whereas if all had been rigorously shut up there (concludes our authority), it is evident that the place must have been starved into a submission long before the appearance of any succour from England.]

This officer was superseded in 1690 by the Comte de Lauzun, and left Ireland in the French fleet, which brought over that officer with the contingent of Louis the XIV.'s troops that he commanded. In some years after his return to France (1703), he was made a Marshal of France, but, not being placed at the head of an army, he retired to his estate in Alsace, where he died in 1714, at the advanced age of eighty-seven.*

DE LAUZUN.

HE was early in life the favourite of Louis the Fourteenth, and the accepted lover of that monarch's cousin, the Princess de Montpensier, whose hand he had "the effrontery to seek from the King, and to request that their marriage should take

* O'Callaghan's *Mac. Excid.*, p. 336.

place with Royal magnificence." The King indignantly refused, but afterwards, "despite this impertinence, offered to forget the past, and to make him Duke, Marshal of France and Governor of Provence, provided he would give up his pretensions to the lady. This De Lauzun declined in a manner so provoking, that the King cast him into prison in the Castle of Pignerol, where he remained some years; until the Princess, who had already married him, bribed the Duke of Mayence with the Principality of Dombes to obtain his release." He made his escape to England, and there it was that, on the eve of the abdication, King James confided to his care the Queen and Prince of Wales, when their removal to France was resolved upon. It was considered, and not unwisely, that "under the notion of the Count de Lauzun returning to his own country, a yacht might be prepared for him, and the Queen and Prince pass unsuspected in his company."*

He it was whom afterwards Louis the Fourteenth appointed to the command of the veterans (6,000 men) who were sent over from France, in exchange for those young Irish soldiers of the same number, coming thither under Lord Mountcashel. In the summer of 1689 De Lauzun was appointed to supersede Rosen, and with this force he arrived in Ireland some months before the landing of King William. Immediately on his landing he came to Dublin, with his forces well armed and clothed; and early issued an order, which has been preserved in the *Southwell Manuscripts*, whereby he, as Commander-in-Chief of the French forces, "forbad their taking anything but what they paid for, and also prohibited their molesting Protestant assemblies."

* *Clarke's Life of James II.*, vol. 2, p. 244.

He it was who, after the defeat at the Boyne, advised King James "to take his own Regiment of Horse and some Dragoons, and make the best of his way to Dublin; for fear the enemy, who was so strong in Horse and Dragoons, should make detachments and get thither before him, which he was confident they would endeavour to do: but that, if his Majesty arrived there first, he might, with the troops he had with him and the garrison he found there, prevent their possessing themselves of the town, till Monsieur Lauzun himself could make the retreat, which he prayed him to leave to his conduct, and advised him not to remain at Dublin either, but to go with all expedition for France." On the King's departure, De Lauzun joined Tyrconnel in "assembling the greatest part of the army: and retired towards Limerick, still struggling with ill fortune and universal wants."* On his inspection of Limerick and its fortifications, he is said, in Colonel O'Kelly's narrative, to have declared it untenable, and under that impression he withdrew his forces from the place, taking with him a great quantity of ammunition, and not returning it until after the termination of the siege. "The Irish," says the Colonel, "had good reason to be dissatisfied with the proceedings of him and his French troops; for, in lieu of assistance and encouragement, they daily disheartened the people; and the irregularities they committed in their march and quarters were so exorbitant, that it must needs alienate from them the hearts of the Irish."† After King William abandoned his siege of Limerick, De Lauzun accompanied Tyrconnel to France, where it is said King Louis would have put him in prison, but for the intercession of James the Second and his Queen. After the death of his

* *Clarke's James II.*, vol. 2, p. 414. † *O'Callaghan's Excid. Mac.*, p. 65.

wife, the Princess, he married the daughter of Marshal de Lorges, by whom he had no issue. "The King of England," adds the Duke of Berwick, in his *Memoirs* (p. 81, &c.), "conferred upon him the Order of the Garter."

O'Connor, in his *Military Memoirs*, describes him as a Gascon by birth and disposition; "devoid of military talents, who had pushed himself into favour at Versailles by tact and address, till, no more than a minion of Louis the Fourteenth, he had such credit at Court, that he was able to treat the ministers and mistresses with the utmost hauteur. Aspiring to marry the King's niece, he fell into disgrace and was confined for years; but, having afterwards regained the King's favour, he was sent to command in Ireland, where he showed neither resolution nor capacity,"* [except in the share which he, at the head of his French Infantry, had with the Irish cavalry in conducting the good retreat from the Boyne to Dublin.]

THE MARQUESS DE PUSIGNAN.

WHEN (as before mentioned, *ante*, p. 23) King James, on his arrival in Dublin, 24th March, 1689, ordered Berwick northward to the Ban, to strengthen General Richard Hamilton, he directed Pusignan, with a select body of Irish Cavalry and Infantry and two light field pieces, to advance in the same direction by Charlemont and Dungannon, along the west of Lough Neagh and the Ban; and, by sweeping away all intervening opposition, to open a communication through Portglenone Bridge with Hamilton and Berwick; who,

* O'Connor's *Milit. Mem.*, p. 106.

favoured by this movement, were to respond by attempting to cross the river at that point. By this plan, if successful, the enemy should abandon Coleraine to Hamilton and Berwick, to avoid being cut off from Derry through Pusignan's advance towards that town, after contributing to Hamilton's and Berwick's success at Portglenone. Early in April, Pusignan cleared with rapid slaughter Moneymore, Magherafelt, Dawson's Bridge, Balloghy, New Ferry, and, in short, all the passes on the left of the Ban leading to Coleraine, as far as Portglenone. There, though the bridge had been burnt and the pass guarded by the redoubt, the river had in the mean time been crossed by the Irish officers and their troops, in the face of the enemy.* [The Marquess was mortally wounded at Derry in April, 1689, on the same day in which his countryman, De Maumont, was killed; both falling in a most gallant repulse of very superior numbers, and both as much lamented for private worth as for professional ability.]

MONSIEUR DE MAUMONT.

OF this gallant officer, le Comte D'Avaux wrote on the 6th May, 1689, to Monsieur de Louvois, then the French Minister of War:—'The King of England, on his departure from Derry, left Monsieur de Maumont Commander-in-Chief, with orders on his departure to advance with 300 or 400 men to take the Castle of Culmore, within three leagues of Derry. M. de Maumont, who saw himself separated six great miles from the main body of the army, sent to seek a reinforcement of 200 men. These troops, coming by a height, were

* *O'Callaghan's Green Book*, p. 260.

distinctly seen from the town, so that the citizens made a sally of 500 foot and 300 horse, to cut off this Regiment. M. de Maumont, when he perceived this, mounted on horseback with the other general officers at the head of forty Cavaliers and sixty Dragoons, for all the rest were gone for forage. The Cavalry marched to the right of Monsieur de Maumont on the border of the sea, but a party of Infantry had thrown themselves behind the hedges, so that, at the first discharge, M. de Maumont was killed, as was one of his aid-de-camps and a brother of Lord Carlingford, with seven Cavaliers.*

DE POINTEE.

THE great Engineer on the Irish side was also wounded at Derry, and soon after died.—Captain René de Carné and Lieutenant René de Carné are alluded to *ante*, p. 146, while amongst the French ‘Officiers a la Suite’ may be seen many of that nation.

CHEVALIER DE TESSÉ.

HE came over to Ireland with Monsieur D’Usson early in May, 1691, in the equipment of St. Ruth, who gave him command of the right wing of his Horse at the battle of Aughrim. [By this wing the Williamite left, under Ginkell, was repeatedly repulsed, and then brought to a stand; until, from the result of events elsewhere, (see *ante* at Colonel Walter Bourke’s Regiment), the Dutch General was at last

* *Negotiations*, p. 117.

enabled to advance and carry the day.] De Tessé and D'Usson were afterwards parties to the military articles of Limerick, which the former signed, as one of the Commanders-in-Chief of the Irish army. In 1702 a Marquess de Tessé was engaged against Prince Eugene in the campaign of Piedmont;* while M. le Chevalier de Tessé ranked as a Brigadier and Field-Marshal in France, under brevet of 7th March, 1704.

MONSIEUR D'USSON.

[AT Athlone this Monsieur D'Usson was appointed to act as governor, but, while taking refreshment at some distance from the town, the sudden Williamite assault occurred, by which the place was surprised; for which negligence St. Ruth, if he had lived, would have had him tried, but under existing circumstances he only removed him to Galway, where he remained, until its capitulation on St. Ruth's death.] After the fatal day of Aughrim, D'Usson "had much ado to keep the rapparees, that came thence, from mutinying, until he promised them that if a supply of money, ammunition, and provisions came not from France in twelve days, he would dismiss them."† In the mean time, according to King James's Memoir,‡ he and the other French officers generously declared that what money they had of their own, amounting to 50,000 livres, should be distributed amongst the soldiers. On the 26th of July, D'Usson, being Lieutenant-General in Galway, surrendered the town to the besiegers, the garrison

* *O'Connor's Milit. Mem.*, p. 240.

† *Diary in Harleian Misc.*, v. 7, p. 484. ‡ *Clarke's James II.*, v. 2, p. 462.

marching thereout and the English entering. D'Usson himself came to the English camp, and, "after staying there about half an hour (writes Story), he had a guard thence for his person to conduct him towards Limerick." At the last siege of that place, on Tyrconnel's death, he assumed the command, and it is attributed to his hasty order, that the Mayor closed the gates against the gallant Colonel Lacy, whereby that officer and his followers were cut down, as before related. O'Connor, who in his *Military Memoirs* (p. 167), makes this charge against D'Usson, roundly attributes to his mistakes (which, however, he admits were more the results of indolence than of want of spirit), most of the disasters of this war,

ST. RUTH.

His early life and achievements, when Lieutenant-General of the French army in Savoy, are alluded to *ante*, at Lord Mountcashel's Infantry. [After a service of above twenty years, during which he fought in the wars of Holland, Flanders, and Germany, this officer was made a Lieutenant-General in 1688; and, in 1690, was appointed to command the force of French and Irish (the latter of Mountcashel's Brigade), designed for the reduction of the Duchy of Savoy, which, by reason of the bravery of his Irish force, he rapidly subdued.] He was thereupon nominated to act as General of King James's army in Ireland; and then it was that the King of France is reported to have said of him, "whatever he, a Captain of great conduct and experience, after arriving in Ireland, and informing himself upon the place, should judge necessary for the work, he (Louis) would not fail in

despatching to Ireland."* On the 8th of May, 1691, as before mentioned, he arrived in Limerick, (the siege of the Irish town having already commenced), bringing with him 146 officers, 150 cadets, 300 English and Scotch, 24 surgeons, 180 masons, 2 bombardiers, 18 cannoniers, 800 horses, 19 pieces of cannon, 12,000 horse-shoes, 6,000 bridles and saddles, 16,000 muskets; uniforms, stockings and shoes for 16,000 men, some lead and balls, and a large supply of biscuit;"† but, adds the *London Gazette*, no men or money.

On the 20th of June following, having received advice that the English town of Athlone was besieged (the siege at the Irish side had commenced before), he "advanced with a body of Horse and Foot, and encamped within a convenient distance of the Irish town," which he thought De Ginkell could not take. But his own over-confidence facilitated the event; it was taken on the last day of that month.' On this defeat, St. Ruth retired to Ballinasloe, and there held a council of war, where, by the influence of Sarsfield's opinion and that of the majority of the Jacobite officers, it was resolved to offer battle on ground that seemed advantageous to the Irish, who were in other respects ill qualified to compete with the enemy. [They were at most but 15,000 men, and their artillery 9 field pieces; while the Williamites mustered 27 Regiments of Foot, 19 of Horse, and nearly 4 of Dragoons; or at least 25,000 men, consisting of choice British and Continental levies, superiorly paid and equipped, and with a vast artillery.]

The ground so selected by St. Ruth and his Council was Aughrim, three miles beyond Ballinasloe. De Ginkell's army came in sight of this place on the 12th of July; the battle

* *O'Callaghan's Macarion Excidium*, p. 95.

† *O'Conor's Milit. Mem.*, p. 134, citing Quincy, the Historian of Louis XIV.

was joined without delay, and continued from noon to sunset; at which time the victory seemed with the Irish, when a cannon ball felled St. Ruth, and the Irish Cavalry thereupon gave way and quitted the field, the flower of their army and nation having been lost there that day, with the Dynasty in whose service they fought. The spot where St. Ruth fell is traditionally marked by a white thorn bush, while on the southern slope of the hill are yet traces of an old burial ground, in which it is said his body was first interred, but afterwards removed to Athenry. Story says he never could learn what became of St. Ruth's corse. He fell at the critical minute, when he was avowedly about to lead a charge of cavalry down the hill of Kilcommodon against the advancing enemy. "Impartial posterity," writes O'Connor,* "must do justice to St. Ruth; he considered the Irish an injured and oppressed people, martyrs to their religion and victims to loyalty, and he devoted to their cause all the energies of his mind and body. He had not been in Ireland ten weeks, and his activity during that period in collecting the scattered troops, in organizing them, and providing them with necessities, had scarcely admitted intermission for the needful rest which exhausted nature required."

The numbers of the killed and wounded, on each side on this day, are reported with the usual and natural variances. The Williamite, Captain Parker who was at the engagement, says, 'we had *above* 3,000 killed and wounded;' while, according to *King James's Memoir*, 'the Irish lost near 4,000 men, nor was the loss of the English much inferior.' Of the officers, &c., who fell or were taken prisoners, the subjoined may be considered a tolerably accurate detail.

* O'Connor's *Milit. Mem.*, p. 138.

**“ A LIST OF THE CONSIDERABLE IRISH
OFFICERS KILLED AND TAKEN AT
AUGHRIM, JULY 12, 1691.**

<i>In the Provost's hands.</i>	<i>Prisoners not wounded nor in the Provost's hands.</i>	<i>Officers killed on the Field.</i>
Colonel Walter Bourke.	Major General Dorrington,	Lieut.-Gen. St. Ruth.
Lieut.-Col. John Baggot.	now in Dublin Castle.	Brigadier Henry O'Neill.
Lieut.-Col. John Brudieu	Lord Slane.	Lord Dillon.
Major-General Rourke.	Lord Kilmaine.	Brigadier Maurice O'Connell.
Major Edmund Butler.	Lord Bophin.	Lord Kilmallock.
Major William Bourke.	Lord Kenmase.	Lord Roche.
9 Captains.	Colonel Butler.	Col. Daniel Mac Carthy.
198 Private Men.	Colonel Grace.	Colonel James Talbot.
	Lord Baltimore's son.	Cola. David and Ulick Burke.
<i>In the hands of the Dutch Provost.</i>	Col. Thomas Butler of Killcash.	Colonel Oxburgh.
	Lieut.-Col. John Butler his brother.	Colonel Purcell.
Lieut.-Col. John Chapell.	Colonel Dan. O'Neill.	Col. Cuchonaght M'Guire.
Lieut.-Col. Murt. M'Gennis.	Colonel Cormuck O'Neill.	Col. Felix O'Neill, late Master of Chancery.
Major Henry Kelly.	Colonel Bellew.	Sir John Everard.
Major Patrick Lawless.	Colonel Edmund O'Madden.	Colonel Massey.
217 Private Men.		Colonel Walter Nugent.
		Colonel Mulledy.
<i>Prisoners that are wounded.</i>	<i>Prisoners died of their wounds.</i>	Colonel Delahide.
Major-Gen. John Hamilton.		Colonel O'Mahony.
Brigadier William Tuite,	Lord Galway.	Major O'Donnell.
Lord Bellew.	Brigadier Barker,	
Colonel O'Connell.	Colonel Charles Moore.	<i>Inferior Officers, &c.</i>
Brigadier Gordon O'Neill.	Lieut.-Col. Baggot.	27 Captains.
Lieut.-Col. Roberts.	Lieut.-Col. Morgan,	81 Lieutenants.
Lieut.-Col. Fitz-patrick.	Colonel Arthur.	20 Ensigns.
Lieut.-Col. Rossiter.		4 Cornets.
Lieut.-Col. Alex. Maguire.		5 Quarter-Masters.
Major Edmund Braughall.		1 Adjutant.
Major John Hewson.		81 Colours.
		11 Standards.
		1 Kettle drum.
		9 Cannon — all their tents, bag, and baggage."

IRISH OFFICERS, &c.

EDWARD CHEVERS, COMMONLY CALLED
MOUNT LEINSTER.

THIS family name was introduced into England on the Norman Conquest, and the great survey, entitled the *Domesday Book*, reports William 'Chievre' a tenant *in capite* in Devonshire, which was the *officina gentium* of many of the distinguished Anglo-Norman settlers in England. Sir William Chevre, a namesake, and, it may be presumed, a descendant of this settler, was one of the companions of Strongbow's invasion of Ireland, and the name has since been of frequent record in that country. In 1355 Heyn Chevyr appears on the roll of proprietors in Wexford, and in that county the name was, for many succeeding years, most influential. Richard Chevyr was seised of lands in Kilkenny in the following year; and in 1405 John Chevyr was appointed one of the Justices of the Peace for the same County, as well as for Waterford, with power to array and assess the inhabitants for military service. He was afterwards entrusted with various ministerial appointments; and in the last year of the reign of Henry the Fifth had a grant of the custody of all those manors, lands, &c., in Wexford, of which Gilbert Talbot, late Lord Wexford, had died seised. In 1425 William Chevyr had a confirmation from the Crown of the manor of Ballyhaly with Ballyclemhay, and Ballycullen, in that County, to hold, as he and his ancestors held them theretofore, and he was in ten years afterwards appointed Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland.

In 1459 John, son of the aforesaid John Chevyr of 1405, a clergyman, was constituted Keeper of the Rolls, with all fees and customs, in lieu of which, however, as a better provision, the King granted to him the royal manor of Esker, in the County of Dublin, excepting the water-mill thereon.

About the year 1580, Christopher Cheevers of Ballyhaly, Knight, a lineal descendant of the aforesaid William of 1425, settled all his estates to the use of John, his son and heir, who died in 1599, leaving Christopher, his son and heir, then aged 19, who married, and, dying in 1603, left Marcus, his son and heir.—Another branch of the Cheevers family was settled at Monkstown, in the County of Dublin, of which estate Walter Cheevers had livery of seisin in 1605, and he and Thomas, both described as of that locality, were attainted in 1642. However, in 1666, Walter Cheevers got a grant of said lands of Monkstown *alias* Carrickbrenan, and Newtown-of-the-Strand, total 1715 acres. In 1646 Arthur Cheevers of Ballysesken, in the County of Wexford, sat in Kilkenny, as a Member of the Confederate Catholics. In 1665 an Inquisition *post mortem* was taken at Wexford, which found that George Chevers had been seised of Ballyneclush, *Killiane*, and other lands in Wexford, containing upwards of 1,600 acres, and that he, on the 1st March, 1641, with others abetting his rebellion, joined with the besiegers of Duncannon against Lord Esmonde, who then kept that fort, and therefore he had been attainted.

Here, to return to Christopher of 1580, he, marrying Anne Plunkett, acquired by her the estate of Macetown, in the County of Meath, wherein he was succeeded by his eldest son Walter, who married Eleanor, daughter of Sir William Wells, Chancellor of Ireland *temp.* Edward IV. *His* great-great-grandson, Sir Christopher Chevers of Macetown, Knight,

passed patent in 1611, for the manor, castle, and water mill of Rathmore, with appurtenances, in Kildare and Carlow, also for the manor, castle, and lands of Grangeforth, in Carlow; the castle of Haystown, the townlands of Three Castles, &c. He died in 1640, leaving issue by his wife (who was a sister of the first Earl of Westmeath) six sons and three daughters, and was succeeded by his eldest son John, who shortly after married Joan, daughter of Edward Sutton, Esq., and, though he took no active part in the civil wars which at that time devastated Ireland, he was deprived of his extensive estates in Leinster, and transplanted by Cromwell to an allotment of less value, both in quality and quantity, situate in the Baronies of Killyan and Dunkellin, in Galway. A decree of the Court of Adjudications, which sat at Loughrea, in 1656, established this expulsion, and many interesting particulars connected with it are to be found in *Orrery's State Letters*, vol. 1; in the *Lords' Journals (Irish)*, vol. 2, and in an Appeal Case of the 18th century.

This John who had been so transplanted, died in 1688—leaving three sons, Edward, this Viscount Mount Leinster, Andrew, and John—his widow married Lord Castle Connell. Edward the eldest son, forgetful of the spoliation of his father, became an active supporter of James II., in whose army he was, as above, an officer; immediately before the meeting of the Parliament of Dublin, that Monarch created him Viscount Mount Leinster, and the civil articles of Limerick contained a clause, that he, Cheevers of Macetown, commonly called Mount Leinster, with other officers therein named, whose Regiments were beyond the seas, should have the benefit of the articles, provided they returned within eight months of the date, submitted to their Majesties' Government, and took the oaths of allegiance. Mount Leinster, who had

married Anne, sister of Patrick Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan, declining to avail himself of the amnesty thus offered, still adhered to the dethroned Monarch, and was attainted, whereupon his confiscated estates were sold to the Hollow Swords' Blades Company,—by whom they were resold to Terence Geoghegan.—The outlawed Viscount died abroad in 1709, *s.p.* The others of this name attainted in 1691, were Christopher, John, Patrick, Robert and James Cheevers of Carnstown in Louth; Paul of Wexford, Peter of Tomcoole, and Arthur of Adamstown in the County of Wexford; one of these was a Lieutenant in Lord Mountcashel's Infantry, another a Captain in Lord Slane's, and a third in Colonel John Grace's.

After much litigation, Andrew, and John Chevers the brother and heir of Viscount Mount Leinster, succeeded in preserving a portion of the estates allotted to the family in Galway; and the male line of Andrew becoming extinct, on the death of his son Hyacinth, John Chevers became the representative of the House of Killyan. This John, having married Ellis, daughter of Edward Geoghegan, Esq., of Castletown, County Westmeath, had by her (with a daughter, who married Sir John Burke of Glynsk, Baronet,) four sons, viz., Michael, Edward, Christopher and Mathias, the latter a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Spanish service and a Knight of San Fernando. The eldest son, Michael, married a daughter of O'Flynn* of Furlough in the County Galway, and had by her, John, who died without issue; Christopher, married to the Honourable Miss Nugent, who also died without issue; Hyacinth; and a daughter, married to Michael Blake, Esq., of Kiltulla Castle, in the County of Galway. The youngest son, Hyacinth, married about the year 1782, Mary, daughter

* Of this family see *ante* p. 537.

of the late Patrick Lynch, Esq., of Cottage, in the same County, and had issue by her, three sons and two daughters, viz., John; Christopher, who married Miss Lynch, and has issue; Patrick, married to Eleanor Cashell, who has a daughter; Mary, married to Michael R. Plunkett, Esq., an officer in the Army, lately deceased, who left issue; and Eliza, married to James D'Arcy, Esq., of New Forest in Galway, and Rockvale in Clare.

John Chevers the eldest son of Hyacinth, married, in 1822, Eleanor, eldest daughter of the late John M'Donnell, Esq., of Carnacon in the County Mayo, of whose lineage see *ante*, p. 172, &c., and has issue.

Michael Joseph of Killyan, D.L., High Sheriff of the County of Galway, and male representative of the above officer.—Christopher of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister, who now bears the additional surname of McDonnell, in pursuance of the will of his maternal uncle;—Joseph, deceased without issue;—Edward of Fisher Hill, in the County Mayo;—Hyacinth—and Maria, a Nun.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILLIAM TUIITE.

RICHARD DE TUIITE, the founder of this family in Ireland, came over hither with Strongbow; and obtained, by the interference of that leader and by his own valour, 'fair possessions' in Teffia, including Sonnagh, Imper, &c. He was one of the witnesses to Hugh de Lacy's grant of lands and churches to the Abbey of St. Thomas the Martyr, in Dublin; and when Meath, the mensal demesne of the Irish Kings, was erected into a Palatinate, this Richard became a

Palatine Peer, by the title of Baron of Moyashill, which he transmitted to his posterity, through many generations. He was killed in 1211 by the fall of a tower in Athlone, and buried in the Cistercian Abbey near Granard, which himself had previously founded, and where he had also raised a frontier Castle. The Lords Howth in early time held the manor of Kilbarrock, under the Barons de Tuite.* The son of this first Baron, Richard de Tuite the younger, to whom Henry the Third, in 1224, committed the custody of the Castle of Clonmacnois, marched, in eight years after, under the standard of William de Lacy into Upper Brefney, against the O'Reillys, by whose Sept, however, the invaders were defeated with great loss; Richard de Tuite and Simon de Lacy being amongst the wounded. In 1244 Richard had military summons to a Royal expedition against the Scots. According to the Four Masters, he (styled the great baron) was killed in 1289 near Athlone, by the resistance of the O'Melaghlin.

John de Tuyt, a nephew of Richard, had summons to serve with King Edward in 1302 in the war of Scotland; and he, dying soon after, was succeeded by his son, Richard, who sat in the Parliament of 1310 as a Palatine Knight, was in 1311 required to attend that of Kilkenny, and in six years after was commanded to continue his exertions for the defence of Ireland against the enemy. In 1318 he was one of the officers under John de Bermingham, when that leader marched out the King's power against Edward Bruce at Dundalk; in 1323 he was ordered to attack and pursue Roger de Mortimer, in the event of his taking refuge in Ireland;† in the following year he was summoned to the defence of Aquitaine, and in 1325 again sat as a peer in Parliament. His eldest son, John

* *Lynch on Feudal Dignities*, p. 137.

† *Parliamentary Writs*.

de Tuite, Lord of Sonnagh, sat in that of Dublin in 1333, and in two years after was knighted. The eldest son of this Sir John died without issue male, when the family estates, which were, on an inquisition *post mortem*, found to comprise nine manors and about forty extensive townlands, vested in his brother, Thomas de Tuyt, as heir male, and who was in 1373 and subsequently summoned as a Knight to great Councils and Parliaments. Andrew Tuite was one of the great men of the Pale, who signed the memorable memorial in favour of Lord Furnival in 1417. In 1556 Thomas Tuite of Sonnagh, and other Tuites representing the lines of Baltrasna and Monilea, were summoned to appear in person with their men and horses at a General Hosting against an expected invasion of the Scots in the North of Ireland. In 1622 Oliver Tuite of Sonnagh was created a Baronet, a title which still exists in his lineal heir male. They, and the other members of the Tuite family, distinguished themselves by their attachment to the Stuart Dynasty, and suffered severely for that allegiance. In the confiscations of 1641 alone, they lost most extensive tracts in the Counties of Longford, Meath, and Westmeath; which were distributed to Lord Wharton, Robert Cooke, and many other patentees.

In the clause of wordy thanks from Charles the Second for services beyond the seas, three members of this family are included, Captain Jasper Tuite, Lieutenant Harry Tuite, and Ensign William Tuite. The last appears identical with the above Brigadier-General, and was the son of Edmund Tuite of Tuitestown, by Mary, daughter of the aforesaid Sir Oliver Tuite, Baronet. In 1680 he, by the style of Captain William Tuite, passed patent for 338 acres in Mayo. His brother, Walter Tuite of Monilea, served in the same army with this Brigadier, and was attainted with him in 1691. He married

Margaret, daughter of David O'More of Port Allen, in the Queen's County, by whom he had thirteen sons, eleven of whom fell in the campaign of 1691, leaving but two survivors to continue that line.* Brigadier-General William was taken prisoner at Aughrim,† and with him were attainted in 1691 six others of this name. John Tuite was an Ensign in Lord Bellew's Infantry.

Sir Mark Anthony Henry Tuite is the present Baronet, but the inheritance of the ancient estate of Sonnagh vested, under family settlement, in his cousin Hugh Morgan Tuite, who for some years was one of the Representatives of Westmeath in Parliament.

FITZ-WILLIAM, VISCOUNT MERRION.

SOME genealogists maintain that a Thomas Fitz-William, who came out of Normandy with Edward the Confessor, was the founder of this noble family; be this as it may, the officer here under consideration, also named Thomas, was the fourth Viscount Fitz-William of Merrion, [and was among the Privy Councillors sworn before King James after his coming to Ireland, in 1689. He is not marked as sitting in the Parliament of that year, although, as so connected with the state, it is strange how such an absence from this assembly could have occurred. In June, 1690, his Lordship was appointed a Commissioner of the Treasury in Ireland, and in the next or final year of the war there, he was Colonel of one

* *Archdall's Lodge's Peerage*, vol. 3, p. 26-27, n.

† *Story's Impart. Hist.*, pt. II., p. 137.

of King James's Regiments of Horse. By the intercepting of two of Sir Richard Nagle's letters to his Lordship, some interesting particulars, respecting the last illness and death of Tyrconnel are disclosed.] A solitary notice of this Lord as such Colonel, appears in the Diary preserved in the *Harleian Miscellany* (vol. 7, p. 483, old ed.) It says, "1691, 1st September, Brigadier Levison, having learned where the Lord Merrion's and the Lord Brittas's Horse were, marched towards them, and by one o'clock in the morning fell in with them, killed a great number, cutting off several entire troops, very few escaping; and taking the Lord Castleconnell's Lady and divers others prisoners, as also a good prey of cattle." Viscount Fitz-William had been outlawed in 1691, but, under the protection of the Treaty of Limerick, his attainder was reversed, and in February, 1704, he died.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN WAUCHOP.

THIS officer, Colonel O'Kelly says, "was a Scotchman by birth, but zealous enough for the Roman Catholic religion, and also seemed no less concerned for the Irish interest." It is probable if he was not the grandson, he was a near relative of James Wauchop, described as 'of Ballygraphen,' and one of a batch to whom, on the Plantation of Ulster, King James in 1618 granted "freedom from the yoke of the servitude of the Scotch or Irish nation, with liberty to enjoy all the rights and privileges of English subjects." That single patent of denization introduced into Ulster upwards of one hundred families.

[John Wauchop as Brigadier served King James at Derry

in 1689, and commanded at Cavan in 1690; where, in defence of the frontier against the Northern Williamites, aided by parties of Marshal Schonberg's troops, his post was one of perilous activity. In 1691 he, at the Siege of Athlone, as a Major-General, was Governor of the Castle, until, on the fall of the town, he was obliged to surrender its shattered citadel to De Ginkell, when himself was made prisoner, but having been soon exchanged, he was on active duty at the second siege of Limerick.] When the capitulation of that city was necessitated, at the close of September, 1691, Wauchop and Sarsfield came into the English camp to settle the heads of the proposed articles of surrender, and to arrange the exchange of hostages.* In the care and responsibility of embarking the last considerable body of the military emigrants from Ireland, on the ensuing heart-rending occasion, Wauchop was associated with Sarsfield, see *ante*, vol. 1, p. 153, yet were not their patriotism and good repute unassailed therefor. A memorial was published in 1694, entitled, *The Groans of Ireland*, and attributed to — O'Neill, 'the chief of an ancient family of Ireland;' it was dedicated to King William, and contained the most bitter invectives against these individuals, as the authors of the personal miseries experienced by the Irish, who followed with them the fortunes of King James into France. This document would insinuate that Wauchop and Sarsfield but sought to build their own fortunes in France upon the ruins of the exiled Irish. "Alas!" says this accuser, "it is a miserable sight to see the condition the poor gentlemen are in; and the women and children, invited to go along with their husbands, are now begging their bread from door to door, and cannot get it. I saw Lieutenants,

* *Harleian Misc.*, v. 7, p. 488.

Ensigns, and sub-Lieutenants, who were Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, and Captains in Ireland, that were forced to turn off their wives, to shun a misery equal to that of the last campaign; and I know others, who saw not their children since they came to France, and they know not whether they live in misery or were starved to death; for when they were reduced in France to four-pence per day, they were obliged to leave their children to the wide world."* The utter falsehood of these calumnies succeeded in obtaining a long interval of credence, nor was it until the recent publication of the *Macariæ Excidium*, that its diligent Editor prostrated the slander. (Note 282, pp. 493-495.) Wauchop served with the Irish troops until 1693, and distinguished himself at the taking of Rosas in Catalonia, under the Marshal Duke de Noailles, in June; in the following October he fell gloriously fighting under the Marshal Catinat, at the great overthrow of the Allies in the battle of Marsaglia.

Story says of the departure of these patriot emigrants, "That which they call the Royal Regiment, being then 1,400 men, seemed to go all entire, which the General (Ginkle) was much concerned at. Then Lord Iveagh's Regiment of Ulster came off entire to our side, as did also Colonel *Wilson's*, and about half Lord Louth's, and a great many out of most other Regiments. Brigadier Clifford, Colonel Henry Luttrell, and Colonel Purcell all appeared averse to the going for France. The following day, Lord Iveagh's, Colonel *Wilson's*, part of Lord Dillon's, Colonel Hussey's, and other Irish Regiments were mustered nigh the General's Quarters, making 1,046 men in these days, besides double the number that had passes to go home; all of whom were plentifully supplied with

* *Thorpe's Catal. Southwell MSS.*, p. 236.

provisions, as the General was resolved to do all things possible to prevent the Irish going in so great numbers out of the Kingdom, as being a strengthening our adversaries . . . The Earl of Lucan and Major-General Wauchop engaged for the due supply and appropriation of the shipping, and the return of the transports, while Colonel Hugh Mac Mahon, Colonel Robert Arthur, and Colonel O'Gara were left as hostages for the due performance of the agreements on the part of the emigrants On the 16th of October there marched out of Limerick Sir Maurice Eustace's Regiment, Major-General Talbot's, Lord Bellew's, Prince of Wales's (so *Story styles Fitz-James's*), Lord Clanricarde's, and Colonel Bermingham's; yet they made in all only 618 men."* On the succeeding 11th and 12th January, "Orders and instructions issued for breaking up the Irish army, retaining no more than 1,400 men to be employed at present, and those to be divided into two battalions, to be commanded by Colonel Wilson and Baldearg O'Donnell."

In the *Appendix to King's State of the Protestants*, p. 88, &c., is an exceedingly interesting "List of all the men of note that came with King James out of France, or that followed him after, as far as can be collected;" and who can look upon this venerable 'hatchment' of chivalrous cavaliers, without feeling sympathy for their fate? With comparatively little more than their own very scanty means, they had been abandoned to contend with powers of enormous superiority, directed against them by the Prince of Orange, as King of England and Scotland, Stadtholder of Holland, and Head of the League of Augsburg.† It has been calculated that no

* *Story's Impart. Hist.*, part II., p. 261.

† See *O'Callaghan's Brigades*, v. 1, p. 14-16.

less than 30,000 of the population of Ireland emigrated to France, in consequence of this war of dynasties and creeds, thus devoting their property, their lives, their estates of old ancestral inheritance, to the already fallen fortunes of the Stuart. They clung to James as their rightful king; they held a faith opposed to that of his rival, a faith which their descendants still possess; they were removed from the feelings that in England invited a dynasty of foreigners to the vacant throne; they identified their country with the race and religion of James; they gathered their Septs, their sons, their soldiers to the awful struggle. Youth inspired their hopes; religious enthusiasm assured their success; yet the foregoing volumes evince the fatuity, the fatality of their expectations. The details of their Regiments wear a melancholy interest; they are as ship lists of noble passengers and crews, that have long since perished in the stormy waters; nor did the calamities of their race close with their immolation. Forfeitures, expatriation, religious persecution rapidly ensued, and have at this day scarcely left a trace of—the ancient aristocracy of Ireland.

Happily an Historian has risen up with the most desirable qualifications for commemorating the career of their glorious exile. The achievements, which brightened their course over the various kingdoms of the Continent, shall be preserved to future ages in O'Callaghan's *Historic Details*; and, if I may be permitted to introduce myself, when the curtain is about to fall between my readers and me, I must beg leave to acknowledge the valuable assistance I have derived from this gentleman, since the publication of my first Edition.

THE END.

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OF

NAMES AND FAMILIES,

OF WHOM ARE MEMOIRS OR NOTICES IN THE

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